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THE
NATURAL HISTORY
OF
BIRDS:

With the METHOD of
BRINGING UP and MANAGING
THOSE OF THE
SINGING KIND.

BY
R. BROOKES, M. D.
Author of the *General Practice of Physic.*

VOL. II.

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INTRODUCTION.

O F

BIRDS in GENERAL.

AFTER quadrupedes, birds hold the foremost rank in nature. Tho' they are incapable of the same docility with terrestrial animals, and are less imitative of human perfections, yet they far surpass fishes and insects, both in the structure of their bodies, and their sagacity. As in mechanics the most curious machines are generally the most complicated, so it is in anatomy: The body of man presents the greatest variety upon dissection; quadrupedes, less perfectly formed, discover it in their simplicity of conformation; the mechanism of birds is still less complex; fishes have yet fewer organs than they; while insects, more imperfectly than all, seem to unite the boundaries between animal and vegetable nature. Of man, the most perfect animal, there are but two or three species; of quadrupedes, the kinds are very numerous; in birds they are still greater; and in insects most of all.

Quadrupedes have some distant resemblance, in their internal structure, with man; but that of birds is entirely dissimilar; this animal seems wholly formed to inhabit the empty regions of air, in order that no part of nature might be left untenanted. Their wings, which are their principal instruments of flight, are formed for this purpose with the greatest exactness, and placed at that part of their body, which best serves to poize the whole, and support it, in a fluid that at first seems so much lighter than itself. The quills are at once stiff and hollow, which gives them the advantage of

of strength and lightness; the webs are broad on one side and more narrow on the other, both which contribute to the progressive motion of the bird, and the closeness of the wing. Thus each feather takes up a large surface but with inconsiderable gravity, so that when the wing is expanded, the animal becomes specifically lighter than air. The smaller feathers with which it is clothed, are disposed one over another in the exactest order, so as to lie closer in proportion to the rapidity of the flight. That part of them which is next the skin is furnished with a soft and warm down, and that next the air with a web on each side of the shaft, each single beard of which is itself a feather. All birds that fly much, have their wings placed in the most proper part to balance their bodies in the air; those which have as much occasion for swimming as flying have their wings placed more forward, and those that are obliged to seek their food by diving, have their legs set more backward, and their wings still more forward than either of the preceding.

But as this lightness of the feathers might frequently be impeded by a shower of rain, or any other accidental moisture, by which means the bird might become an easy prey to every invader, Nature has provided an expedient whereby their feathers are as impenetrable to the water, as by their structure they are to the air. All birds in general have a receptacle replenished with oil, something in the shape of a teat, and situated at the extremity of their bodies. This teat has several orifices, and when the bird perceives its feathers to be dry, or expects the approach of rain, it squeezes this teat with the bill, and strains from thence a part of the contained oil, after which, having drawn its bill successively over the greatest part of its feathers, they thus acquire a new lustre, and become impenetrable to the heaviest rains, for the water rolls off in large drops. Such poultry, however, as live for the most part under cover, are not furnished with so large a stock of this fluid as those birds that reside in the open air. The feathers of an
hen,

hen, for instance, are pervious to every shower, whereas, on the contrary, swans, geese, ducks, and all such, as Nature has directed to live upon the water, have their feathers dressed with oil from the very first day of their leaving the shell. Thus their stock of this fluid is equal to their necessity of its consumption. Their very flesh contracts a flavour from it, which renders it in some so very rancid as to be utterly unfit for food; however, tho' it injures the flesh, it improves the feathers for all the domestic purposes to which they are generally converted.

Every part of their mechanism, as was before observed, seems adapted for the improvement of their flight; their bones are extremely light and thin, and their muscles feeble, except the large pectoral muscle, by means of which they move their wings with such ease and rapidity. This very strong muscle fills up all that space on each side of the breast bone, which, tho' small in quadrupedes, is in these large, broad, and externally of a very great surface; by means of this a bird can move its wings with a degree of strength, which, when compared to the animal's size, is almost incredible. No machines that human art can contrive are capable of giving such force to so light an apparatus; and for this reason alone the art of flying must remain one of those perfections which man may desire but can never attain; since, as he increases the force of his machine he must increase its weight also: The tail of birds serves to counterbalance the head and neck, guides their flight instead of a rudder, and greatly assists them either in their ascent, or when descending.

In these particulars birds differ from quadrupedes; yet of the former as well as the latter some live upon the flesh of animals, others upon vegetables, some wholly upon land, and others upon water. This diversity arises in some measure from the peculiar formation of each kind, and not unfrequently from the climate and soil. In all birds of the eagle, or rapacious kind, which live upon flesh, the beak, talons, and stomach are peculiarly formed. The œsophagus,

gus, or gullet, in such is found replete with glandulous bodies, which serve to dilute and macerate the prey as it passes into the stomach, which is always very large in proportion to the size of the bird, and generally wrap'd round with fat, in order to encrease its warmth and powers of digestion. The beaks of these not only serve them as instruments of subsistence, but also as weapons of defence, being crooked at the end, and sometimes ferrated at the edges. The talons are large and extremely tenacious, the muscles which contract the claw being infinitely stronger than those which expand it. Thus furnished for war, all of this kind spread terror wherever they approach. That variety of music, which but a moment before enlivened the grove, at their appearance instantly ceases. All is silent, every order of lesser birds seeks for safety either in flight or obscurity, and some are even found to seek protection from man, in order to avoid their less merciful pursuers. It succeeds, however, happily, that each order of carnivorous birds seeks for such as are nearly of their own size. The sparrow-hawk pursues the thrush, and the falcon the bustard; Nature has provided that each species shall make war only on such as are furnished with the adequate means of escape; the smaller birds avoid their pursuers by the extreme agility rather than the swiftness of their flight, and for their own peculiar enemy they are more than a match, the sparrow-hawk seldom seizing any except by surprise.

But all their arts of escape would be vain against the extreme rapidity of the falcon, or the eagle, and they find safety only from their minuteness, as these are found to fly only at greater game. Their usual manner of taking their prey is by mounting into the air, and, observing where it lies, to dart downward upon it with amazing swiftness, and strike it dead with the blow. Nature, however, has provided the bird they pursue with sufficient instinct to endeavour still to be uppermost, so that both generally in this contest are found to mount above the view,
and

and the bird which is endowed with the strongest wing and the most rapid flight comes off with conquest or safety.

Granivorous birds, or such as live upon fruits, corn, and other vegetables, have their intestines differently formed from those of the rapacious kind. Their gullet dilates just above the breast-bone, and forms itself into a pouch, or bag, called the crop. This is replete with salivary glands, which serve to moisten and soften the grain and other food which it contains. These glands are very numerous, with longitudinal openings, which send forth a whitish and viscous substance. After the dry food of the bird has been macerated in the crop for a convenient time, it then passes into the abdomen, where, instead of a soft moist stomach, as in the rapacious kinds, the food is ground between two pair of muscles, commonly called the gizzard, covered on the inside with a stony ridgy coat and almost cartilaginous. These, rubbing against each other, are capable of bruising and comminuting the hardest substances, their action being often compared to those of the grinding teeth in man and other animals. Thus the organs of digestion in quadrupedes are in a manner reversed in birds. Beasts first grind theirs with their teeth, and it passes into the stomach, where it is macerated and softened; on the contrary, birds of this sort first macerate it in the crop, and then it is ground and comminuted in the stomach. They are also careful to pick up sand and gravel, and other hard substances, not in order to grind the food, as is commonly imagined, in the stomach, but to prevent the too violent action of the opposite muscles against each other.

Another variety in birds proceeds from the shape of their bills and toes, which are always adapted to the element on which they chiefly reside. Swans, geese, ducks, coots, and such other fowls as delight in the water, have their bills, necks, feet, and feathers wonderfully adapted to that kind of life they are to lead. The bill in some is of an extraordinary length,

length, to enable them to search for their peculiar food, which is found only at the bottom of pools, marshes, and muddy places; thus in woodcocks and snipes, which by some are supposed to seek for worms in moorish grounds, but others, with more likelihood, affirm their food to be a fat unctuous substance which they suck out of the earth. The bills of curlews, and many other sea-fowls, are very long, in order to enable them to hunt for worms on the sea-shore, and to seek after small fish and their spawn. But the most common form of the bill in aquatic fowls is the broad spoon bill, as in ducks, geese, and swans, the mechanism of which is at once adapted to contain and take up a greater quantity of water, which is always swallowed with their food, and to skim the surfaces of standing weeds, in pools, which is generally the food they most delight in. Nor should it be forgotten, that, in all these, there are nerves which run to the ends of their bills, somewhat like those, which in man terminate at the ends of his fingers, and which guide and improve his sense of feeling.

Their legs and feet also are not less adapted to their peculiar way of living. Some have the leg very long, to enable them to wade in the water, and they are always bare of feathers a good way above the knee, the toes being separated so as the better to enable them to sink in the mud; but such as seek their food by swimming, have short legs and flat feet with webs between each toe, which in swimming they extend as fishes do their fins, and thus impel the water one way, to advance themselves in the opposite direction. Their necks also are generally long, so as to reach the bottom, and shovel up gravel and other substances which they swallow with their food.

The variety of methods which Nature has taken to furnish the globe with creatures perfectly formed to indulge all their peculiar appetites, deserves our wonder; but wondering is not the way to grow wise. We shall find the generality of birds, tho' so well fitted for changing place with rapidity and ease, for the

the most part contented with the places where they were bred, and by no means exerting their desire, in proportion to their endowments. The rook, if undisturbed, would never leave its native wood, the black-bird still frequents its accustomed hedge, and if ever they change, it is only from motives of famine or of fear. There are some sorts, however, called Birds of Passage, which remove to warmer or colder climates, as the air or their peculiar nourishment invites them. Thus the starling in *Sweden*, at the approach of winter, finding subsistence no longer in that kingdom, descends every year into *Germany*; and the hen chaffinches of the same country are seen every year to fly thro' *Holland*, in large flocks, to pass their winter in a milder climate. Others, with a more daring flight, traverse the ocean, and undertake voyages that might intimidate even human perseverance. Thus quails in the spring leave the burning heat of *Africa* for the milder sun of *Europe*, and when they have passed the summer with us, steer their flight back, to enjoy in *Egypt* the temperate air which they can no longer find with us. They often fly in such numbers, that to mariners at sea they appear to cover the skies like a cloud, and sometimes, wearied by the length of their flight, drop down upon deck, an easy prey to the spectators.

From some accounts published in the Philosophical Transactions it would seem, that swallows do not migrate in the same manner, but continue torpid all the winter; but I think the testimonies in favour of their migration are more cogent than those against it. All those who have sailed to the tropical climates, are convinced, by every day's experience, that they are seen flying in large flocks, in order to enjoy near the Equator a warmer air. But not to enter into a discussion of little importance, wild ducks and cranes, at the approach of winter, generally go in search of milder climates, and assemble together for that purpose at a certain time of the year. Nor does this seem to be the deliberation of a day; they sometimes assemble and part different ways, in order to meet a
second

second time ; however, at length, as if the migration were unanimously resolved upon, they rise all at once and decamp in a body. It is not unpleasing to observe the order of their flight. They generally range themselves in one large column, or sometimes forming two columns, joining in an angle like the letter V, while the fowl which makes the point seems to cleave the air to facilitate the passage of those which are to follow. But it continues this laborious employment only for a certain time, after which, falling back into the rear, another takes the place. The prodigious length of their passage is surprizing, and how they support themselves in the flight ; but the regularity of their motions is not less admirable, and that spirit of society with which they seem obedient to laws for the general welfare. Both young and old are always found at the place of general rendezvous, nor are they ever at a loss to take the direct road to their destined stations.

Thus there are some birds which may properly be called the inhabitants of every part of the earth, but in general every climate has birds peculiar to itself alone. The feathered inhabitants of the temperate zone chiefly excell in the music of their notes ; those of the torrid zone in the bright and vivid colours of their plumage ; the frigid zone, on the other hand, where the seas abound with fish, are stocked with fowls of the aquatic kind, in much greater variety than are to be found in our parts of *Europe*.

In general, every bird resorts to those climates where its food is found in plenty, and always takes care to hatch its young at those places, and in those seasons, where provisions are in the greatest abundance. The large birds, and those of the aquatic kind, chuse places as remote as possible from man, as their food is different from that which is cultivated by human industry ; some birds, which have only the serpent to fear, build their nests in such a manner as to have them depending at the end of a small bough, and the entrance from below ; but the little birds, which live upon fruits and corn, are found in the greatest
plenty

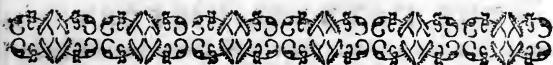
plenty in the most populous countries, and are too often unwelcome intruders upon the fruits of human labours. In making their nests, therefore, the little birds use every art to conceal them from man, while the great birds use every precaution to render their's inaccessible to wild beasts, or vermine. The unerring instinct which guides every species in contriving the most proper habitation for hatching their young, demands our observation. In hot tropical climates nests of the same kind are made with less art, and of less warm materials, than in the temperate zone, for the sun in some measure assists the business of incubation. In general, however, they build them with great art, and line them with such substances as keep or communicate warmth to their eggs. Nothing can exceed their patience while hatching; neither the calls of hunger, nor the near approach of danger could drive them from the nest; and tho' they have been found fat upon beginning to sit, yet before the incubation is over the female is usually wasted to a skeleton. The male ravens and crows, while the hens are sitting, take care to provide them with food; while other birds, such as pigeons and sparrows, take their turns, the male relieving the female at proper intervals. Sometimes, however, the eggs acquire a degree of heat too great for the purposes of hatching; in such cases the hen leaves them to cool a little, and then returns with her usual perseverance and pleasure. When the young brood comes forth, nothing can exceed the industry and the seeming pride of the parents; the most timid becomes courageous in their defence, and provides them with food proper for their age or kind. Birds of the rapacious kind become at this season more than ordinarily ravenous, and those of the granivorous sorts discontinue their singing, entirely taken up in procuring subsistence for their young.

Of all birds the ostrich is the greatest, and the *American* humming bird the least. In these the gradations of nature are strongly marked, for the ostrich in some respects approaches the nature of that class

of

of animals immediately placed above him, namely quadrupedes, being covered with hair, and incapable of flying; while the humming bird, on the other hand, approaches that of insects. These extremities of the species, however, are rather objects of human curiosity than use; it is the middle orders of birds, which man has taken care to propagate and maintain; these largely administer to his necessities and pleasure, and some birds are even capable of attachment to the person that feeds them. How far they may be instructed by long assiduity, is obvious from a late instance of a *Canary* bird, which was shewn in *London*, and which had been taught to pick up the letters of the alphabet at the word of command. Upon the whole, however, they are inferior to quadrupedes in their sagacity; they are possessed of fewer of those powers which look like reason, and seem, in all their actions, rather impelled by instinct than guided by choice.






T H E N A T U R A L H I S T O R Y O F B I R D S.



C H A P. I.

Of rapacious Birds; and first, of the EAGLE kind.

 N E A G L E is remarkable for its size, which generally exceeds that of all other birds; and it can never be tamed like Hawks in order to pursue any game. It is a more majestic animal than a Vulture, and differs from it in the crookedness of its beak. That of a Vulture does not begin immediately to bend at the root, but two inches from it; for at first it is strait, and turns into a hook near the end.

The GOLDEN EAGLE is the largest of all this kind, and the feathers on the body are all of a tawny, yellowish colour; but the tail is brown, and the thighs and legs are covered with feathers as far as the feet; and it weighs about twelve pounds. Its length, from the point of the beak to the end of the tail, is three feet nine inches, and the breadth is six feet when the wings are extended: The beak is exceedingly strong, crooked and very sharp: the tongue is round and blunt at the end, not unlike that of a man: The feathers about the neck are hard and of a rusty colour. It has four very large crooked talons, with which it seizes its prey; and the feet are of a yellowish colour. It feeds upon hares, rabbits, kids, lambs, and other animals. Some affirm it will prey upon young cattle, but this is not certain.

The Osprey and the two Golden Eagles dissected by the members of the Royal Academy at *Paris*, were all pretty nearly of the same size, shape, and plu-

mage; but the inward parts were somewhat different, on account of the difference of their sexes. The largest Eagle was a female, and was two feet nine inches, from the extremity of the beak to the end of the tail; but the wings, when extended, were seven feet and a half. The beak was two inches and a half long, without comprehending the crooked part, which was three quarters of an inch in length. The whole head, including the beak, was four inches and a half, and the neck five inches and a half. The leg and thigh, to the end of the claws, was five inches, and the whole body weighed ten pounds. The whole plumage of the Osprey was of a very dark chestnut colour, or almost black, except the lower part of the neck before, and the belly, which were of a dirty white, with a reddish grey cast. The feet were small in proportion to the body, and of a bluish grey; but the beak was quite black. Of the remaining two Eagles, one was a male, and the other a female, and they were somewhat smaller than the former, with a beak black at the end, and yellow towards the beginning, but blueish in the middle. The feet were yellow, covered with scales of different sizes; but those above the toes were large, and stood out, especially near the extremity; the rest being very small. The claws were black, crooked, and very large, especially on the back toe, where it was almost twice as big as the rest.

They were of three colours, viz. brown chestnut, red, and white. The top of the head was a mixture of chestnut and red; the breast and belly were diversified with white, red, and chestnut colours; and the wings were most chestnut, with a little red, and less white. The shafts of the large quills were three quarters of an inch in compass, and the feathers of the tail were very brown near the end, but had a little white near the beginning. The thighs, legs, and upper part of the feet were all covered with feathers, partly white and partly red; for they were red at the end, and white near their origin.

Besides the great feathers which covered the body, there was a very white fine down at their roots of an inch in length, which seemed designed to defend these Eagles against cold. The other feathers that covered the back and the belly were four or five inches in length;

length; and those which covered the legs were six inches. The feathers which adorned the breast and belly were seven inches long and three broad, and they were laid one upon another like scales; but this was in the female; for in the male they were soft, and had nothing but a long down on each side the shaft, whose fibres were not entangled in each other, as the long feathers that are ranged like scales. These feathers were double, for at about a quarter of an inch above the skin they divided into two parts, one of which was as long again as the other.

The eye was buried in its orbit, and covered by a prominence of the bone of the forehead, which made a sort of an eyebrow: It was of a lively yellowish colour, and sparkled like a topaz. Besides the upper and lower eyelids there was another, which was drawn up to the great corner of the eye, and when drawn out towards the little corner, it quite covered the horny coat.

The thighs and legs to the beginning of the toes, were covered with feathers, half of which were white, and half reddish, that is, every feather was reddish at the end, and white at the beginning.

These marks serve to discover to what class these Eagles belonged, for the two lesser were judged to be Golden Eagles, on account of the reddish ends, and as it were the gilded colour of their feathers; besides, the spots they had on the belly and the thighs, in the shape of stars, was a farther confirmation that they were of this kind. But perhaps it may be thought that these Eagles were too small to be of that number, because they each weighed but six pounds, whereas it is commonly said their weight is ten; but then it must be considered these Eagles were young, as appeared by the white feathers on the wings, the neck, and the tail, which always change colour when they grow old, and become of a golden or brown chestnut colour; which is a mark given by *Gesner*.

Pliny has affirmed, that Eagles have no epiploon or caul; but this is a mistake, for these had a membrane like a bag, in which the intestines, liver and stomach were contained. It had a great deal of fat, and especially on the right side of the stomach; for which reason

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son it was believed that it had the same use as in land animals, namely, that it served to keep the stomach warm; for those especially that live upon flesh are observed to have a great deal of fat. The œsophagus, or gullet, was on the right side of the wind-pipe, and grew larger by degrees, till it was two inches and a half in diameter. Towards the upper part there was a glandulous body, of the size of a pea, firmly connected to the membrane; but it was only found in one of these subjects. Below the place where the windpipe divides into two parts, the gullet grew narrower, and passed under it; then it grew bigger to form the stomach. They were composed of hard, solid, white membranes, that had many vessels on the outside. The lower part of the gullet, that formed the crop, was composed of small glands, of the size of rape seed; but they grew less and less, and at last they became imperceptible. The stomach had a few wrinkles, and both the crop and this were very large, and proportionable to the voracity of this bird,

The intestines were small, like those of all other animals that are voracious and live upon flesh; whereas those that feed upon grass, and especially those that ruminate, are generally four or five times larger. The male had no cœcum, or blind gut, but the female had two that were two inches in length. The HALIAETOS or OSPREY had two bags near the same part, formed by the coats, in the manner of valves. The strait gut grew smaller on a sudden near the vent, and afterwards became a bag, of the size and shape of an egg, at the extremity of which the ureters were inserted. The wings were very brown, the breast and tail white; the feet bluish, and entirely covered with square scales.

The spleen of the two Golden Eagles was round on the outside, and flat within next the stomach, to which it was connected; it was two thirds of an inch in diameter, and the colour was of a browner red than the liver, which was of a very lively red. The vessels that it received from the vena porta, and the cœliac artery, were thick and varicous. That of the Osprey was seated under the right lobe of the liver, and connected to
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the third fold of the gut, by branches of the vena porta and of the cæliac artery, as in the two others.

The pancreas of the Osprey was seated as in most other birds, in the first fold of the gut; but it was of a very extraordinary shape; for it was round at the lower end, where it made a sort of a head, while the other part was flat and small. This head was pierced to give a passage to the hepatic duct, that had no communication with those of the pancreas; from whence it proceeded to be inserted in the gut. There were three pancreatic ducts, two of which were inserted in the gut between the duct of the gall bladder and the hepatic duct; but the third was inserted above this last. The pancreas of the two Golden Eagles was also seated very near the pylorus, but it was connected to the gut by a canal so fine and short, that it could hardly be perceived. At the other end it adhered to the spleen, which was connected to the upper part, on the right side of the stomach.

The liver of the two Golden Eagles was much larger than that of the Osprey, and in all the left lobe was the largest. The gall bladder in all three was very large, for it was of the size and shape of a great chestnut, and it was joined to the right lobe of the liver only by its neck, which was a pipe one eighth of an inch in diameter. The cystic duct proceeded from the bottom, opposite to the neck, which was joined to the liver in two different manners; for in the two Golden Eagles it hung at the end of the right lobe, which was shortest; for which reason the gall bladder was quite distinct from the liver: As for the Osprey, the neck was connected to the middle of the hollow part of the right lobe, as is common.

The kidneys of the two Golden Eagles were small, they being only two thirds of an inch in diameter, and they were round and flat, and were of a tawny, reddish colour. In the Osprey they were made much in the same manner as in the other birds, in which they are generally in proportion to their size. The testicles of the male Royal Eagle, were two small glandulous bodies, hardly so large as a pea, a little flattish, and of a yellowish flesh colour. The females had the ovary,

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and the pipe of the ovary like other birds. The tongue was cartilaginous at the end, and fleshy in the middle, but at the root there were two hard spines, like those at the bottom of the head of an arrow. They were near half an inch in breadth, and an inch and two thirds in length, from the opening of the head of the windpipe to the end. The small muscles, that connected the windpipe, did not take their rise from the clavicle, as in most other birds, but from the internal and upper part of the sternum. The globe of the eye, in the female, was an inch and a half in diameter; but that of the male was a quarter of an inch less. The horny coat of the eye rose above the rest of the globe, which was flattish before, as in other birds; that of the male was not transparent, but white and opaque; but this was a disease. The crystalline humour was above a third of an inch in breadth, and above a quarter thick, and it was likewise more convex on the inside than without. The flesh of the Eagle contains a great deal of volatile salt and oil, and the ancient physicians ascribed a great many virtues thereto, which the moderns will not allow; but it is very hard to determine any thing about it, because the opportunities of making use of it are so very seldom: However, we are told in the *German Ephemerides*, that the gall of an Eagle, took off the spots of the horny coat of the eye in a man of eighty years of age; and that in a few days the sight became very good. This gall was mixed with a little water of eye-bright, and dropped into the eye; we are not told how often; but perhaps it was two or three times a day, as is common in using medicines of this kind: The fat is said to be emollient and resolvent, and makes a proper liniment to cure hurts of the nerves, and to ease the pain of the gout; besides, it disperses the swellings that attend luxations, according to the same author; who likewise affirms it is an excellent remedy against chilblains and chapped hands, proceeding from cold.

A kind of a GOLDEN EAGLE was found in a wood near the river *Derwent*, in the *Peak* in *Derbyshire*, with a white ring round its tail. They likewise discovered the nest, one part of which rested upon a rock;

The Cassowary
83 438



An Eagle
6

The Ostrich
77.







Crowned Eagle?
7



Chatterer of Carolina?
95



Nut Cracker
98

rock, and the other upon two birch-trees. The outside consisted of sticks, and it was lined within with heath. There was only one young Eagle in the nest, besides an addle egg; near it were the carcases of a Lamb, a Hare, and three Heath-cocks, which in some measure confirms the story of a *French* gentleman, who used to supply his table, at the time of the year when Eagles hatched their young, with the prey which they brought to feed them. This young Eagle was shaped like a Goshawk, and was black on the back, like a Hobby. It weighed as much as a Goose, and had feathers down to its feet, and round the tail was a white ring or zone.

The **OSPREY** may be reckoned among the Eagle kind, on account of its size. Some affirm that the toes of one of the feet have membranes or webs between the toes, like those of a Goose, and that the other resembles that of ravenous birds; but this is looked upon by Mr. Ray as a fable. It is sometimes seen about our rivers, and often catches fish, which are its prey. *See the foregoing Articles.*

The **BLACK EAGLE** is twice as big as a Raven, but less than the Golden Eagle: The jaws and eyelids are of a darkish red colour, with few or no feathers upon them; and the Eyes are hazel. On the middle of the back between the wings there is a large white spot, mixed with red feathers, which as it approaches near the rump, becomes entirely of a darkish red. The small rows of feathers in the wings are like those of a common Buzzard, only there is a dark streak runs cross the prime feathers; and also one that is whitish, which terminates in an ash colour, at the tip of the wings. The legs are feathered down a little below the knees, and the remaining naked part is red, and the talons are very long. One of these that was tame at *Middleborough* in *Zealand*, had a black head, neck, and breast; besides a large triangular white spot, with a reddish cast, in which last particular it agrees with the above description: However, there is some difference between the feathers of the male and female.

The **CROWNED EAGLE** is about a third part less than the larger sort of Eagles that are natives of

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Europe; but it appears to be strong and bold, like others of this kind. The beak, and the skin that covers the upper jaw in which the nostrils are placed, are of a dusky colour, and the corners of the mouth are cleft in pretty deep under the eyes, and are of a yellowish colour. The circles round the pupil of the eyes are of a reddish orange colour; and the fore part of the head and the space round the eyes are covered with white feathers speckled with black: The hinder part of the head and neck, as well as the back and wings, are of a dark brown, or blackish colour; and the outer edges of the quills are darker than the other feathers of the wings. The ridge in the upper part of some of the lesser covert feathers of the wings are white, and the tail is of a brown colour, barred across with black: The under side is of a dark and light ash-colour; and the breast is of a reddish brown, with large transverse spots on its sides. The belly, and covert feathers under the tail, are white, spotted with black, and the thighs and legs down to the feet are covered with white feathers, beautifully spotted with round black spots. The feet and claws are very strong, the feet being covered with scales of a bright orange colour, and the claws are black. It raises the feathers on the hinder part of the head in the form of a crest or crown, from whence it takes its name. It was brought to *London* alive from *Guinea* in *Africa* a few years ago.

The EAGLE WITH A WHITE TAIL, of HUDSON'S BAY, is about the size of a Turkey-cock, and has a crown on its head. The neck is short; the breast or stomach large, the thighs strong, and the wings very long in proportion to the body; they are of a blackish colour behind; but more light on the sides; and the stomach is spotted with white. The quill feathers on the wings are black, and the tail is white above and below, except at the ends of the feathers, which are either black or brown. The thighs are covered with feathers of a brownish black, among which, in some places, there is a white down. The legs are covered with a sort of a reddish brown down as far as the feet, on which there

there are four large strong toes, three of which are placed before, and the other behind; they are covered with yellow scales, and furnished with extremely strong and sharp claws, of a shining brownish black.

The WHITE-TAILED EAGLE, in Latin *ALBICILLA* is, so called from the whiteness of its tail. The top of the head is of a whitish or ash colour, and the apple of the eye is black, with a beautiful yellow circle about it. The tail is white, either entirely, or one half of its length, and is made up of twelve feathers. The beak is hooked, as in other Eagles, and the upper part hangs over the lower about three quarters of an inch. It is thirty-three inches in length from the tip of the beak to the end of the tail, and its breadth, when the wings are stretched out, is six feet eleven inches. One of these, that was brought to the market at *Venice*, weighed eight pounds and a half. It frequents lakes, fens, and marshy places, and feeds upon Hares, Rabbits, fowls and birds; and when hungry it will devour Snakes, and almost all sorts of reptiles. That described by *Aldrovandus* was much less, and of a different colour; and therefore very probably was not of the same kind.

The SPOTTED EAGLE, Mr. *Ray* thinks is the same Bird as that called the BALD BUZZARD: this is acknowledged by *Turner*, who sent the description to *Gesner*, under the name of the SPOTTED EAGLE. However, there is another bird akin to this, taken notice of by *Aldrovandus*, which is of the size of a Dung-hill-Cock, with a yellow skin at the bottom of the beak, and the plumage of a ferruginous colour, except at the end of the wings, towards the belly; and it is beautified with many oval spots. The thighs and legs are covered with small feathers, even to the very toes. The feet are yellow; the upper part of the toes are covered with a sort of scales, and the talons are thick and crooked.

The CRESTED EAGLE OF BRASIL, called by the natives *URUTAURANA*, has a head like a common Eagle, only more flat on the top, where there are two black feathers, about two inches long, with two small ones on each side, which it can set up an end, and let

fall again at pleasure. The beak is black only at the base, it is of a yellowish colour, and the feet are yellow. The colour of the head, wings, and almost all the upper part of the body, is brown; but the breast, belly, thighs and legs, even to the very feet, are white, with a mixture of black feathers. Its cry is *Kep, Kep*, like a chicken that has lost the hen. If you throw a bird to it, whether alive or dead, it catches it in its talons, and with its beak pulls off the feathers, and then tears it to pieces, and swallows it, bones and all. There is another sort of a CRESTED EAGLE, named by the *Mexicans* UZQUAUHTLI, which is very large, and whose beak is yellow at the root, but black elsewhere. The feet are pale, the belly a mixture of black and white, and the neck, back and tail black or brown. It is a very fierce animal, for even if it is exasperated while tame, it will fly at the person that disturbs it. However it may be brought to be very gentle, and made use of like a Hawk to catch fowls.

The BRASILLIAN WHITE-TAILED EAGLE, of *Marcgrave*, is called URUBITINGA by the *Brazilians*. It is of the Eagle kind, and about as big as a Goose of six months old, having a thick, hooked, black beak, large sparkling eyes, a great head, yellow legs and feet, crooked, long black talons, large wings, broad tail, and covered all over with dusky, blackish feathers. The tail is nine inches long, of which six are white, and the remaining three black. Mr. Ray takes it to be a species of the White-tailed Eagle above-mentioned.

The TLACOQUAUHTLI is of the size of a Goshawk, and of a brown and ash colour. TLACQUAHTLI is another kind of *Mexican* Eagle, of a middle size, and part of the body is of a tawny blackish colour; but the lower part is more pale, and of a sort of a yellowish colour; and likewise the back part of the head is pale, but the feet are yellow. Mr. Ray suspects it is of the buzzard kind.

The HOINETLI, or the crooked bird, is of the size of a Goshawk, with a black bill and yellow legs. The tail is a span long, and as much broad. The colour

lour underneath is whitish mixed with yellow, and above it is of a blackish tawny yellow mixed with white; the Iris of the Eyes is also yellow.

The COZCACOAUTLI is of the size of a common Eagle, and the whole body, except the parts near the breast, is of a purplish black, tawny and russet. The wings underneath near the root are black, and the rest is of an ash colour; but above they have a mixture of tawny and black, with a purplish cast. Their legs are red, and the claws crooked. It has a beak like a parrot, white at the end, and the rest of a blood colour. The Iris of the eyes is tawny, the eye-lids red, and the forehead is of a blood colour, with folds in the skin, which are sometimes expanded. The tail is of an ash colour below, and black above: It feeds upon Snakes, Mice, and Lizards, and is very fond of carrion and human excrements. It is endowed with an incredible force of flying against the wind. It is a *Mexican* bird.

The GARAGAY is of the size of the Kite, with the head and the extremities white. It flies but a little way at a time, and it feeds upon the eggs of Crocodiles and Tortoises, which it meets with under the sand, on the banks of rivers; for it can find them out by the smell. It is commonly attended by the *Mexican* Vulture, in hopes of getting part of the prey; but at other times it is alone.

The EGYPTIAN EAGLE is somewhat smaller than the Golden Eagle, of which it seems to be a species; for it differs very little either in colour or shape, except in the part between the wings on the back, which is of a deep green, with a small mixture of chestnut, or rather it has a chestnut cast. This Bird is bred in the south parts of *France* and *Italy*, but chiefly in *Greece*; and frequently resorts for its prey to the mountains near the *Danube*. They feed upon Serpents, Frogs, Toads and Lizards; and if *Johnson* says true, they will devour Kids, Lambs, Swans and Geese.

The BALD EAGLE, which is the PERCNOPTEROS of *Aldrovandus*, according to him is of three kinds, of which Mr. Ray saw only one, and that was at *Venice*. This was rather larger than the common Eagles, but had

had no feathers on its head and neck, except a sort of a down of a whitish colour may be so called. The under part of the beak, and sides of the face about the eye, are covered with a dusky coloured down, and the belly and breast are of a palish cream colour, spotted with dusky oblong spots. The upper part of the wings and back, are of a reddish brown, but the quill feathers on the tail are black. The legs, and upper part of the feet, are of a lead colour, and the talons are black, large and crooked, but not so much as those of the common Eagle. The beak is strait and black for about half way, but the other part turns into a remarkable hook, not unlike the common Vulture. On the lower part of the neck, beneath the down, there is a rough sort of curled feathers, standing up above the rest of the plumage, which have the appearance of very fine long bristles. The nostrils are covered with a black skin, and from the beak to the eyes the skin is quite naked, and of a bluish colour. The iris of the eyes is hazel, and the pupil black. The legs are covered with feathers below the knees, and are white on the inside; the middle-talon is longer than the rest, and that on the outside is connected to the first joint of it by a membrane. The crop hangs down on the breast like a bag, and it always stands with its wings extended. There is a sort of liquor, which is continually dropping from the nostrils, that some take to be a distinguishing mark of this sort of Eagle. Mr. Ray observes that it is a lazy sort of a bird, and upon that account ought not to be ranked among the Eagle kind, especially as the beak and shape of the feet differ from those of the common Eagle. Some authors give it the name of *GYPÆTOS*, and several English writers call it the *VULTURINE EAGLE*.

Mr. *Lawson*, Surveyor-General of *North Carolina*, takes notice, of a *BALD EAGLE* found in that country, and he observes it is so called, because the head and neck, as far as the middle, are only covered with a white down; and the tail is likewise as white as snow; which is all the description he gives of it. However, he farther informs us, that these birds breed continually all the year round; for when the young Eagles

Eagles are just covered with down, and a sort of white woolly feathers, the hen Eagle lays again: these eggs are left to be hatched by the warmth of the young ones that continue in the nest; so that the flight of one brood makes room for the next that are but just hatched. They fly very heavily, insomuch that they cannot overtake their prey like other Eagles; but then they have a sort of fishing Hawk that attends upon them, and often suffers them to take the fish; which is the more remarkable, because they fly swifter than the Bald Eagle. They generally attend upon the gunners in the winter time, and when any birds are killed, they often come in for their share; and they are sure of those that are wounded, though they can get away from the gunner. This Eagle will often steal young pigs, and carry them alive to his nest, which is made of twigs, sticks and rubbish. It is large enough to fill the body of a cart, and is commonly full of nasty bones and pieces of carrion, that stink most intolerably.

In *South-America* there is a sort of an Eagle called by the natives a *CONTUR* or *CONDUR*. Some say that their wings, when extended, are twelve feet in breadth, and others eighteen: Its talons are thick, strong, and crooked, and it is generally affirmed, that it will carry off a deer or a large calf. Mr. *Condomine* has frequently seen them in several parts of the mountains of *Quito* in *Peru*, and has observed them hovering over a flock of sheep, and he thinks they would have attempted to carry one off, if it had not been for the shepherd. It is even pretended, that the *Americans* hold out to it, as a lure, the figure of a child, made of a very glutinous clay, upon which it descends with excessive rapidity, and strikes its pounces into it so deep, that it cannot after that get away. *Labat* acquaints us, that those who have seen this animal declare, that the body is as large as that of a sheep, and that the flesh is tough, and as disagreeable as carrion. It never is seen in forests, on account of the extreme length of its wings, because it would not have room to fly; but it frequents the sea shore and the banks of rivers, where it is likely to meet with prey.

Mr. *Ray* was once of opinion, that the account of this bird, which he had formerly seen, was entirely fabulous, till he was assured of the contrary by Sir *Hans Sloane*. Mr. *Strong*, the master of a ship, saw, on the coast of *Chili*, in the thirty-third degree of South latitude, a bird sitting upon a high cliff near the shore, which some of the ship's company shot with a leaden bullet, and killed it. They were greatly surprized when they beheld its magnitude; for when the wings were extended, they measured thirteen feet. He enquired of the *Spaniards* in those parts what it was called, and they told him a *CONTUR*. They likewise informed him, that it was a very rapacious bird, and they were always in dread lest it should carry off their children. One of the quills was two feet four inches long, and the barrel or hollow part was six inches and three quarters; and an inch and an half in circumference. The colour was of a dark brown, and it weighed three drams and near eighteen grains. It was taken by the sailors to be a kind of a peacock, on account of its naked head.

Garfilasio de la Vega declares, that some of these *CONTURS* killed by the *Spaniards* were sixteen feet in breadth when the wings were extended; but he denies that they have talons like an Eagle, and affirms that their feet are more like those of a cock. However he owns that their beaks are extremely strong, which enables them to attack horned cattle, and tear them in pieces. He also adds that two of them are sufficient to attack and devour a Bull, or a Cow. Their colour is a mixture of white and black, and the tail is like a magpye's. They have a comb on the head shaped like a razor, and not toothed like that of a cock. He also adds, that they make such a noise with their wings, when they descend to the earth, that it is enough to deafen any one that hears it.

The *MANSFENY* is a strong bird of prey, found in the *West-Indies*; and its shape and plumage are so like those of an Eagle, that it differs in nothing from one but in being much less; for it is no larger than a falcon; but its talons are twice as large and strong. However, though it is so well armed, it attacks nothing

thing but small birds that can make no defence. It likewise devours Serpents and small Lizards, and generally sits upon the highest trees near the houses. The flesh is a little black, but the inhabitants of those parts think it very good eating.



C H A P. II.

O f V U L T U R E S.

BIRDS of the VULTURE kind, differ from Eagles in not having their beak turning immediately crooked from the root; for it continues strait the length of two inches. They are also more lazy than an Eagle, and are fond of carrion, which the Eagles will not touch. However they will likewise prey upon living birds, Kids, Hares and Fawns. Their necks are almost naked, and they fly together in flocks. Their crop hangs down on their breast like a bag, which was taken notice of in the *Gypaetos* seen at *Venice*. Likewise the female is larger than the male, which distinguishes it from all other rapacious birds. Add to this, that a space under the throat, a palm in breadth, is not covered with feathers, but a sort of hair not unlike that of a calf; and that the part under the wings is cloathed with a sort of fleece; which circumstance is peculiar to these sort of birds. Their legs, as far as the feet, are covered with feathers, which *Belon* thinks peculiar to Vultures; but this is a mistake.

The ASH-COLOURED VULTURE, the WHITE VULTURE, and the BLACK VULTURE, differ in nothing from the general description, except only in their respective colours: The BOETICK VULTURE is less than an Eagle, and is of a chestnut colour all over the body. The quills of the wings are black, and the feathers on the top of the head are very short; the tail also is short, in proportion to the length of the wings: The legs are covered with feathers as far as the toes, and are pretty short. The neck feathers are very long and narrow, like those about the necks of dunghill cocks.

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The HARE VULTURE, so called from preying upon Hares, is somewhat less than the Golden Vulture, and is of a reddish black colour, with yellow feet; the beak is black and hooked at the end, with a large body, broad wings, and a long train. When it is standing or sitting, it rears up its crest like a horn, but it lies quite close to the head when it is flying. It is six feet in breadth, and preys upon all sorts of birds, Hares, Rabbits, Foxes and Fawns. It makes a great noise with its wings, and builds its nest upon the highest trees in woods, as far from towns and villages as possible,

The BEARDED VULTURE is of the size of an Eagle, and its length from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail is three feet four inches; but to the end of the claws two feet eight inches. The breadth, when the wings are extended, is seven feet six inches, and one of the wings when closed is two feet four inches, and the prime quills are more than twenty-three inches in length.

The bill is of a purplish flesh colour, but darker towards the point; and from that to the corner of the mouth it is four inches long. The upper chap is hooked at the end, and not all the way, which is the principal distinction between the Vulture and the Eagle. From the root of the lower chap there hangs a remarkable tuft of black feathers, and the mouth is blue on the inside. The eyes are placed just above the flits of the mouth, and the circle round the eye is of a bright yellow. Without this there is another circle, which consists of a fine deep red skin, adhering close to the ball of the eye. The sides and fore-part of the head is black, which encompasses the eyes, and shews them to advantage. The nostrils are covered with stiff black feathers, and behind each eye there is a black line, which bends upwards, and they both meet on the hinder part of the head; there is also a dash of black from each corner of the mouth, which tends a little downwards, in the form of whiskers. The rest of the head, and the whole neck, are covered with white feathers, which are short on the head, but long, loose, and pointed on the neck, like those of a cock. The
upper

Northern Penguin
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Bearded Vulture
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Göck Artic Bird
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upper side of the neck, the back, wings and tail are of a dark colour, between brown and black; and the lesser covert feathers of the wings have dashes of bright reddish brown along the shafts, but very narrow. The edges of the feathers on the upper sides are somewhat lighter than the other parts; and the greater feathers of the wings and tail have white shafts. The middle feathers of the tail are a little longer than those on the sides, and the insides of the wings are coloured, as they are without, except that the dashes of the shafts of the covert feathers are larger and whiter. The bottoms or roots of all the feathers are white; and there is also a very thick, soft, white down all over the body under the feathers; the under side of the breast, belly, thighs, and coverts under the tail are white, a little tintured with a reddish brown; and the legs are covered with short, white downy feathers. The feet are of a lead colour, the claws dusky, and the middle and outer toes on each foot are joined by a strong skin. It was brought from *Santa Cruz*, on the coast of *Barbary*, and was described by Mr. *Edwards* soon after it was dead.

The GOLDEN VULTURE is in many things like the GOLDEN EAGLE, but is larger in proportion every way. From the end of the beak to that of the tail is four feet and a half, and to the claws end forty-five inches. The length of the upper chap is almost seven inches, and the tail twenty-seven in length. The lower part of the neck, breast and belly are of a red colour; but on the tail it is more faint, and deeper near the head. The feathers are black on the back, and on the wings and tail of a yellowish brown. The toes are of the colour of horn.

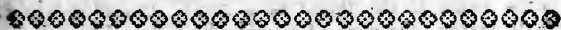
The BOETICK VULTURE of *Bellonius*, is of the same colour on the back and wings as the former of that name, that is chestnut. The beak is black, and crooked at the end, and the head and neck, as far as the breast, as also the middle part of the breast, are destitute of feathers; but they are covered with a soft, short, thick white down. They have a stern look with their eyes, the iris of which is yellow. On the lower part of the head, or on the top of the back, there is a set of narrow feathers, much longer than the rest, which

which surrounds the neck. This bird was seen in St. James's Park by Mr. Ray, but he could not tell from whence it was brought.

The **BRASILIAN VULTURE**, by some called the **MEXICAN VULTURE**, because it is found in that country as well as in *Brasil*, is the **URUBU** of *Marcgrave*; other authors mention it by the name of **TZOPILOTH**; and others again of **AURA**. *Marcgrave* says it is of the bigness of a Kite, *Ximenes* of a middle-sized Eagle, and Mr. Ray of that of a Raven. It has a long tail, but not so long as the wings, and the whole plumage of the body is black. The head is small, and covered with a wrinkled skin of divers colours; for on the left side below the eye it is yellow, above the eye blue, as well as on the top of the head. The remaining part is reddish. The right side, as well above as below the eye, is of a saffron colour, as well as near the top of the head; but the remaining part is more light. The beak is pretty long, very crooked, and covered half way with a saffron coloured skin, which has a bluish cast. In the middle of the upper part of the beak there is a wide nostril, with only one hole, and placed crossways. The extreme part of the beak, which has no skin, is white, and the eyes are almost of the colour of a ruby, with a round black pupil. Mr. Ray affirms that this bird is called by the inhabitants of *Jamaica* a **CARRION-CROW**, and that it has two pretty large nostrils, and not one as abovementioned.

Labat takes them to be a sort of Turkey-cocks, only they do not live on corn, fruits, and herbs, but feed wholly upon carrion. They follow the hunters, especially those that endeavour to kill beasts for the sake of the hides; for those people abandon the carcases, which would infect the air if it was not for these birds. As soon as they see one of these thus left, they call their companions together, and fall upon it with the utmost greediness, devouring it almost in the twinkling of an eye, leaving the bones as bare as if the flesh had been scraped off with a knife. In general it is a very nasty bird, for it never attacks any living creature, but feeds wholly upon dead bodies. In the night time they perch upon trees, and in the morning they fly from place to place,

place, in search of carrion; for which reason they have multiplied extremely in those places where cattle are killed by the *Spaniards*, only for the sake of their hides. Mr. *Lawson* calls them *TURKEY-BUZZARDS*, and says they are small Vultures, which feed on any dead carcases; that they are about the bigness of a fishing-hawk, and have a very nasty smell.



C H A P. III.

Of H A W K S.

THE PEREGRINE FALCON has wings so long as to reach to the end of the tail, and this is much like that of a Sparrow-hawk. The beak is of a fine blue colour, except one part of it, which is of a deep yellow: The feet are of a pale green, or between a yellow and a lead colour; the toes are slender, the talons large, black, and very sharp. The breast, belly and thighs are white, streaked with broad black stripes, running transversely. The head is a little flat at the top, and of a deep brown colour; as are the neck, back and wings. The tail is not of so deep a colour, and there are black lines run cross it, which some call cross-bars. The legs and feet are of a yellow colour.

The *SACRE*, in Latin *FALCO SACER*, is larger than all other falcons, except the Gyr-Falcon. It has a large round head, a shorter beak, a longer body in proportion, longer wings, a longer tail, and shorter toes than the Gyr-Falcon. The head is grey, crown flat, the eyes black and great, the beak blue, the nostrils small, the breast spotted with brown, as well as the back, and the upper side of the wings. The thighs are white within side, and the tail is long, with spots thereon like kidneys. The feet and legs are entirely blue, though in some they are whitish, spotted with a little yellow, and their backs are reddish, inclinable to an ash-colour. Some authors say, that this Falcon is so strong, that it will encounter birds much larger than itself, and bring them down.

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The GYR-FALCON, whose male or tarcel is called a JERKEN, exceeds all other falcons in the largeness of its size, for it approaches nearly to the magnitude of an Eagle. The top of the head is flat, and of an ash-colour, with a strong, thick, short and blue beak. The back, wings, belly and tail are whitish, but the feathers of the back and wings are marked with black spots, in the shape of a heart, imitating, in a small degree, the eyes of a peacocks tail. The tail is shortish, with black spots that run tranversly. The throat, belly and breast, are of a pure white. It is a courageous, fierce, and very bold bird, and attacks fowls of all sorts; but more particularly Cranes and Herons.

The MOUNTAIN FALCON is about the size of a Goshawk, but strong bodied, with a round head, except on the top, where it is a little flattish, and covered with a mixture of black and ash-coloured feathers. The beak is short, strong and crooked, and near it are a number of fine slender feathers, like hairs, not commonly found in other birds. The throat, as low as the breast bone, is spotted with whitish or ash-coloured feathers; and the body in some places is of a brown, dappled colour, resembling rusty iron, but in others more black, with small specks of white. The thighs are covered with long, black feathers, and the feet are nearly of the same colour. It is a very ravenous bird, and of a very untractable nature. It is said to prey upon large fowls, such as ducks, geese and the like.

The FALCON GENTLE differs from the Peregrine Falcon in being less, with a rounder and lesser head, and a shorter beak; but the shape is much the same. The head is flattish on the top, with a thick, bluish or lead-coloured beak, that bends downward with a very sharp hook. It has a fine large black eye, encircled round with a fine yellow ring. The upper part and the sides of the head are of a dusky brown, spotted with a fine black. The neck and throat are surrounded with a light yellow ring, in some sense resembling a collar; and on the sides there is a black line, running from each corner of the mouth almost as low as the middle of the throat. The breast, thighs and

and belly are of a fine yellow gold colour, with small black streaks pointing downward. The wings, back, and upper side of the tail are of a dusky black, and the wings, when they are closed, reach almost to the end of the tail. It preys upon geese, ducks, and other water-fowls. This is said to be the true Falcon Gentle, though Mr. Ray affirms that it is so like the Peregrine Falcon, that it can hardly be distinguished from it, unless by good sportsmen.

The HAGGARD FALCON, in Latin *FALCO GIBBOSUS*, is so called on account of the shortness of its neck; for the head scarcely appears above the tips of the wings when it lays them on the sides of its back; insomuch that it seems to be hunch-backed. This is sufficient to distinguish it from all other falcons, though some of our *English* writers falsely take the Haggard Falcon and the Peregrine Falcon to be the same bird.

The WHITE FALCON is of a milk white all over the body, only there are faint yellowish spots, which are so very light, that they may be easily mistaken for white, unless viewed very nearly. However the wings are of a pure white, without any spots at all. This colour is sufficient to distinguish it from all other birds of the same kind.

The STONE and TREE FALCON, called by some *LITHO-FALCO* and *DENDRO-FALCO*, and by others *FALCO LAPIDARIUS*, and *ARBORARIUS*, is of the size between the Peregrine and Haggard Falcon. *Gesner* has a particular description of this bird; which, however, Mr. *Willoughby* takes to be a Hobby, hereafter described.

The TUNIS or BARBARY FALCON is a sprightly, majestic bird, with a large black beak, and open yellow nostrils. The eyes are of a sort of blackish brown, or dark hazel colour, with small yellow circles round them: The top of the head is of a pale ash-colour, beautifully spotted with black; and the feathers on the back, shoulders, and part of the wings, are nearly the same colour; there being fine black spots intermixed, not much unlike those on the top of the head. The breast, belly and thighs are more yellowish, inclining to white; but the upper part of the breast is pretty
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much shaded with blue. There is a large spot or two of white on the second row of the covert feathers of the wings. The wings are very long, reaching when closed, almost to the end of the tail. The tail is of a bluish colour, with six or seven dusky coloured streaks running cross it. Some part of the thighs, and the under part of the belly, are marked with curious long black spots, resembling ermine. The legs and feet are yellow, and the claws or talons black.

The RED FALCON is so called, not because the feathers are all over red, but because the spots which are white in others are red and black in this: However they appear red only when it stretches out its wings. Mr. Ray doubts whether this is a distinct species or not.

The RED INDIAN FALCON of *Aldrovandus*: He had two of these, one of which, that was the largest, he took to be the female. The top of the head is broad, and almost flat, the beak of an ash-colour, but more deep on the upper part, and the skin that covers the base of the beak is yellow: From the outward corner of the eyes there is a long spot, of the same colour with the breast: The breast, and the under part of the body, is almost all of a reddish colour, interspersed, especially before, with a few ash-coloured spots. The other, which he took to be a male was less, and the red colour on the belly and breast was deeper; but the back and upper parts were black.

The CRESTED INDIAN FALCON is of the size of a Goshawk, and the head is flat, black and crested: The crest is double, and hangs down on the back part of the head. The neck is red, and the breast and belly white and black, with transverse lines placed alternately, which are very bright and beautiful. The iris of the eye is yellow, and the beak of a deep blue, or rather almost black, especially near the point, for the base is covered with a yellow membrane. The legs are covered with feathers down to the feet, which are yellow, and armed with exceeding black claws. The edges on the lesser feathers of the wings are white, and the tail is striped alternately with white and ash-coloured streaks; the other parts are blackish. One

of these was brought to *England* in the reign of King *Charles II.* and it was seen by Mr. *Ray* in *St. James's Park*.

The **LANNER**, whose tarcel or male is called the **LANNERET**, is distinguished from other birds of the hawk kind, by having the beak, legs and feet of a blue colour. The feathers on the breast are partly coloured, being a mixture of black and white, with black lines, not crossing the feathers, but drawn longways, down the middle of them, contrary to their disposition in other falcons. The upper part of the body is entirely brown, and the under part of the wings are marked with spots, which have some resemblance to small pieces of money. The eyes are large, encircled with a yellow ring, and over them are white lines, which run round the fore part of the head. It is a very common bird in *France*, and flies at all sorts of game, such as magpies, quails, partridges, crows, pigeons, pheasants, ducks, and cranes.

The **HOBBY**, in Latin **SUBBUTEO**, is distinguished from the preceding by its smallness, it being only thirteen inches in length, and thirty-two in breadth when the wings are spread. It has an appendage on each side the upper part of the beak, like the **Bald Buzzard**, **Kestrel**, and some other birds. The top of the head is of an ash colour, inclining to black; and it has a black spot running down from the head, by the temples, to the throat; as also one under each eye, which extends longways towards the throat. The eye-lids are yellow, and the prime feathers in each wing, which are twenty-four in number, and in the tail twelve, with the legs and feet, are yellow, and the talons black as jet. Its prey is principally larks, whence it is by some called the **LARK-HAWK**. These birds, whenever they see a **Hobby** are greatly terrified, inasmuch that in order to shun it, they will fly into a man's bosom, or into a coach or waggon, as into an asylum.

The **MERLIN** is the least bird of this kind, it being not much larger than a **Blackbird**, and yet it is very bold and courageous. The beak is blue, and there is a ring round the neck of a yellowish white, a little

little below the head. The back and upper part of the body, are covered with feathers, coloured with a mixture of iron grey, black and blue. The lower part of the body is of a ferruginous white, with spots of a darker colour, which run from the head towards the tail, and not transversely. The feathers upon the rump next the tail are more blue than those of the female, by which, and their bigness, falconers distinguish the sex; for the females in this, as well as in all other birds of prey, is larger than the male.

The KESTREL, or STANNELL, is by some called the WINDHOVER, is of the size of a Pigeon, being fourteen inches in length, and thirty in breadth when the wings are extended. The beak is short, prominent, hooked, and sharp pointed; the tongue is cloven, and the eye-lids yellow, with prominent eyebrows. The head is of an ash colour, streaked with black lines; and the upper part of the body, as far as the rump, is red, with black spots, on the outermost feathers near the points. The under part of the body is red, with black lines running along the length of the feathers. The wing feathers are twenty-four in number, those on the tail twelve, and above seven inches long. The legs and feet are yellow, and the talons black. It builds its nest in trees, and never lays more than four eggs at a time. The Kestrell used to be tamed formerly and brought up for hawking, like other birds of the rapacious kind.



C H A P. IV.

Of lesser BIRDS of the rapacious kind.

THE COMMON BUZZARD is about the bigness of a Pheasant, and it weighs about two pounds, being in length from the beak to the tail end twenty inches, and fifty-two in breadth when the wings are extended. It has a large head, with a broad and flat crown, and a short hooked beak, of a dark blue colour, but yellow at the base; and the tongue is thick,

thick, fleshy and blunt. The colour of the back is of a rusty black, and sometimes with white spots on the outward feathers of the wings. The breast is of a yellowish white, with oblong rusty-coloured spots on each feather, not placed transversely, but according to the length. It feeds upon mice, moles, and small birds; but is more particularly a great enemy to rabbits.

The **HONEY-BUZZARD** differs from the common sort in the membrane at the base of the beak, called the cere, which is blackish. The head is of an ash-colour, and the iris of the eyes yellow. The feet are shorter and thicker, and the tail longer; and there is a black stripe runs a-cross the wings and tail. It weighs about two pounds, and is in length, from the beak to the end of the tail, twenty three inches, and about fifty-two in breadth when the wings are extended. This bird runs swiftly like a hen, and the female, as in other birds of this kind, is larger than the male. The eggs are of an ash-colour, with dark spots, and it feeds upon insects and the young of wasps.

The **BALD-BUZZARD**, called by some the **SEA EAGLE**, differs from the Common Buzzard, in being white on the back part of the head, whence it has the name of Bald; in being bigger both in size and weight; in the length of the wings; in having the outward toe extremely flexible; in having angular processes on the upper mandible of the beak, and in living upon fish. It weighs about three pounds and a half, and is five feet in breadth when the wings are extended. The beak is short, black, and hooked; and the tongue broad and soft, like a man's: the eyes are yellow, the legs long, and the feet thick and strong, of the colour of verdigrease: the soles of the feet are rough, to enable it, as it's supposed, to lay faster hold of its prey. It haunts rivers, pools, lakes, and the sea shore. It builds upon the ground among the reeds, and lays three or four large white eggs, of an exact oval figure, but less than hens eggs.

The **TURKEY BUZZARD**, of *Catesby*, is a little larger than a Wild-goose, and the feathers are partly black and partly light grey; but there is more
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of the former than the latter; the beak is thick, crooked and pointed, and the claws are thick and very short. It is said to be a sort of an Eagle; and when an ox lies down in the field to rest, and these birds chance to see him, they fall immediately upon him and devour him. Sometimes there is an hundred, or upwards, employed in this work at a time. They have excellent eyes, and can discover their prey at a vast height; for they can see it when the most sharp sighted man cannot perceive the bird.

The MOOR-BUZZARD, though called in Latin MILVUS, or a KITE, is more properly a Buzzard than, a Kite, as it has no forked tail, which is a distinguishing mark of a Kite. The colour on all parts of the body is of a rusty brown, except on the top of the head, which is of a whitish tawny. On the middle joint of the wings, there is a reddish clay-coloured spot, resembling that on the head; with dark-coloured dun feathers on the rump: the tail is of a dark yellowish or light brown colour, and about eight or nine inches long. The legs are about five inches, but much slenderer than in other birds of this kind, and the legs and feet are yellow. The length, from the tip of the beak to the end of the tail, is a foot and a half, and the breadth, when the wings are extended, is four feet. The eyes are of a middle size, with an iris of the colour of saffron. When the wings are folded, they reach to the end of the tail; and there are in the wing twenty-four large feathers, of which the first is shorter than the second, and they are all of a darker colour than the other feathers. The legs are covered with feathers a little below the knee; and in general the make of the body is more long and slender than that of other birds of prey. It is generally seen on heaths, and builds its nest in moorish or marshy places.

The RING-TAIL, whose male is called a HEN-HARROW, or HEN-HARRIER, because it is an enemy to hens, It differs from others of this kind, in having a white rump or tail, and upright feathers about the ears, running round the head like a crown.

The KITE, or GLEAD, in Latin MILVUS, may easily be distinguished from other rapacious birds, in having

having a forked tail. Its weight is about three pounds, and its length to the end of the tail is twenty-eight inches, the breadth is sixty-four, and the bill two inches. The head is of a pale ash-colour, the neck red, the back dusky or brown, and the lesser rows of the wing feathers are diversified with red, black, and white. The middle feathers of the wings are eleven inches long, and the outermost fourteen, of a red colour; but the extreme feathers are blackish, with white tips; and the beak is black, with a broad thick tongue. The legs and feet are yellow, and the talons black; but that on the back toe is the largest. By spreading its wings, it so ballances itself in the air, that it seems to be immoveable for a considerable time; for it then scarcely stirs its wings, or at least in not a very perceptible manner: It glides through the air from place to place, whence it probably had the name of GLEAD. Some say it is a bird of passage; but with us in *England* it abides all the year. It is a terrible enemy to Chickens, and young tame Ducks.

The *BRASILIAN KITE*, called *CARACARA*, and by the *Portuguese* *GAVION*, is of the size of the common Kite, and has a tail nine inches long. It has a head like a Hawk, with a hooked black beak, and the plumage is tawney, with white and yellow specks. The feet are yellow, with semi-circular, long, sharp, black talons; and it is a dangerous enemy to poultry.



C H A P. V.

Of rapacious BIRDS with wings shorter than the tail.

THE GOSHAWK, called in Latin *ACCIPITER PALUMBARIUS*, is larger than a common Buzzard. It differs from the Sparrow-Hawk in having the upper part of the body of the same colour as a Buzzard, and in being white underneath, with transverse black lines beautifully waved. The legs and feet are yellow, the talons black, and the beak blue.

The wings, when closed, fall much short of the end of the tail; and it preys upon not only Partridges and Pheasants, but larger fowls, such as Geese and Cranes, and sometimes Rabbits.

The RING-TAILED HAWK is about the size of a Crow, and the wing, when closed, is fourteen inches long. The legs, from the foot to the knee, are three inches long, and it resembles the Sparrow-Hawk in the slenderness of its bill, and nearly in its colour; though it is at least four times as big. The bill is of a dark horn-colour, and the nostrils are covered with a yellow skin, which encompasses the upper and lower chaps, and extends from the angles of the mouth to the eyes: this skin is thinly beset with black stiff feathers, and the bill is hooked as in other Hawks. The head is of a dusky or blackish colour, with a little white on the forehead next the bill. The fore-part of the neck and hinder-part of the head are of a clay-colour, mottled with a dusky brown; the upper-part of the neck, back, and wings, are of a dusky-brown; but the edges of some of the middle quills are of an ash-colour. The inner coverts are sprinkled with small brown spots, and the inner webs of the quills are faintly barred across with narrow dusky lines; but the rump and covert feathers of the tail are white, which joining to the white feathers beneath the tail, form a white ring round it: the middle feathers of the tail are dusky, and the next on each side of a bluish ash-colour; but the outermost are white, and they are all transversely marked with eight dusky lines. The breast, belly, thighs, and covert feathers under the tail are white, with reddish brown spots transversely waved on the breast and thighs in the form of hearts on the belly, and of half moons on the lower belly and on the coverts under the tail. The legs and feet are of a gold-colour, and the outward toe is joined to the middlemost with a membrane; the claws are black. It is a native of *North America*, and was brought from *Hudson's-bay*.

The LITTLE BLACK AND ORANGE-COLOURED INDIAN HAWK is the smallest bird of the Hawk kind, and has an ash-coloured bill a little inclining to that of flesh:
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it is covered at the base with a yellow skin, in which the nostrils are placed : there is a yellow skin round the eye which is encompassed with black feathers ending in lines, running down each side of the neck : these are again encompassed with white, which passes over the forehead at the base of the bill. The upper side of the neck, back, and those of the wings and tail are black, with a blue and purplish gloss. The sides of the wings are also black; and the inner webs of the great wing feathers, and those on the tail are cross barred with white and black. The under-side, from the bill to the tail, is of a bright orange, though lighter on the breast. The legs and feet are of a bright gold-colour, and the claws are black : it is feathered a little below the knee, and a membrane connects the middle and outer toe a little way down. It is a native of *Bengal*, in the *East Indies*.

The SPARROW-HAWK, whose male is called the MUSKET, is of the size of a Pigeon, being, from the point of the beak to the tail end, about fourteen inches ; and the distance between the tips of the wings, when extended, is twenty-six inches. The Latin name is ACCIPITER FRINGILLARIUS, and its beak is short, crooked, and blue, except towards the tip, which is black : the skin that covers the base is of a yellowish green, and the nostrils oblong, with a thick black tongue a little cloven : the iris of the eyes is yellow, and the brows are so prominent that they hang over them like the eaves of a house : the crown of the head is of a dark brown ; and when the wings are closed, they scarce reach to the middle of the tail, which is about six or seven inches long, consisting of twelve feathers, with five or six black cross bars. The legs are long, slender, and yellow, the toes long, and the talons black. The upper-part of the body is brown, and on the under-part there are many transverse lines, and is undulated with white brown and a dirty red. It lays about five white eggs, spotted near the broad end, with a circle of blood red specks. It is a bold courageous bird for its bigness, and is a great enemy to Pigeons, of which it destroys many.

The BLUE-HAWK is thirteen inches in length, and of the size of a common Hawk. It is a slim and delicate made bird, like the SPARROW-HAWK; the limbs being long and slender, contrary to the appearance of many birds of this kind. The beak is black, a little waved, but not indented on the sides of the upper jaw: the nostrils are placed in a whitish skin, covering the base of the bill above: the circle that surrounds the pupils of the eyes is of an orange-colour, and the skin about the corners of the mouth and the eye-lids is yellow: the head, neck, back, part of the wings and tail, are of a light bluish ash-colour, and a whitish line passes from ear to ear under the throat; and the outer half of the quill feathers is black, with whitish tips: the ridge of the wings, and its inner covert feathers, are white; the belly, thighs, rump, covert feathers under the tail, and the outer feathers of the tail, are white: the legs are feathered below the knees; and both legs and feet are covered with a scaly skin, of a bright orange-colour; but the claws are blackish.

The GREATER BUTCHER BIRD, called in *Yorkshire* and *Derbyshire* the WERE-ANGEL, is of the size of a Black-Bird, and its length, from the point of the beak to the end of the tail, is ten inches, and its breadth, when the wings are extended, is fourteen. Its beak is black, hooked at the end, and above an inch long, with an angular excrescence on each side: the tongue is cloven, or forked at the end, and rough; the nostrils are round, above which grow stiff black hairs, or bristles; and the head, back, and rump, are ash-coloured. The throat and belly are white, and on each wing are eighteen prime feathers, tipped with white at the end. The tail consists of twelve feathers, of which the middlemost are longest, and the colour is a mixture of black and white. Its legs and feet are black, and it is sometimes trained up to catch small birds. The Latin name is LANIUS, or COLLURIO.

The LESSER RED-BACKED BUTCHER-BIRD, is so called, because the back is reddish, but the rump is of an ash-colour, as also the head. From the beak there is a broad black line that runs by the eyes, and is extend-

ed beyond the ears: the throat and breast are white. It is about the size of a Lark, being seven inches and a half in length, and twelve in breadth. The bill is an inch long, strong, black, and crooked at the end; but the mouth is yellow. It has stiff hairs about the nostrils, and eighteen quill feathers in each wing; and in the tail, which is three inches long, there are twelve feathers. The feet are black, or of a dark blue colour. This bird is called in *Yorkshire* the FLUSHER.

The LESSER VARIEGATED BUTCHER-BIRD. This species wants the black line which runs from the beak by the eyes; and in Latin it is called, *Lanius minor albis et nigris semi-circularibus variegatus*, that is, the Lesser Butcher-bird variegated with black and white semi-circular lines.

The BLACK and WHITE BUTCHER-BIRD is a native of *Surinam*, in *South-America*, and has a pretty thick beak near the head, which grows less towards the point, and is of a dusky colour. The upper mandible bends down a little near the end or tip, and over-hangs the lower: there is a small notch or angle on each side the point of the upper mandible; and the feathers at the base of the beak point forward, and partly cover the nostrils: the plumage all over the head, body, wings, and tail, is black and white, with transverse bars or marks: the covert feathers on the inside of the wings are almost white, having a very small proportion of black confusedly mixed: the inner webs of the quills have white spots, and the inside of them, as well as the under-side of the tail, are almost as black as the upper. It has ten feathers in the tail, and the outer-toe of each foot adheres to the middle one near its bottom, or setting on of the foot: the legs, feet, and claws are dusky; and each single feather, all over the body, is marked with several transverse bars of black and white.

The LESSER ASH-COLOURED BUTCHER-BIRD, with a white spot on each shoulder, which is a sufficient distinction from all others; and it is by some called the WOOD-CHAT. The beaks of all these BUTCHER-BIRDS are of a middling length and strait, except at the end which is crooked. They have blackish whisk-

ers or bristles about the beak, and on their upper jaw, near the curvature of the beak, there are two angular appendages lying on the lower jaw; for they have no cavity hollowed therein to receive them. There are other varieties among these birds; but it is hard to say whether they are distinct species or not, especially as there is so much difference in the colours of the male and female.

Mr. Ray ranks two *West Indian* birds among this kind, one of which is called, by Father *Tertre*, a PESCHER, that is, a FISHER. According as *Tertre* himself describes it, it is in shape and plumage like an Eagle, and cannot be distinguished from one, unless in the size; for it is no larger than a Falcon: the feathers on the belly are white, and on the head black: it lives entirely upon fish, never offering to meddle with birds of any kind: it sits upon the branch of a tree, or a point of rock, to watch them; and when it perceives them on the top of the water, it darts swiftly upon them, and catches them with its claws, and then carries them to the top of a rock to devour them. Though he never pursues other birds, yet they never fail to follow him, and they peck at him till he has changed his place.

The ESMERILLON is another bird mentioned by *Tertre*, and taken notice of by Mr. Ray. The *French* call it GRAY, GRAY on account of the noise that it makes when flying; for it articulates those syllables distinctly. It is about the size of a Thrush; and all the feathers on the back and wings are red, spotted with black, and the belly is white, spotted like ermine: it is armed with a beak and talons in proportion to its magnitude; and it lives upon small Lizards and Grasshoppers that perch upon the trees: it likewise preys upon chickens, when just hatched; but if the hen is aware of it, she drives it away. The *French* eat the flesh; but, as *Tertre* observes, it is not worth powder and shot.

There are many medicinal virtues attributed to several parts of rapacious birds; but as they are not sufficiently confirmed by experience, we shall pass them over in silence.



C H A P. VI.

Of the BIRDS *of* PARADISE, *and* CUCKOW.

BIRDS of PARADISE were formerly said to have no feet; which was true in one sense, because they are always cut off before they are brought into *England*. *Bontius* informs us, that *Birds of Paradise* are so far from having no feet, that they have crooked sharp claws, and are of the rapacious kind, for they fall upon very small birds, tear them in pieces, and devour them. Neither is it true that they are never to be met with till they are dead; for the inhabitants at *Ternate*, in the *East Indies*, will shoot at them, and kill them as they sit upon trees. They fly backwards and forwards very swiftly, like swallows; for which reason, some have given them the name of EAST-INDIAN SWALLOWS.

They are the most beautiful birds in the world, and are different from all others in the form, and seat of their feathers. Those on the side of the breast are very long and numerous, and extend beyond the tail. Some of them, but not all, have two quills on their tails, destitute of feathers or down,, and they are extended much farther than the rest. *Aldrovandus* mentions five sorts of these, but *Clusius* and *Marcgrave* take notice of several others.

The *first* is of the size and almost of the shape of a Swallow, and the head shines with plumage of a clear gold colour. Between the head and the bill, there is a kind of a down very thick set, of the colour of a bright bluish green: the feathers of the wings are between red and black, as well as the rest of the body; it has also the two naked quills above-mentioned.

The *second* differs greatly from the former, for the two naked quills on the tail exceed the rest by the length of two palms: the tongue is longish, of a reddish colour, and sharp at the end, not unlike that of a Magpye: Likewise, the colour of the feathers differs greatly from the other sorts.

The *third* is remarkable for the extreme length of its tail; it has a crooked bill, and is all over of a white

colour, except the neck and belly, which are chestnut: the top of the head is of a dirty brown, which is succeeded by yellow, and this by green.

The *fourth* has a very long crooked black bill, and the feathers on the head, neck, and wings are blackish: it has a tuft on the head near the neck, which stands up three inches high, and is of a yellow colour, consisting of hair like bristles.

The COMMON BIRD OF PARADISE of *Aldrovandus*, very nearly resembles the former; but has no tuft, and the lower part of the bill is crooked and small.

The BIRD OF PARADISE of *Marcgrave* is of the size of a Swallow, with a small head and eyes, a sharp bill, thick feet, and crooked claws: the feathers about the bill are silky, being a mixture of green and brown above, and black below: the top of the neck is of a gold colour, and underneath a mixture of green and gold: the breast is of a deep brown; and the rest of the body, wings, and tail, of a beautiful brownish colour: the long feathers on the sides are of a gold colour near their rise; but in the other parts, of a whitish yellow. The two quills above-mentioned, for feathers they can hardly be called, are long and of a gold colour at their rise; but crooked towards the end, and of a darkish brown.

The GOLDEN BIRD OF PARADISE is larger than a Swallow, with a flat head, and very small eyes; but the bill is like that of the former: the base of the bill is surrounded with extremely black silky feathers; and the throat, and lower part of the neck, up to the eyes and cheeks, are covered with silky feathers of a bright shining greenish gold colour. On the top of the head there are silky feathers, of a dusky yellow, but they feel harder to the touch than the former: the neck is surrounded with short fine feathers, of the colour of gold, and those on the back are of a shining yellow gold colour; but beneath, they are more faint, and of a whitish brown. The wings and tail are brown.

The BIRD OF PARADISE of *Clusius* does not differ much from the former; insomuch that Mr. Ray thinks it is of the same species. However, the top of the head,



449 Wax Bill



King of the greater
Birds of Paradise
35



Little Indian
Pye 99

head, from the bill, and as far as the eyes and neck, are covered with feathers of a yellow colour on the upper part; but they are brown below. Another sort has its throat covered with feathers of a shining green colour, and seems to be of the same species with the first of *Marcgrave*.

The KING OF THE BIRDS OF PARADISE, so called by *Clusius*, is the least of this kind. The wings are a great deal longer than the body, and the bill is white, and an inch in length: the lower part is covered with a sort of red silky down, as well as the fore part of the head: but the middle part, about the eyes, is full of black specks; and the feathers on the neck and breast are of a deep black, and have the resemblance of silk: the back, wings and tail are all of the same colour, that is, of a dusky yellow: under the breast there is a black stripe, as broad as a man's little finger, and the feathers which cover the belly are white; but near the wings black. The naked quills are slender and black, and at the ends rolled up into a sort of ball: on one side of them there are very fine shaggy hairs, and the upper side is of a shining deep green colour; but they are of a dusky yellow underneath.

The KING OF THE BIRDS OF PARADISE, described by Mr. *Edwards*, differs from the former, for the belly, thighs, and coverts under the tail, are white, though the lower part of the thighs about the knees, are a little brownish.

The PIED BIRD OF PARADISE, hath a dusky or black bill, and flat like that of a Duck; and at the base of the upper chap there are stiff black hairs: the head and neck are entirely black, with a crest of loose slender feathers bending backwards. The body, except the wings, is wholly white: the prime quills are black, except a little whiteness at the roots, as is what is called the bastard wing, which covers the bottom: the quills next the back are black in the middle, and white on the edges, as is the row of feathers immediately above them: the lesser covert feathers of the wing are white, with a very fine dash of black down on each feather. The tail is as long as that of a Magpie, and the two middle
feathers.

feathers are ten inches longer than the rest: the tail feathers are white, the shorter of which are tipped and bordered with a fringe of black: the shafts of the tail feathers are black, except so much of the long feathers as shoot beyond the shorter. The feet are like those of the King's-fisher. It is an *East Indian* bird.

Seba takes notice of ten different BIRDS of PARADISE, which were sent to him from different parts of the *East Indies*. The *first* was the BLACK BIRD of PARADISE, which came from the island of *Papoe*: all the plumage is as soft as silk to the touch, and of a shining blackish colour, with a purplish cast that seems to have a mixture of gold. The feathers on the tail are variegated with green, blue, and red; and the black looks as if it had transparent gold laid upon it, which gives this bird a very charming appearance.

The *second* BIRD of PARADISE has likewise a very beautiful plumage, and the prevailing colour is red mixt with green, blue, black, pale yellow, and gold colour. In the tail there are two long feathers, terminating in a point; and both wings are painted with green, gold, and red. The bill is of a beautiful red near the head, and as large as that of a Parroquet, but more sharp at the end. It seems to be of the same kind with the former, only the body is larger, and the feathers of the tail longer. That which was sent to *Seba*, from the *Molucca* islands, had no wings.

The *third* ORIENTAL BIRD of PARADISE is very large, of a reddish colour, and is often brought to *Holland*. It has two large quills in the tail half a yard long, which look like the tatching-end that shoemakers make use of in sewing their shoes, only they are a little hairy on each side, and for an inch towards the extremity there are feathers half an inch broad, which terminates in a point. The feathers on the back, and those on the wings, are of a bright chestnut colour; and the bill is long, hard, and of the colour of lead. The head and eyes are small, in proportion to the body; and the top of the head and neck are of a citron colour: under the neck the feathers are green, and extremely bright, and shining like an emerald. The covert feathers

thers of the wings are long, consisting of a mixture of grey, white, yellow, and red ; they proceed from the under-part of the wings, and have very fine small shafts, which uniting from a delicate bundle of feathers, are the more beautiful in being of different sizes.

The *fourth* BIRD of PARADISE is the hen of the former, and differs in nothing from it, except in the two large quills on the rump, which are not feathered at the ends.

The *fifth* ORIENTAL BIRD of PARADISE has the head and neck adorned with a long magnificent crest, and are covered with jet-black feathers. The tail is divided into two very long feathers of a bright reddish colour, and the upper-part of the wings and the body are of the same colour, but the feathers on the belly are of a bright ash-colour ; the legs and feet are of a lead-colour, and armed with slender crooked spurs. The bill is of the same colour with the feet, and is long and crooked, with a sharp point.

The *sixth* is the ROYAL BIRD of PARADISE, so called on account of the extream beauty of its colours. It is the largest of this kind, but has a small head, with a strait sharp white bill ; and there are small feathers, like hairs, of a deep citron colour, which cover the head. The whole body above, as well as the neck and upper-part of the wings, are of a very deep red ; and the breast is of a shining red, terminating in a fringe by a sort of border, which is still more beautiful : each side of the breast is covered with fine long feathers of a bright ash-colour, variegated with a deep grey ; but their extremities are of the colour of an emerald ; the other part is white underneath. The tail is of a greyish ash-colour, and the end of the wings is of a bright red : on the rump there are two hairs a quarter of an ell in length, like those on the tail of a horse, whose extremities are terminated with curled feathers of a greenish colour, and which are a great ornament of this bird. The feet are large, and armed with long crooked claws.

The *seventh* BIRD of PARADISE has a long strait sharp yellow bill, not unlike that of a Jay : the head and the sides of the neck are of a most beautiful sky-blue ;

blue ; but the fore-part of the neck, the breast, the belly, and the under-side of the tail, which is very long, are as white as snow : the white feathers of the breast and belly are shaded and variegated with a Turkey blue, and the wings and back are of a deep Turkey blue, inclining to black, but mixed with small feathers of a sky-blue : the feathers of the tail are of a snow-white, and surrounded with a black border ; from the middle of the tail proceeds two fine feathers half a yard long, with black borders ; and at the place where they rise, they are tufted and furnished with down. These feathers are marked at the edges with a bright blue, and they are white at the end : their shafts are extremely fine.

The *eighth* BIRD of PARADISE is variegated with white and black, and is called by the natives of *Papoe*, *WAGGEHOE*. The plumage of the head and neck is inclining to black, with a bright purple gloss : the head is small, the bill pointed and whitish, and covered below with black hair : the eyes are full of fire, having a white ring about them ; and the feathers on the rest of the body are very white, except the two large ones on the tail, which are half black from their beginning to the middle, but from the middle to the end they are entirely white : these feathers are very long. The feet are reddish, and furnished with small white claws.

The *ninth* BIRD of PARADISE is chiefly met with in deserts and uncultivated places, coming seldom in sight of the inhabitants. The upper-part of the body and tail are of a bright bay, the head and breast are as black as a Raven, and the upper-part of the wings are of a gold-colour ; but the belly and breast are white, the bill is inclinable to red, and the eyes are sparkling.

The *tenth* has the head and neck of a gold-colour, as well as the bill, which is crooked, sharp at the point, and adorned with small red feathers : the feet and toes are yellow, the breast and back are of a pale orange ; but the large feathers of the wings and the tail are of a reddish orange.

I had one of these BIRDS of PARADISE in my own possession, which was twenty inches in length, from the fore-part of the bill to the end of the tail feathers, which

which were about fifteen inches long : the upper part of the bill was an inch and four-tenths in length, and half way from the head it was of the colour of indigo, which was continued on each side almost to the end of the bill ; but the other half of the top was whitish : the lower part of the bill was of the same colour as the upper, only along the middle of it and the edges there were white streaks : between the bill and the head there was a kind of black down, which was very thick, and had exactly the appearance of fine black velvet. It was but narrow on the top, but below it was four-tenths of an inch in length, and of a triangular shape. On the top of the head, next to the back, it was of a bright yellow, but soon turned to an orange, though not quite so lively : the neck was of a bright yellow, and continued so to the middle of the back, where it grew more dusky to the root of the tail, which became more dark and almost of a yellowish chefnut colour : the uppermost part of the tail feathers was of a pale yellow, and those under them white and longer than the former ; for which reason the hinder part of the tail appeared to be all white. The under part of the neck next to the black above-mentioned was of a bright lovely green, an inch and six-tenths of an inch in length, shining like velvet : from thence to the lower part of the belly was of a reddish chocolate colour, which grew lighter as it approached the tail, that here appeared to be quite distinct from the whitish yellow feathers above, and was well terminated : the upper half of the bill was a little crooked, and somewhat longer than the lower. The eyes and feet were taken away, so that there is nothing can be said of them.

There is another BIRD of PARADISE of *Ceylon*, in the *East Indies*, with a very long forked tail, which is all the description that authors have thought proper to give of it.

The CUCKOW is numbered among the rapacious birds ; and *Aldrovandus* declares, there are two sorts of them, the greater and the lesser, which he was assured of by the fowlers of *Bologna* ; however, he acknowledges he never saw the less, though he gives figures of both.

both. These again are subdivided into two other species, which only differ with regard to colour. The first of *Aldrovandus* differs from ours in the bill, which is like that of a Ring Dove; whereas, the bill of ours is like that of a Thrush or Black-Bird. Besides the transverse lines on the back and belly are broken, but in the *English* they are whole and undivided.

The ANDALUSIAN CUCKOW has a long black tail, and the lower jaw is black, and made a little angular; the eyes are surrounded with an unequal black streak; and he has a crown of the colour of lead, a little negligently placed. The upper part of the body is brown, the wings spotted with white, and the lower part is of a ruddy gold-colour. This bird is taken notice of by *Edwards*, who also mentions the *Bengal Cuckow*, which is of a bluish black, with a yellow beak, and short legs of a dirty yellow. It is called CACKLE by the natives. There is also another *Bengal Cuckow*, which, from the head to the tail, is variegated with brown, red, and ash-colours.

The ENGLISH CUCKOW, which is the second of *Aldrovandus* has less claws and bill, and much more weak than that of other rapacious birds. The characteristic marks of a Cuckow, are round nostrils standing out on the surface of the bill, which is peculiar to this bird, and distinguishes it from all other others hitherto observed. It is about the size of a Pigeon, and is in length, from the point of the bill to the end of the tail, near twelve inches. The lower part of the body is of a yellowish colour, with black transverse lines under the throat, and on the top of the breast; but they are not so numerous below, nor yet of the self same colour; and on the bottom of the belly there is none at all. The upper part of the body, with the head and wings, are beautifully marked with tawny and black transparent stripes, and on the top of the head there are a few white spots. The ends of the feathers on the bottom of the back and upon the rump are white, and the inner edge of the outward part of the wings are painted with large transverse white spots. The tail is pretty long, and there are black and tawny streaks that run across it,

it, with white spots on the outward edges of the feathers. It is composed of eight feathers, whereof the two in the middle are much the longest, and those remaining on each side grow regularly shorter. The legs are very short, and covered with feathers down to the feet. The feet are weak and yellowish, and the claws are nearly of the same colour. The toes are four in number, two of which are placed before and two behind, and the more inward of these are shorter, and less than the rest. The mouth is large, and is of a yellow or saffron colour on the inside. There is another bird of this kind, called the INDIAN CUCKOW, which is kept at the Musæum at *Leyden*.

This Bird is remarkable for laying its eggs in the nests of other birds, such as Hedge Sparrows, Finches, and the like, for it has no nest of its own. It first devours the eggs it finds in the nests, and then begins to lay its own in the room where they are hatched by the silly bird with a great deal of care, and it takes the young Cuckow for its own offspring. It is commonly said that a Cuckow lives wholly upon eggs, but this is a mistake; for those that have been opened have had caterpillars and other insects found in their crops. Besides, if it was true that a Cuckow fed upon nothing but eggs, how is it possible that their young ones should be nourished by the small birds that have hatched them, and bring them up. It is well known that the Cuckow makes its appearance only at one time of the year, that is in the spring; but what becomes of it at other seasons is not certainly known. Some say it lies hid in hollow trees, and others that it passes into warmer climates; but which of these opinions is true is very uncertain, as we have no observations concerning this affair which can be depended upon. The Cuckow of *Carolina*, is not properly so called; because it has not the cry of that bird, though it is of the same bigness and feathers, and devours the eggs of small birds, in the same manner as the *English* Cuckow. It is a solitary bird, frequenting the darkest recesses of woods and shady thickets; but they retire at the approach of winter. However, *Catesby* affirms, there is another

another that has the same cry as that of *Europe*, and that the belly is white, and the rest of the body of an ash-colour, with a long narrow tail.

Linneus tells us, that the male and female Cuckow resemble each other in all things, only the former has the corners of the mouth yellow, as in young Sparrows; and that the head and back are of an ash-colour, or whitish, as well as the neck, without any grey spots; as also that the belly is darker: He adds that the female has brown lines on the sides of the neck, and that the male has none.

After all, it is certain that there are Cuckows met with of different colours; but it is not known whether this is owing or not to the different sexes or kinds. There has been a Cuckow seen with very singular plumage, that is, spotted like a Sparrow-hawk, which was a female or hen; this perhaps has given ground to the opinion of country people in some places, namely, that a Cuckow changes to that bird.

Frisch places a Cuckow in the rank of Woodpeckers, because it feeds upon worms, and because it has two toes before, and two behind; but *Klein* observes, that there are other birds besides these that live upon insects, which they catch in trees; and as for their having two toes before and two behind it can be no proof, because Parrots have the same. The bill or beak differs from that of a Parrot as well as that of a Woodpecker, which is made in the shape of a wedge: *Reaumur* has been at the pains to breed several Cuckows, and he soon found that they were fond of flesh; for they would not eat bread, or corn, or seeds of any kind. They would also feed upon insects, and particularly meal-worms and caterpillars. It was a very difficult matter to teach them to peck, for he was obliged to feed them for a month after they were as full grown as old birds of this kind: He is doubtful whether the difference of colours distinguishes the sexes; for some of these of the same age and same size had their backs all of the same colour, while others were undulated with one different from the ground. Some have pretended, that they have found Cuckows in stacks of wheat in the middle of winter,

with

with all their feathers pulled off; but this can hardly be true, because one of the Cuckows would not feed upon any grain whatsoever, as was just observed; besides he never fed voluntarily upon flesh at first, for it was always put into his mouth; but when any meal-worms or other insects were put into the cage, he would seize them of his own accord.

One of the greatest curiosities belonging to a Cuckow, is the large bag or stomach, that reaches from the breast-bone to the vent; it is partly membranous, and partly muscular, and has a prodigious capacity. Cuckows, from their appearance, have been taken for birds of prey, and yet they have neither the strength or courage of that kind of birds; for on the contrary they are naturally weak and fearful, as appears from their flying from small birds when they are pursued. The singing of the Cuckow ushers in the spring, which generally continues from the beginning of *April* to *St. John's* day. Its flight is low, short and interrupted; for which reason some authors pretend that there is a secret sympathy between this bird and the Kite, and that he takes a Cuckow under his protection, and even takes him on his shoulders into distant countries; but it would be endless to relate all the fables that have been told of this bird.

The flesh of Cuckows is seldom eaten, because it is either very uncommon, or supposed to be not fit for that purpose; for even the country people themselves never taste it: However those that have tried affirm that the young Cuckow is a most delicate morsel; besides, the *Italians* are very fond of them, though the *Germans* will not touch them; which perhaps may be owing more to superstition than reason. Some physicians have pretended that Cuckows flesh is good for the epilepsy, the stone, ague, and the cholick; but their opinion is not supported by any experiments.

There is a bird called *EDOLIO* at the *Cape of Good Hope*, from the noise it makes, for it pronounces the word *EDOLIO* very distinctly. For shape and size it exactly resembles a Cuckow, and is frequently seen
among

among thick bushes and on very high trees. What name the *Hottentots* give it is not known



C H A P. VII.

Of H O R N - O W L S.

HORN-OWLS are of three kinds, according to *Aldrovandus*, and the largest of them is of the size of a Goose, or an Eagle. The length, from the top of the bill to the end of the tail, is about thirty-one inches, and the breadth of the wings when extended is three feet four inches. The horns by which this bird is denominated are nothing but tufts of black feathers, sticking out of the sides of the head, about the ears. The bill is short, black, and hooked, and the legs feathered down to the very claws, which are hooked and sharp, and the eyes are large and shining. The throat, breast, and middle part of the feathers are black, with edges partly white and partly yellow; and those under the wings are red. The covert feathers of the wings are party-coloured, of a dark ash and yellow, and the back of the same colour with the wings; the horns are above an inch long, and consist of six feathers.

The GREAT HORNED OWL, of ATHENS, is seventeen inches in height, as measured when sitting on its perch. Its bill is pretty much hooked, and its base is partly covered with small greenish feathers, like hair, standing forwards. The bill and talons are of a dusky, or blackish, or horn-colour. The eyes are of a fine golden colour, with black pupils, and the face is flattish, and of a whitish grey, terminated all round by lines and spots, which are almost black. The horns or ears are composed of feathers only, which it can raise or let fall almost flat. They are brown on the upper side and black beneath; which blackness immediately above the eyes, and a dusky line are carried round them, as if nature had thereby designed to heighten their brilliant

tant lustre. The whole bird is covered with brown feathers, variegated with black; but the brown is lighter on the breast and belly than on the back, and it dies away into a faint ash-colour on the lower part of the belly. The large spots on the back and wings are some of them transverse, and others are drawn downwards in a broken confused manner: Besides these larger spots they are all marked with very minute transverse dusky lines; and the covert feathers within the wings are of a light ash-colour, with narrow, transverse dusky lines. The insides of the quills, and the under side of the tail are of an ash-colour, with transverse bars, fainter than those of the outer sides. The legs and feet are made as in other owls, and covered to the ends of the toes with whitish, soft, downy feathers. Mr. *Edwards* says it was brought from *Abens*, and was living in *London* in 1755, being in possession of Dr. *Fothergill*.

The ICELAND OWL, of *Anderson*, is all over white, only the iris of the eye is yellow. It flew into a ship in the latitude of *Iceland*, and when they had set it on a table they let a pigeon fly, which this bird seized, and after it had plucked off some of the feathers, it opened the back, and devoured the heart; afterwards it eat the entrails, and last of all the flesh; but it first plucked off all the feathers.

A very uncommon Owl was taken at *Zurick* in *Switzerland*, that had a pointed beak, which was pierced with two holes like nostrils. The eyes were large, and deep in the head, with large eye-lids, and feathers round them in a circular form; on the hinder part behind the circle the ears were placed, on which there appeared a sort of strings, in the shape of a half-moon, that entirely covered the holes of the ears. The feathers were turned back from the ears, that the hearing might not be impeded: The feathers which served for eye-lashes were whitish, and those on the ears of a reddish yellow; but those on the back were of a sky-blue, and marked with eyes, like the tail of a Peacock, though of another colour. The tail and the wings were of the same length, and marked with three or four grey lines; their base was of a pale colour, and all the

the belly was white, except a few black spots here and there. The feet and legs were covered with feathers, as far as the claws, and there were four toes on each foot. It was about half an ell in length, and the breadth, when the wings were extended, was a full ell; the head was like that of a common Owl, only less in proportion to the body.

When the belly was opened, a large quantity of fat was found therein; and the stomach was hard, wrinkled, and covered with fat; in it was found a mouse, almost digested, and Red-bird, with all its feathers. The pancreas was oblong, and the valve of the pylorus was very large; below it there was a considerable bunch of glands, and the inner coat of the stomach parted readily from the rest. The biliary duct was inserted into the duodenum near that of the pancreas; but there was no gall-bladder. There were two blind guts, and the length of the whole intestinal tube was an ell: The extremity of the intestines was large and open, like a bag: the heart was oblong, and it had two stomachs, and lower was the liver, which consisted of two large lobes; and on the side appeared another round lobe, supported by a very slender thread, which was supposed to be the spleen. It had long testicles, that hung freely, and were full of a fizzy fluid. Under these were the kidneys, and the ureters extended to the largest extremity of the belly: the tongue was flesh before, but behind it was hard, and almost bony; the scull was spongy and soft, and there was thirteen vertebræ of the neck, and six ribs in all, joined to the breast bone: the middle toe was formed like a saw on one side, as in Herons. This description was inserted in the *Ephemerides* of the German academy in 1682.

C H A P. VIII

Of the COMMON OWLS.

THE COMMON WHITE OWL, BARN OWL, or or CHURCH OWL, is of the size of a large pigeon, and weighs eleven ounces and a half; from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail is fourteen inches, and its breadth, when the wings are extended, is thirty-seven and a half. The bill, from the end to the corners of the mouth, is about an inch and a half; and it is white, and a little crooked at the end. The tongue is a little forked, the nostrils oblong, and the eyes and chin are surrounded by a circle or ring of small, soft, white plumes, encompassed by others that are yellow and more stiff; it begins at the nostrils on each side, and resembles a woman's veil; Inasmuch that the eyes are as it were sunk into a deep cavity, formed by the small feathers that stand upright round about them. The ground of these feathers is yellow, that is, those that are seated at the inner angles of the eyes. The ears are hid with a cover that proceeds from the fore part of the eyes, and leans backwards; and it is crossed in a right line by the inner circle of soft, downy feathers just mentioned; the breast, the belly, and the under part of the wings are white, and painted with dark, square spots; the head, the neck, and the back, as far as the great feathers of the wings, are prettily adorned with divers colours, but all the other feathers are of a bright yellow, only they are variegated at the end by small white and black undulated lines; besides the webs are composed of plates that are black and white alternately; some having three white spots and as many black, while others have two, and sometimes one. There are twenty-four large feathers on each wing, the largest of which are marked with four brown spots, and the lesser only with three; but the intermediate spaces are yellow, sprinkled with blackish specks. The external barbs or webs terminate in distinct threads that represent the teeth of a comb; and

and the wings, when folded up, reach to the end of the tail; and even beyond it. The tail is four inches and a half long, and consists of twelve nearly equal feathers, of the colour of the wings, and they are crossed with four brown spots or streaks. The inner edges of the feathers, as well of the tail as wings, are whitish, and the legs are covered down to the feet with a thick down; for the toes are only hairy. The claw of the middle toe is dentated on the inside, but not so much as in Herons. There is only one toe behind, but the outward toe before may be bent backwards so as to resemble another hind-toe. The guts are twelve inches long, and there are two appendages resembling blind guts. The gall bladder is large, and the eggs are white. The eyes of these birds have somewhat particular, for that part of it that appears outwardly, though very large, is nothing but the iris; infomuch that the globe of the eye, being taken out whole, resembles a helmet, and the iris, or visible part, represents the top; besides, the eyes are altogether immoveable, and the inner sides of the eye-lids are yellow all round about.

Linnaeus takes no notice at all of this Owl, which perhaps may be because there are none in *Sweden*; it is very common in most parts of *Europe*, and is generally looked upon as a bird of ill omen. However it is a very harmless fowl, and there are some that keep them on purpose to catch mice. It generally inhabits the most inaccessible places, particularly old towers, church-steeples, and sometimes in barns. It makes no nest, but lays its eggs on a bare stone, that is sometimes covered with filth; they are generally four or five in number, and very oblong. In the day it continues in its retreat, sleeping standing, with the head turned on one side, and the bill hid in the feathers. It will snore like a man. In the evening it looks out from time to time, to see whether it begins to grow dark: When it is night it comes abroad, flying not unlike a pigeon. In their holes there are generally found a kind of balls, which some have taken to be dung; but this is white and liquid, like that of other birds

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of prey; and these are the remainder of their aliments, and consist of skin, hair, feathers and bones, that seem to be curiously wrapped up in a sort of bag. They are brought up by these Owls when the flesh is digested; for they having a very large throat, generally swallow their prey whole, such as rats, mice, and small birds; and the remainder becomes a sort of ball in the stomach, which is afterwards thrown up, as is done by those birds that swallow fish whole. An Owl is is very light, considering its size, and it generally flies according to the course of the wind; but so softly and gently it cannot be heard. He may be often heard hooting about eleven o'clock at night, sometimes when it is quite dark, and sometimes when it is star-light; but if the moon shines bright he does not appear.

The flesh of an Owl is never eaten, tho' some pretend the young ones are good food, and that it is very proper for those that are threatened with a palsy. We are told in the *German Ephemerides*, that a young man, afflicted with the palsy for several months, was advised to dry an Owl in the oven, after the feathers were taken off, the guts taken out, and the flesh salted; then it was reduced to powder, and made into an ointment with castor, with which he was rubbed for some time, and was cured. The powder may be also taken inwardly, from a scruple to a dram in the same disease. The gall is good to take out spots of the eyes, and the fat is emolient and resolvent, and very proper to strengthen the nerves, being used as a liniment.

The COMMON BROWN or IVY OWL, usually called the SCREECH OWL, from the noise that it makes. It differs from the former in being of a darker colour, which is a mixture of tawny and black; likewise the outward feathers of the wings are above a palm shorter than the third and fourth; and the second is an inch shorter than the third; the fourth and fifth are the longest of all. It is about the size of a pigeon, though the feathers make it seem larger, and it weighs about twelve ounces and a half. It is fourteen inches in length to the tail end, and thirty-three in breadth when the

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wings are extended. A circle of feathers encompasses the eyes and chin, as in the Barn Owl, but not so high as that; and it consists of a double row of feathers, the outward of which is variegated with white, black and red; but the inward are white, mingled with a flame colour. It is a common opinion, that when these birds flutter against the windows of a sick person, it is a certain sign of death; but for what reason is very hard to say. These sort of auguries are despised by men of sense, though they are still firmly believed by country people, who cannot get over these superstitions.

The GREY OWL is like the former, being nearly of the same bigness, for it weighs eleven ounces and a half, and is in length to the tail end fourteen inches, and in breadth thirty-five. It differs from the former in being of a grey or ash-colour, in having spots on the breast, and in the colour of the inward circle of the hood, which is only tawny and white.

The HOWLET or MADG-HOWLET is so called from the mournful howling noise that it makes. It is as large as a small pullet, and about eighteen inches long to the tail end. The head, back, wings, and tail are of an ash-colour, speckled with white and black spots. It has a large, thick, round head, full of feathers; and the wings, which are eighteen inches long, reach to the end of the tail.

The HOWLET of *Gesner* is larger than a hen, and the colour is a mixture of red and black; and there are small feathers between the eyes, and on the back, they are almost of an ash-colour. The legs are whitish, with spots of a livid colour; but it is unknown in *England*.

The LITTLE OWL is remarkable for its smallness, being no bigger than a Black-Bird, in which it differs from other night-birds of the rapacious kind. It is sometimes met with in the woods of *Austria* in *Germany*, and it has been exposed to sale at *Rome*.

There is another bird called the LITTLE OWL, which is thought to be a native of *England*, because two of them came down the chimneys belonging to two different

*Little Owl.*

50

*Athenian Horned Owl.*

44

Ruffed Grouse.

153





Different persons: the one at *St. Catherine's*, and the other at *Lambeth*. The head is round, and large in proportion, and the fore part of it, or face, is divided from the hinder part of the head by a line in the form of a heart. The face is of a whitish colour, with longish dusky spots; and the bill, placed in the middle of it, is hooked like those of hawks, having a skin partly covering the upper mandible, in which the nostrils are placed. It is of a horn-colour, and a little yellowish at the point. The pupils of the eyes are surrounded with yellow, and it hath longish hairs springing from the roots of the bill all round it. The top and hinder part of the head are covered with dark brown feathers, with whitish marks down their middles: The back, wings and tail are also of a dark brown, variegated with lighter brown and white spots, which are round on the lesser coverts of the wing, longish on the outer webs of the quills, semilunar and large between the back, the wings, and the rump. The dark and light brown crosses the tail alternately in bars, and the ridge of the wings is white. The inner coverts of the wings are black and white, mixed finely together, and the inside of the quills is of an ash-colour, with white spots both on the inner and outer webs. The under side of this bird is white from the throat to the covert of the tail, and there are large black spots on the breast and sides. The legs and feet are covered to the claws with white feathers, that appear like hair; and the claws are strong, crooked, and black.

The SMALL OWL of *Catesby* is of a bay-brown colour, mixed with red, and a white face; but on the breast there are feathers edged with white, and on the back there are five white spots.

The BRASILIAN OWL, called CABURE by *Marcgrave*, is of the size of a small Thrush, and its bill, and the iris of the eyes are yellow. The legs are short, and covered with feathers, the claws black, the tail broad, and of the colour of faint umber, waved with white. The whole upper part of the head, back, and wings, are likewise of the same colour, spotted with

white, and the spots on the head and neck are very small, but larger on the wings; and the breast and belly are white, variegated with spots of a faint umber colour.



C H A P. IX.

Of anomalous NIGHT-BIRDS, called in Latin CAPRIMULGI, and in English GOAT-SUCKERS.

THE ENGLISH CAPRIMULGUS, called in *Shropshire* the FERN-OWL, and in *Yorkshire* the CHURN-OWL, from the noise it makes when flying. It is a very beautiful bird, and both in shape and colour has a greater resemblance to a Cuckow than an Owl, and is very easily distinguished from all other birds by the structure of its wings and feet. It is in length to the tail end between ten and eleven inches, and has a large head, but much less in proportion than that of an Owl. Its bill is the least of all birds of the same magnitude, and is a little crooked. The mouth and swallow are very wide, and the legs, though small; are feathered half-way down on the fore-side, and the feathers hang down almost to the toes. The toes are joined together from the divarication to the first joint, and the inward edge of the middle claw is serrated as in herons. It is an anomalous nocturnal bird, not agreeing with any of the rapacious kind, and it is to be found in the *Peak of Derbyshire*, in *Yorkshire*, *Shropshire*, and elsewhere. In the crops of those that have been opened there were found seeds and beetles.

The AMERICAN GOAT-SUCKER, called IBIGAW by the *Brazilians*, and NOITIBIO by the *Portuguese*, is of the size of a Swallow: The head is broad and flat, and the eyes large, with an oval pupil, and a yellowish iris. The bill is very small, the mouth large, and the tongue extremely little. The legs are white and small, being not half an inch in length. The upper part of the body is blackish, interpersed with white spots; and the feathers on the lower

lower part are a mixture of white and black. There is a kind of this bird as big as a Horn-Owl.

The GUIRAGUERA of *Brazil* is of the size of a Lark, and the head, eyes, and shape of the bill are like the former. It has thick bristles on the sides of the bill, and the wings are long, but the tail is much longer, with two feathers of a greater length than the rest. It is all over of a dusky ash-colour, with darkish yellow and white spots. About the neck behind the head there is a ring of a dusky gold colour, and the legs are of a tawny ash. *Marcgrave*, from whom these descriptions are taken, does not say whether they are nocturnal birds or not; though with regard to their outward appearance, they are exactly like Goat-Suckers and Swallows. Perhaps they might more properly have the name of Swallows, if it were not for the feet, in which there is no resemblance.

The JAMAICA GOAT-SUCKER, or SMALL WOOD-OWL, may be distinguished from all other birds of this kind by its nostrils, which are a sort of pipes, standing up about one eighth of an inch above the surface of the bill. It is a very small bird, being not above seven inches long from the bill end to the tail end, and ten in breadth when the wings are extended. The shape of the head, mouth, and bill are like those of a common Goat-sucker, and the upper and lower parts of the body are variegated with red, white, and black; but those colours are more faint on the wings and tail.

There are a great number of Owls at the *Cape of Good Hope*, of the same size as those in *Europe*, but their feathers are partly red and partly black, mixed with grey spots, which render this bird very beautiful, and in which it seems to resemble that next above. The *Dutch* keep many of these tame, and let them run about the houses, because they clear them of mice.

There is an OWL in *Carolina*, according to Mr. *Lawson*, of the size of a middling Goose, with a prodigious head. It makes a frightful hollowing in the night-time, which has some resemblance to that of a man, for which reason strangers often lose their way in the woods, upon a supposition that men are not far off.

off. This is all the description that is given of them, and therefore it is impossible to say to what species they belong. There is likewise the same defect in the account of those that follow, which however must not be omitted in this general account of the winged animals. They are all *Mexican* birds, and mentioned by *Hernandez*.

The MEXICAN OWL, called CHICHICTLI, is covered with feathers like those of a hen; the feet are also covered with them, and the feathers over all the body are a mixture of tawny, white, brown and black.

The YOHALTECOTOTL is another *Mexican* Owl, of the size and colour of a common Owl; and the POXAQUA is a kind of a Horn-Owl, but of a different shape from that before described.

The TECOLOTL is another sort of a Horn-Owl, variegated with black and brown, and the iris of the eyes are of a gold colour.

The TOLCHIUATLI has a black short bill, with rough feathers on the legs and feet, and black claws. The feathers about the bill are white, and the wings underneath are black, mixed with a tawny colour, but above they are a mixture of black, white and tawny, and the tail is long. The body is small, and the feathers resemble those of a hen.

The ITALPUIPATLI is another species of a Horned Owl, with a short bill turning upwards, and the body is covered with brown and ash-coloured feathers. The iris of the eyes is of a reddish yellow, and there are feathers on the feet, with black claws.

The CHICUATLI has a long slender bill of a russet colour, and has yellow crooked stripes near each eye. The lower part of the body is pale, with a few black feathers about the neck. The iris of the eyes is yellow, and the other parts of the body are covered with a mixture of brown, tawny, and ash-colour. It frequents the mountains, and makes a strange kind of a noise like talking.

C H A P. X.

Of middle-sized PARROTS.

THE PARROT is a bird with a large head, a hard skull, and a crooked beak, which assists it in climbing; for it first lays hold on any thing near it, and then draws up its body, afterwards fixing its feet, and so on alternately. The tongue is not unlike that of a man; for which reason some pretend it is more apt to imitate the human voice: The nostrils are round, and the feet have four toes, two of which stand backwards, and the other two forwards, like a Woodpecker's. It likewise turns the greater hind toe backwards and forwards occasionally; and in this they resemble Owls. They learn to talk sooner and better than all other birds, and seem to have some sort of understanding. They are not bred in cold countries, though when brought thither they will live in them a considerable time, if taken care of. They are said to breed in hollow trees, where they lay two or three eggs like pigeons; for they have no nests, if what *Marcgrave* says be true; but this is contradicted by other authors, particularly *Lery*. *Candamine* observes, that the *Americans* on the banks of the river *Ozapoc* have the art of engrafting feathers of a different colour into the parrot, which they pretend to do, by means of the blood of certain frogs, which they rub upon the part the feathers are plucked from: However this author rather imagines that there is no occasion for such application, for he thinks that when feathers of one colour are taken out, others that are different will grow in their room, in the same manner as the hair of a black horse, when hurt, will turn white when it comes again.

The WHITE CRESTED PARROT is all over white on the body, and there is a red crest on the head. It is of the size of a tame pigeon, and it carries its tail lifted up. The feet are of a yellowish colour, by which it may be distinguished from all other Parrots.

The tongue is brown and blunt like a man's, and the eyes are of a dirty yellow colour. The legs and thighs are short, and they are said to fly in flocks after breeding time.

The GREEN PARROT is of the same size as the former, and the upper part of the beak is extremely black, afterwards bluish, and then red, but white underneath. It is fifteen inches in length, and the head is a little yellowish, but the rest of the body is green. The back and wings are of a darker colour, and the uppermost edge of the wings red. The tail is short, and the sides below are red, marked according to the length with a remarkable spot; but on the upper part they are yellowish, and the legs and feet are of an ash-colour. This bird is very common in *England*, and some of them have a circle about the eyes, besides a process on both sides the upper part of the beak, opposite to which is a cavity in the lower part.

The PARROT with a PARTY-COLOURED BEAK or BILL, has the upper part of the upper jaw of a bluish green colour, which on the sides is of the colour of oker, and at the extremity is marked with a transverse white spot. The lower part of the bill is of a lead colour, but of a pale yellow in the middle. It is in length to the end of the tail eighteen inches, and the top of the head is of a gold colour. The rest of the body is green, darker on the upper side, and lighter on the lower. The wings and tail are variegated with green, violet, dark red, and dirty scarlet colours. The legs are short, the feet of a lead colour, and the claws black.

The GREEN-BLACK-BILLED PARROT is of a bluish green colour at the root of the bill, on the top of the head, and under the throat: The upper part of the body is of a deep green, only the side of the wings next the body is of a fine scarlet, as well as the extremities. The lower part is yellow, or of a greenish yellow, and the lower part of the tail is scarlet.

The WHITE-HEADED PARROT has the bill and the part of the head next to it of a white colour. The throat and edges of the wings are red, and the middle of the breast between the thighs is of a dark red. The hinder part of the head, the neck, the back, the wings
and

and the tail are of a deep green, but the breast and thighs are of a faint green. This bird might more properly have been called the VARIEGATED PARROT, on account of the several colours, which are no less than seven; however the most predominant is green.

The RED and BLUE PARROT of *Aldrovandus* has a lesser bill than the former, and it is blackish: The head, neck and breast are blue, and the top of the head yellow. The parts about the eyes are whitish, the belly green, and the tail yellow. The top of the back is of a faint blue, and the feathers that cover the wings of a faint rose colour. It is nine inches in length from the end of the beak, to the extremity of the tail.

The ASH-COLOURED or BLUISH PARROT of *Aldrovandus* is of the size of a tame pigeon, and has a black bill. The colour of the whole body is of an ash-colour, the tail red and very short, scarcely reaching beyond the points of the wings. The eyes are surrounded with a bare white skin, and it is a native of *Africa*, particularly *Guinea*, from whence many are brought, which renders them common in *England*.

The SCARLET ORIENTAL PARROT, *with black and green wings*: It is of a little larger size than a Black-bird, and the whole body is scarlet. The feathers that cover the wings are green, except the prime, which are black, and below they are crimson; likewise the edge of the wings is yellow. The tail is yellow in the middle, and of a yellowish green on the top: There is a ring of green feathers above the knees, and the bill is yellow, as also the iris of the eyes. The legs are short and black, and they are brought to *London* from the *East-Indies*.

The BLACK-CAPPED LORY is of the size of a turtle dove, and has a bill made like other Parrots, of an orange colour. There is a dusky flesh-coloured skin at the base of the upper chap, and the eyes have a bright golden iris; being encompassed with spaces of bare skin of an obscure flesh colour. The whole crown of the head is covered with black feathers, and there is a bluish cast on the hinder part. The remainder of the head, the whole neck, back, rump, coverts above

the tail, the breast, sides under the wings, and upper parts of the thighs, are of a bright scarlet, except a plat of blue behind, between the neck and the back, which has a little mixture of red, and another on the lower part of the breast, likewise mixed with red. The lower part of the thighs, the lower belly, and the coverts beneath the tail, are all of a fine blue. The tail is also blue on the upper side, though the middlemost feathers have something of a bluish shade. The inner webs of the tail feathers are yellowish, which render the tail yellow beneath. The wings are green on the upper sides, and some of the middle quills are yellow on the borders of their webs. The inner webs of the quills are of a fine yellow, except at the tips, which are dusky, and the covert feathers on the inside of the wings are red; but the ridge of the wings is yellowish. This is an *East-Indian* bird.

The *second* BLACK-CAPPED LORY is of the size of a blue dove-house Pigeon, and has a bill of an orange colour, hooked at the point: The iris of the eyes are of a reddish yellow, and the eyes themselves are encompassed with a dusky bare skin. The whole crown of the head is black, with a purple gloss; and the remainder of the head, neck, back, rump, and the whole under side, are of a beautiful scarlet, except a crescent of yellow on the breast, and some blue feathers on the thighs, just above the knees. The wings of the upper sides are green, and the ridge of the wings is of a fine blue. The inner webs of all the quills are of a fine yellow, except at the tip, which are dusky. The tail feathers are red, only a little inclining to purple at the tips. The legs and feet are of a lead colour, and the claws are strong and blackish.

The SCARLET LORY is of the same size as the former, and differs principally from it in having the crown of the head red; but the upper chap is yellow, and hangs over the lower. The irides of the eyes are of a fine orange, and are placed in spaces covered with a bare ash-coloured skin. The head, neck, body above and below, and the coverts of the tail are of a very fine scarlet, except the feathers on the lower part of the neck behind, which are tipped with yellow. The
lower



Long tail'd Scarlet
Lory 59.

Brown throated
Parroquet

407



Red & blue headed
Parroquets

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lower part of the thighs above the knees is green; but the upper red. The greater quills of the wings are of a dark green, inclining to blue; and the remainder that fall over them are of a lighter green. The first row of the coverts are of a yellow green, and the lesser coverts of a fuller. The ridge of the wings below the joint is blue, and the first ten quills have the inner webs red, almost to the tips, which are dusky and blackish. The upper side of the tail is of a fine blue, only the middle feathers are a little tinged with green. The inner webs of the tail feathers are red at their bottoms, and yellowish at the tips; and the legs and feet are of a bluish black.

The LONG-TAILED SCARLET LORY differs from the former in being smaller, and in having a longer and somewhat pointed tail; the middle feathers being an inch and a half longer than those on the sides. The bill is pretty strong, and of an orange colour, and the nostrils are placed near together in a dusky skin, at the base of the upper part of the bill. There is a bare skin round the eyes of a dusky colour, and the whole head, neck, body, both above and below, the sides under the wings, the thighs, and covert feathers both above and below the tail are of a fine scarlet; but the fore part of the neck and breast is lighter, with a little yellow on the edges of the feathers. The greater and middle quills of the wings are red tipped with green; but the remaining three or four next the back are of a very fine blue. The first row of the coverts of the wings are red, tipped with green, and the lesser are wholly red, except the top of the wing about the joint, which is green. The feathers on the tail are a little pointed, and they are all of a duller red than on the body. The two outer feathers, and the tips of the rest, are a little tinged with green, and the legs and feet are blackish. This bird was brought from the island of *Borneo* in the *West-Indies*.

The RED and WHITE PARROT of *Aldrovandus* is of the size of a Maccaw, being seventeen inches in length, but the tail is short. The whole body is of a dusky white, or rather ash-colour; and the hinder parts of the back, rump, and the whole tail and prime feathers

thers are of a scarlet. This is one of those Parrots commonly called Poppin Jays.

The BLUE-FACED GREEN PARROT is of the size of a Pullet; and the bill is of a horn or ash-colour, having a spot of orange colour on each side the upper mandible, which is moderately hooked, and has an angle on each side. The nostrils are placed on a skin that falls a little way over the bill; and the fore part of the head or face all round the bill is covered with blue feathers. The eyes are placed in this blue space, and are surrounded with a narrow bare skin, of a flesh colour. The circles round the pupils of the eyes are of an orange-colour, and on the throat, below the blue, is a plat of red feathers. The hinder part of the head and neck, the back and covert feathers of the wings, and the breast, belly, and thighs are of a pleasant green, but darker on the back, and lighter on the under side. The greater wing-feathers or quills are blue, and those following them are blue at their tips, and red at their bottoms. The insides of the quills are of a light blue, a little inclining to green, and the tail above is yellow, and its tip for half way; the remainder of the bottoms of the feathers being of a full green, and the under side of a pale yellow green. Some of the inner webs of the outer feathers are red towards the bottoms or roots, and the legs, feet, and claws are of a flesh-colour, standing as in others of the Parrot kind. This bird was described by Mr. Edwards, from the life, and is the only one of this kind that he had seen.

The GREEN and RED PARROT, from *China*, is of the size of a middling hen, and the upper mandible of the bill is red at its base, and inclining to yellow at the point, which is pretty much hooked, and has an angle on each side. The lower mandible is black, and the nostrils are placed between the feathers of the head and the base of the bill; there being no skin over the base, as is common in most of the Parrot kind: It is also singular in having the feathers continued close to the eyes. The circles round the pupils of the eyes are of a bright orange colour, and the head, neck, back, covert feathers of the wings, the breast,





Long-tailed green Parakeet
70

*Red and Blue
Macaw*
406

*Blank headed
Parrot*
61



breast, belly, and upper side of the tail, are all of a beautiful deep green. The sides under the wings, and the inner covert feathers of the same are red; which redness on the sides appears outwardly down the sides of the breast and belly. The greater quills or beam feathers of the wings are of a fine blue; as are also those of the first row of the covert feathers above them. The edge, or border of the wing above, that falls on the breast, is likewise blue. The inside of the quills, and the under side of the tail, are of a dark brown or blackish colour; and the tips of the tail feathers, on the under side, are of a yellowish brown. The thighs, and coverts beneath the tail, are green, and the legs, feet and claws, are black. The toes are two forwards and two backwards, as in other Parrots. Mr. *Edwards* takes this bird to be very rare.

The DIMINUTIVE GREEN PARROT of *Ethiopia*, is of the size of a Chaffinch. The whole body is green, but lighter on the belly, and deeper on the back. The prime feathers of the wings are of a deep green on one side, and on the other brown, as well as all the upper part. The feathers of the tail, where they are fixed to the rump, are of a yellowish green, then of a bright red, afterwards black, and last of all tintured with green. The head above the bill, and all the covert feathers of the throat, are of a bright florid red; and the bill is thick and strong, and of a reddish colour. The legs are half an inch in length, and ash-coloured, and the claws are white and pretty long. When it feeds it does not hold the meat with one of its feet, but pulls it to pieces with its bill. The females, when they grow old, which is very strange, will not feed, unless the male first pulls the meat to pieces, and keeps it for some time in his crop.

The HAWK-HEADED PARROT is of the size of a small Pigeon, and is remarkable for having a long tail, in proportion to the body. The bill is dusky, pretty much hooked, and has sharp angles on the side of the upper chap. The iris of the eyes are hazel, and round them is a bare skin of a blackish colour. The head is brown, and the feathers thereon are light on the middle, and dark on the borders. The neck,
breast,

breast, and belly are of a reddish purple, and the feathers upon them are fringed with a bright blue. The back, rump, and upper sides of the wings are of a pleasant green; but the tips of the greater quills are of a dark blue. The upper side of the tail is also green, except the side feathers, which are dark blue at the tips. The thighs, and covert feathers beneath the tail, are of a lightish green, and the legs, feet, and claws are of a dark lead colour. When it is provoked it raises the feathers on the neck like a ruff. It is an *East-Indian* bird.

The **DUSKY PARROT** is about the size of a common blue pigeon, and the upper chap in the middle part is black, and the skin at the root is also black, or dusky, and the base of the bill is yellow, but the remainder to the point is of a fine red. The top of the head is dusky, or black, and the sides of the head, under the eyes, and the hinder part of the neck, are greenish. The back is dusky, the rump greenish, and the tail green on the upper side; but the outer webs of the two outermost feathers are blue. The throat, for an inch below the bill, is of a fine blue, and the breast, belly, and thighs are of a dusky black. The wings are green, and the innermost quills next the back have yellow borders. Upon the whole, the colours are more disagreeable than in other Parrots. This bird was brought from *New Spain in America*.

The **WHITE-BREASTED PARROT** is of the size of a turtle dove, and the bill has angles on its edges, with a narrow skin at the base of the upper chap. The whole is of a dusky flesh-colour; but lightest at the base, round the eyes is a flesh-coloured bare skin, and the whole crown of the head above the eyes is black. From the corners of the mouth proceed two longish green spots, and the throat and sides of the head are yellow; but the hinder part of the neck becomes gradually orange. The back, rump, and tail are of a pleasant green; and the greater feathers of the wings have their outer webs blue, but those in the middle are yellowish. The remainder of the quills next the back are entirely green, as well as all the covert feathers above

above them. The breast, from the neck as far as the legs is white, and the lower belly, and thighs are of a yellowish orange. The legs are ash-colour, and the claws black. This is a *West-Indian* bird.



C H A P. XI.

*Of the largest Birds of the PARROT kind, called
MACKAWS and COCKATOOS.*

THE BLUE and YELLOW MACCAW of *Aldrovandus*, is of the magnitude of a well-fed capon, being three feet from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail. The bill is black and hooked, making almost an exact semicircle, and is three inches in length, and two inches and a half in thickness at the beginning: The tail is eighteen inches in length, and the legs are very short, which, with the feet, are of a dusky colour, and the claws are black. The skin about the eyes is variegated with black feathers, and the top of the head is flat and green. The neck is as it were surrounded with a black bracelet, and the lower part of the body is of a saffron colour; but the upper is of a beautiful blue.

The GREAT MACCAW of *Aldrovandus* is as large as the former; but the bill is shorter, the upper mandible whereof is white, and the lower black. The space about the eyes and temples is whitish, and the whole body, part of the wings, and all the tail, are of a beautiful red, as also the inner part of the prime feathers of the wings. The outward parts are of a deep blue, as well as the under part of the tail near the rump. The second row of the quill feathers are yellow, with red edges, and as it were marked with a bluish eye at the point. The legs are short, and the feet brown. One of this kind, seen by Mr. Ray at London, had red wings and tail, variegated with blue and yellow. Two feathers in the middle of the tail were much longer than the rest, and ended in sharp points of a bluish colour.

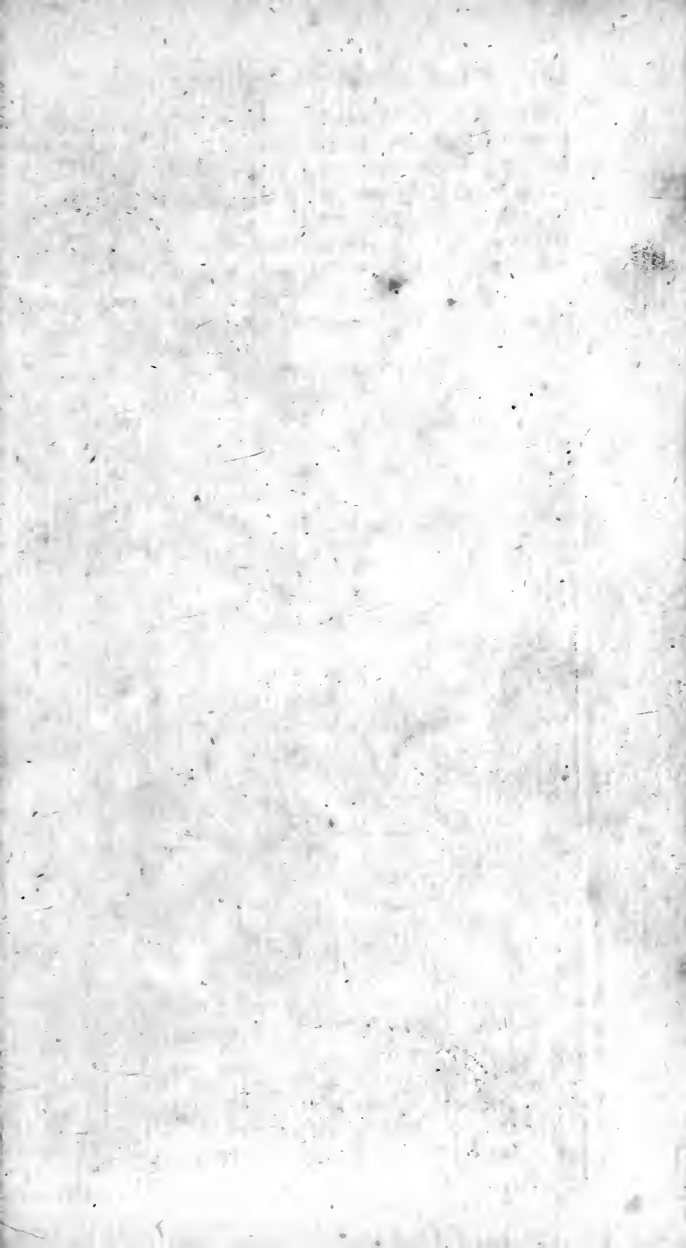
The

The MACCAW of *St. Domingo*, and other islands in the *West-Indies*, called ARRAS by the *French*, has the head, neck, belly, and upper part of the back of a firey red colour; and the wings are a mixture of yellow, blue, and crimson feathers. The tail is entirely red, and a foot and a half long. It lives upon seeds and fruits, and sometimes feeds upon manchineel-apples, which is a deadly poison to all other animals. It has a very shrill loud cry, especially when flying; and those who know how to counterfeit its voice will make it stop short. The male and the female always keep together, and they make a hole in a tree for the female to lay her eggs in, which they only line with a few feathers. She only lays two eggs, about the size those of a pigeon, and spotted like a partridge's. The flesh is very hard, and yet is in great esteem among many, especially the *French*. Some take it to be poisonous, which may be true with regard to those that have fed upon manchineel apples.

The ARARACANGA of *Marcgrave* does not seem to differ much from the last but one, only the feathers on the wings are green half way, and the other half towards the extremity is blue.

Another author informs us, that this bird is as large as a raven, with a large head, which is flat and broad on the upper part. The eyes are beautiful, and of a sky-blue, with a black pupil; the bill is large and crooked, white above and black underneath. The tongue is like that of a Parrot, and it feeds in the same manner, and may be taught to pronounce a few words. The feet are black; as well as the legs, and are made like those of a Parrot. The head, neck, breast, belly, the thighs, the under part of the tail, and beginning of the wings, are covered with beautiful red feathers; but the middle of the wings are green, next which they are blue; and the bottom of the back towards the rump, is covered with blue feathers, mixed with a few that are brown. The tail is about three inches long.

The ARARAUNA is a *Brazilian* MACCAW of the shape of the former, but of a different colour. The bill is black, and the eyes of a sky blue, with a black pupil; the skin about the eyes is marked with black and



Great Cockatoo
65



Hoopling Crane
292



Turn-Stone
from Hudson's Bay
387



and white spots, and the legs and feet are brown : On the fore-part of the head is a kind of cap, consisting of green feathers ; but under the throat there is a circle of black feathers. The sides of the neck, all the breast, and the lower belly, are covered with yellow feathers ; but the hinder-part of the head, the neck, the whole back, and the wings are covered with blue feathers ; only the extremities of the wings are mixed with yellow, and the tail consists of long blue and yellow feathers : In general all the blue feathers are black on the inside.

The MARACANA is so called by the inhabitants of *Brazil*, and is a kind of a Parrot, but larger. The feathers are all of a bluish grey, and it makes a noise like a Parrot : This is all that *Marcgrave* mentions of this bird, except that it is fond of fruits.

The MARACANA ARARA is a lesser kind of MACCAW, being of the size of a common Parrot : It has a long tail, like a Maccaw, with a bill of the same shape, which is black. The skin about the eyes is white, and spotted with black feathers. The head, neck, and wings are of a deep green, and the top of the head is more faint and bluish. The wings and tail are green above and blue below, with the extremities of the feathers of a dark blue. At the rise of each wing there is a red spot, and another above the base of the bill.

The GREATER COCKATOO is of the size of a Raven, and has a large strong bill, with a skin that covers the base of the upper chap, where the nostrils are placed. It is of a bluish black, as well as the bill, and the head is large, in proportion to the body. The eyes are of a dark colour, encompassed with a bare skin of light ash ; and the whole feathers that cover the head are very long and loose, especially those on the top of the head, which this bird can raise up or let fall at pleasure. This bird, when angered, not only raises the crest, but the feathers on each side of the head, and then their under parts appear of a fine scarlet. When the crest is fallen, the red feathers underneath give the white without a reddish cast. The whole plumage is white, tho' tintured with other colours in some parts. The tail is short, and the feathers of an equal length.

The

The legs and feet are of a lead colour, and the toes are as in other Parrots: It is an *East-Indian* bird. There is a lesser Cockatoo, which differs little from the greater, except in size.

I have seen several of them, who all cry *Cockatoo* very distinctly; and if any one speaks to them they always answer in the same tone of voice. If you pronounce *Cockatoo* very loud, they will do the same; and if you only whisper, they will do the like.



C H A P. XII.

Of the BRASILIAN PARROTS, described by Marcgrave.

THE AJURUCURAU, or the BLUE-TUFTED PARROT, has a tuft on its head over the bill of a beautiful blue, and the throat, sides of the head, as well as the upper part, are covered with a delicate yellow. On the extremities of the wings there are feathers which are black for half the length, and the other half is of a saffron colour; but they are partly blue at the ends and partly green, interspersed here and there. The tail is green, but when it spreads it is edged with black, red, and blue. The bill is of a dusky ash-colour, and the feet are of an ash-colour; but the circles round the pupil of the eyes are of a gold colour. There is another like the former, though differently coloured; for it has a yellow tuft mixed with white on the head, and over the eyes on the throat the feathers are of a bright yellow. Over the bill there is a spot of sea green.

The AJARUCURUCA, or the PARROT *with a blue tuft, mixed with a little black*: In the middle of this there is a yellow spot, and another on the throat that is blue. The breast, wings, and back are of a deep green, which is lighter towards the ends of the wings and on the tail. The extremities of the quill feathers are a mixture of yellow, red, and indigo. The upper part of the bill is of an ash-colour, and black on the extremities.

The

The PARAGUA is a black Parrot, with a red breast, back and belly. The circle that surrounds the pupil of the eyes is red, and the bill and feet are of a dusky ash-colour.

The TARABE is a Parrot larger than the former, with a red head and breast. It is also red at the beginning of the wings; but in other parts it is green. The bill and feet are of a dusky ash-colour.

The AJURUCATINGA, is a Parrot of the size of a middling pullet, and of a green colour. The eyes are red, and about them there is a white skin, as in several others of this kind. The bill and legs are white, and the tail long.

There are Parrots of a lesser kind taken notice of by other authors, which shall be described in this place.

The RING-PARROT of the ancients, so called by *Aldrovandus*, is thirteen inches and a half in length: The bill is red, the circles about the pupils of the eyes yellow, and the colour of the whole body is green, deep above and pale below. There is a red ring or circle surrounds the neck, to which, from the lower part of the bill, there runs a black line. In the upper part of the outer feathers of the wings there is a red spot.

The lesser GREEN PARROT is a *West-Indian* bird, and is of the size of a middling Pigeon. The bill is whitish, and has a white skin at the base of the bill, wherein the nostrils are placed. The circles of the eyes are of a bright gold colour. The eyes themselves have a narrow space of white skin all round them. The forehead is covered with scarlet feathers, the hinder-part of the crown with blue, and from the base of the lower chap there is a roundish orange-coloured spot, reaching beneath each eye, and the remainder of the head, as well as the throat and neck are green. The hinder part of the back, the rump, and upper side of the tail, are of a dark green; and the fore-part of the neck, the breast, belly, and thighs are of a lighter green. There are some other distinctions; but what has been said is enough to distinguish it from all other green Parrots.

The

The LITTLE GREEN PARROT, supposed to be a native of the *West-Indies*, is of the size of a small pigeon, and the wing, when closed, is six inches long. The bill is of a light ash-colour, almost white at the base, and darkish at the point. The whole head, neck and body are green, but more inclining to yellow on the throat, breast, belly, and thighs. The greater quills of the wing are of a dusky or black colour, having their outer webs blue almost to the tips. Among the first row of covert feathers is one red, which falls over the bottom of the blue quills. The inner webs of the tail feathers are red, till within an inch of their tips, and those on all other parts are green.

The LITTLE GREEN PARROT of *Aldrovandus*, is no bigger than a Thrush, and has a red bill. The legs and feet are of a red or flesh colour, by which it is distinguish'd from all other Parrots. The circle about the pupil of the eyes is of a saffron colour.

There is another *Brazilian* GREEN PARROT, which has a bill of a flesh-colour, except the skin and the base of the upper chap, which is dusky. The fore-part of the bill quite round the head is dusky; the fore-part of the head quite round the bill is scarlet, and the eyes of a dark colour, having a bare space quite round them of an ash colour. Partly under and partly behind each eye there is a roundish spot of fine blue, and the top of the head is of a yellowish blue. The prime quills of the wings are dusky, and those on the middle have their outer webs blue. The ridge of the wings on the upper parts are yellow, and lower down there are red feathers. The green feathers on the hinder-part of the neck and back are edged with a darkish purple. The feathers on the tail, next those in the middle, are red, and the outermost feather on each side has its outer web blue. The inner side of the tail appears red, because the inner webs of all the feathers are of that colour. The tips of the tail are of a fine yellow, and all the other parts are green, lighter in some places, and darker in others.

The

The RED and GREEN PARROT of *Japan*, is described by *Aldrovandus*, from the painted figure only; but there is another RED AND GREEN PARROT of the same author, with a red tail and crest; but the other parts are green. In the crest it resembles the crested Parrot, which consists of twelve feathers, six large and six small. The circle about the pupil of the eye is red.

The LITTLE PARROT of *Bontius*, is of the size of a Lark, with a grey bill and throat. The circle round the pupil of the eyes is of a silver colour, and it can raise the feathers on the top of the head like a crest. The lower part of the belly, of the neck, the head, and the tail, are of a bright red; and the breast, and the lower feathers of the tail, are of a pale rose colour, which end in a beautiful mixture of green and white. The wings are chiefly green, intermixed with a few red feathers, whose middle parts are variegated with yellow and rose colour.



C H A P. XIII.

Of PARROKEETS.

THE RED-BREASTED PARROKEET has a bill of a yellowish white, with a very narrow skin over the upper part in which the nostrils are placed. The upper part of the mandible is moderately hooked, and the edges on the sides are waved. The feathers all round the bill are blue, and extend a little way over the crown. The sides of the head, where the eyes are placed, and the hinder part of the head, are green. Round the hinder part of the neck there is a yellow ring, below which the neck is green all round. The back, rump, and upper sides of the wings and tail, are all of a fine green colour. The breast is of a fine reddish orange colour, and the belly below it, with the under sides of the wings, are of a dark green, with a little mixture of red. The thighs, lower belly, and covert feathers under the tail, are yellow interspersed

sperfed with green. The under fides of the tail feathers are of a dirty yellow; and the small feathers on the ridge near the joints on the infide of the wings are yellow. The covert feathers that fucceed them are red, and the infide of all the quills have their tips and bottoms of a dusky colour; the inner webs of the longer quills being yellow in the intermediate fpace, and thofe of the fhorter quills next the body red. The legs, feet, and claws are of a dusky or blackifh colour; and their make and pofition are like thofe of other birds of this kind. It was brought from the *East-Indies*, and is a very beautiful bird.

The LORY PARROKEET is eight inches in length, and has a bill of a bright orange; but the iris of the eyes is of a reddifh orange; and there is a bare afh-coloured fkin round the eyes. The crown of the head is covered with dark feathers with a fine blue glos, and behind them there is a crefcent of fcarlet, with the horns pointing towards the eyes. The ears are covered with plats of dark blue feathers, behind which they are yellow. The fides of the head below the eyes as well as the throat and the breaft, are covered with fcarlet; but the feathers on the breaft are tipped with a blackifh green. The hinder part of the neck, the back, wings, and whole under fide of the body, are green, except fome mixture of yellow. The feathers on the middle of the back, and fides of the belly, are alfo tipped with yellow. Some of the quills of the wings are edged with yellow, as well as thofe of the baffard wing; but the remainder of the wing is entirely green, as are alfo the upper fide of the tail and its coverts. The feathers are long on the middle, and fhorten gradually towards the fides. The tail feathers on their under fides are red at the bottoms, and of a yellowifh green at the tips. The legs, feet and claws are of a dark afh-colour. This is an *East-Indian* bird.

The LONG-TAILED GREEN PARROKEET is about the fize of a large Thrufh, and has a longer tail than ordinary in proportion to its bulk. The bill is of a flefth-colour, and the iris of the eyes are reddifh outwardly, but inclining to afh-colour next the pupil.

The

The eyes are surrounded with a bare flesh-coloured skin, and the whole plumage is green, with variety of shades inclining to other colours. It is a *West-Indian* bird.

The RED and BLUE-HEADED PARROKEET is of the long-tailed kind, and the bill has angles on the edges of the upper chap. The bill itself is whitish above, and has darker shades below. The eyes have a yellow or orange iris, and are surrounded with a bare orange skin. The forehead, from the bill to the middle of the crown, is red; but the remainder backwards is of a fine blue, which softens into green on the hinder part of the head. The quills of the wings, except a few next the back, are tipped with a pretty deep blue on their outer webs; but the insides of the quills are of a dark ash. The under side of the tail is of a dusky green; and all the other parts are green except the legs and feet, which are of a whitish ash-colour, inclining to a flesh. This is a *West-Indian* bird, and will speak a few words distinctly.

The BROWN-HEADED PARROKEET has an ash-coloured bill, and the nostrils are placed in an ash-coloured skin, at the base. The eyes have an iris of a yellowish hazel colour, and are surrounded with a bare ash-coloured skin. Across the middle of the crown of the head is a darkish blue bar, half an inch in breadth, running from eye to eye. The feathers on the forehead, the sides of the head beneath the eyes, the throat, and fore side of the neck, are all of a dusky brown colour; but the hinder part of the head and neck, the back, and upper sides of the wings and tail, are of a full pleasant green. The tips of the greater quills are blue above and dusky beneath. The ridges of the wings above their joints, and the inner coverts, are of a yellowish green; and the breast, belly, thighs, and covert feathers under the tail, are of a light yellowish green. The legs and feet are of a pale brownish flesh-colour. This is a *West-Indian* bird.

The ROSE-HEADED RING PARROKEET is ten inches in length, from the bill to the end of the tail, whereof the tail is five inches and a half. The upper mandible of the bill is hooked at the point, angled on its sides, and is of a buff-colour. The lower mandible

is of a dusky or blackish colour, and there is a narrow dusky skin, which falls over the base of the upper part of the bill, in which the nostrils are placed. The fore part of the head, and round the eyes, is of a reddish rose colour, which on the back part of the head gradually becomes blue. The feathers below the bill are black for the space of an inch; from which, on each side, a black line extends backwards, and going round the neck, divides the head from the body, which, with the wings, is wholly green, but darker on the upper side, for the under is lighter, and inclining to yellow. On the upper part of the wing, some of the smaller covert feathers are of a dusky red colour, and form a large spot. The inner coverts of the wings are of a pale yellow green; and the inside of the quills are dusky. Some of the outer webs of the quills are of a lightish yellow green; and the tail is composed of blue feathers ending in points. Those in the middle are pretty long, and its under side is of a dusky yellow colour. The legs, feet, and claws, are of an ash-colour, and its toes stand as in others of the Parrot kind. This curious bird was brought from *Bengal* in the *East-Indies*.

The **YELLOW-FACED PARROKEET** is nine inches and a half in length, of which the tail alone is almost six. It is a brisk lively bird, and is capable of being taught to speak. The bill is of an ash-colour, remarkably hooked, and angled or waved on the edges; the skin in which the nostrils are placed is of the same colour. The iris of the eye is of an orange colour, and there is a bare space of a whitish skin which encompasses the eye. The base of the bill all round, and the sides of the head about the eyes, are covered with yellow or orange-coloured feathers, deeper or redder next the bill, and of a lighter yellow the farther they are backward from it. The middle of the crown of the head, the hinder part of the neck, the back, wings, rump, and tail, are all of a full grass green colour, except the greater quills of the wings, and a few of their coverts, which are edged on their outer webs with blue. The fore-part of the neck, the breast, belly, thighs, and covert feathers beneath the tail, are

are of a lighter and yellowish green. The lower part of the belly is quite yellow, and the inner sides of the quills, and the under side of the tail, are of a dusky greenish colour. The legs and feet are of an ash-colour, and formed after the usual manner. It was brought from the *West-Indies*.

The GOLDEN-CROWNED PARROKEET, has a black bill, and the upper mandible is hooked at the point, having angles on the sides. The narrow skin at the base of the upper mandible is of a bluish flesh colour, and in it the nostrils are placed. Round the eye is a skin of the same colour, without feathers; and the iris of the eye, and a plat of feathers from the upper part of the bill, to the middle of the crown of the head, is of a bright orange colour. The rest of the head, the neck, back, upper sides of the wings and tail are of a full darkish green colour. The throat is of a yellowish green, tinged with a reddish brown; and the breast, belly, sides under the wings, sides, and covert feathers under the tail, are of a light yellowish green. A few of the quills, between the longest and shortest next the body, are blue on the outside, and those on the first row of the covert feathers, which fall on these blue quills, are also blue, and together form a bar of blue down the wings. The inside of the wings, and the under side of the tail, are of a pickled olive colour. The legs and feet are of a reddish flesh-colour, and shaped like others of the Parrot kind. The size is rather bigger than a Black-Bird, and the tail alone is three inches and a half long. It is supposed to be a native of *Brazil*.

The LEAST GREEN and BLUE PARROKEET is not much more than three inches and a half in length. The bill and the skin at its base, wherein the nostrils are placed, are of a gold colour; and the upper mandible is hooked and waved on the edges. The skin round the eyes, the legs, feet and claws, are of a gold or orange colour; and the form of the bill and feet shew it to be perfectly of the Parrot kind. The head, neck, back, and whole under side, are of a full grass green, except the first row of the covert feathers above the quills, which is of a fine deep blue. The outer edges of the quills are of a light yellowish green, and

the lower part of the back, and covert feathers of the upper part of the tail, are of a sky blue colour. The insides of the wings are of a greenish ash-colour, having a few fine blue feathers mixed with the lesser covert feathers round the bend or joint of the wing. The tail is green, bright above, and fainter on the under side. There is no certain account from whence this bird was brought.

The LITTLE RED-WINGED PARROKEET, is about eight inches in length, of which the tail is four and a half. The bill is like those of other Parrots, and of a light flesh-colour. The iris of the eye is of so dark a hazel colour that it appears almost black, and the eye is placed in a plat of bare skin of a whitish colour. Immediately beneath the bill there is a little fine spot of red or scarlet feathers. The remainder of the head, and neck, is of a full grass green colour, as well as the back, rump, and tail. The great quills are of a dark green, and all the covert feathers of the wings are reddish, except the smaller feathers round the ridges of the wings, which are green. The breast, belly, thighs, and covert feathers beneath the tail, are of a lighter green, and more inclined to yellow than those on the upper side of the body. The legs and feet are of a light flesh-colour, and the toes are disposed as in other Parrots. It is a native of the *East-Indies*.

The LITTLE RED-HEADED PARROKEET, or GUINEA SPARROW, is about five inches in length, and the tail is short, with feathers of an equal length. The bill is of an orange colour, hooked at the point of the upper mandible; but there are no angles at the edges. The nostrils are between the feathers of the forehead and the bill, which is encompassed all round, above and below, with bright red or scarlet feathers, that take up all the fore part of the head, which may be termed the face. The eyes are entirely black, and are surrounded with narrow spaces of bare skin, of a light ash-colour. The hinder part of the head, neck, back, and upper sides of the wings, are of a fine green; and the throat, breast, belly, and covert feathers under the tail, are of a lighter green, with a yellowish cast. The
insides

insides of the quills of the wings are of a dark ash-colour, as are the tips outwardly. The lesser covert feathers within the wings are black, and the ridge of the wing about the joint is blue. The covert feathers on the upper side of the tail are green, and the rump is covered with fine blue feathers. The two middle feathers of the tail are also green; and the remaining, which are five on each side, are near the bottoms or roots green, which is succeeded with a transverse bar of a scarlet colour; after that a narrower, which is quite black; and last of all the tips of the feathers are green. The covert feathers of the tail, above and beneath, are so long, that the colours of the tail are not to be seen unless it be a little spread. The legs, feet, and claws are of a dusky colour, like those of other Parroquets. It is a native of *Guinea* in *Africa*, and is pretty well known here in *England*.

The TUI APUTEJUBA, is of the size of a swallow, and a native of *Brazil*. It is all over green, except the bill, which is black, and a yellow circle about the eyes. There is also a large spot on the head, of an orange colour. There is another of the same magnitude, and of the same country, that is all-over green, except the bill, which is black.

The TUITIRICA is the same colour with the former, but the green is deeper on the back and wings, and paler in other parts. The bill is of a flesh-colour, and the feet are bluish. This bird is easily tamed, and will learn to talk. There is another of the same colour as the last but one; but the tail is shorter, and it is of the size of a Starling.

The JENDAYA is of the size of a Black-Bird, and has a black bill and legs. The iris of the eye is of a gold colour, and the head, neck, and breast are yellow; and the back, wings, and tail are green, with a mixtute of sea colour.

The TUIETE is of the size of a Lark, and the whole body and tail are of a faint green: but the beginning of the wings are of a fine blue. The edges of all the wing feathers are likewise blue, and on the back, near the root of the tail, there is a blue spot. The bill is of a flesh-colour.

The TUIPARA is of the bigness of a Lark, and is all over of a light green, as the former. The bill is also of a flesh-colour, and the legs are grey; but the tail is shorter. It differs in the spot on the forehead, which in this is like a half moon, of a reddish colour.

The ANACA is of the bigness of a Lark, with a dusky bill, and on the top of the head there are feathers of a liver colour, but about the eyes brown. The throat is of an ash-colour, and the upper part of the neck and sides green. The belly is of a brownish red, and the back green, with a faint brown spot, which is the same colour as the tail. At the beginning of the wings, there is a spot or border of a blood red; the rest of the wings is green, and on the extremities they are sea green. The legs on the upper part are covered with green feathers; but below they are ash-coloured, with blackish claws.

ANI is another *Brazilian* bird of the Parroquet kind, of the size of a Thrush, with a long blackish bill, which is a little crooked. The feathers are of a deep grey, with a sea green and red purplish cast; the large feathers of the wings are of a fine bright blue, and the belly, sides, and the part of the head above the eyes, are of a curious yellow. The tail, which is very long, and of a deep grey inclining to black, is variegated in some places, with green and red, with a rich shining gloss. This bird delights in mountainous places, and feeds upon caterpillars, flies, and beetles.

The QUIHUBATUI is of the size of the Tuipara, and is yellow all over, except the extremities of the wings, which are of a dark green. The bill is grey, and the legs of a carnation or flesh-colour.

There is another PARROKEET, of the size of a small Thrush, which is black all over the body, bill, eyes and feet. It carries its tail erect, which is six inches long, the bill is broad, and about an inch long: The lower mandible is almost strait, but the upper is of the shape of a half moon, and flat. The feet and legs are like those of Parrots, and it is very common in
the

the woods. These last are all natives of *Brazil*, and described by *Marcgrave*.

Tertre observes, that the PARROKEETS of the *West-Indian* islands are generally green, and near as large as Magpies, and are always chattering. They fly together in flocks, and perch upon trees that are the fullest of leaves, as well as of the deepest green; insomuch that they can hardly be perceived while they are sitting on the branches. When they are many of them together, they make a noise almost loud enough to deafen passengers; and if they hear any person talk aloud, they will make a still greater noise, as if they were determined not to be outdone. They feed upon the same things as Parrots, but the flesh is much more delicate. They learn to sing, talk, whistle, and counterfeit the cries of all sorts of animals. Several voyagers affirm, that that the Parrots on the coast of *Chili* in *South America* are so numerous, that the flocks of them in the air look like clouds; and that they make such a hideous noise that nothing can compare to them.



C H A P. XIV.

Of BIRDS with a *frailer bill*, that are not able to fly, on account of the great bulkiness of their bodies, and shortness of their wings.

THE OSTRICH has the largest body of all other birds, except the EMU, which though not so tall, is of equal bulk. It is seven feet in height, from the top of the head to the ground; and from the back to the same place, it is about four feet; and consequently the neck to the top of the head must be three feet long. From the top of the head to the rump, when the neck is stretched out in a right line, it is six feet long, and the tail is about a foot. One of the wings without the feathers, is a foot and a half, and being stretched out with the feathers, is three feet.

The Plumage is much the same in all Ostriches, that is generally black and white, tho' some of them are grey.

The greatest feathers are at the extremities of the wings and tail, and the largest are generally white. The next row is black and white; and of the small feathers on the back and belly, some are white, and others black. There are no feathers on the sides, nor yet on the thighs, nor under the wings. The lower part of the neck, about half way, is covered with still smaller feathers than those on the belly, and back; and of these likewise, some are black, and others white.

All these feathers are of the same kind, and peculiar to the OSTRICH; for other birds have several sorts, some of which are soft and downy, and others hard and strong. Ostrich-feathers are almost all as soft as down; inasmuch, that they are of no use for flying; nor yet are they a proper defence against external injuries. The wing feathers of other birds have the webs broader on one side than the other; but those of the Ostrich have their shaft exactly in the middle. The upper part of the neck and head are covered with very fine, clear, white hair, that shine like the bristles of a hog, and in some places there are small tufts of it, consisting of about twelve hairs, and a twelfth part of an inch in length. All the hairs of a single tuft have but one root, which is a small tube, about the thickness of a little pin.

At the end of each wing there is a kind of a spur, almost like the quill of a Porcupine. They are an inch long, and about an eighth of an inch thick at the base. They are hollow, and of a horny substance. There are two on each wing, the largest of which is at the extremity of the bone of the wing, and the other a foot lower. The neck seems to be more slender in proportion to that of other birds, because it is not furnished with feathers. The skin in this part is of a livid flesh colour, which some improperly would have to be blue. The bill is short and pointed, and is two inches and a half broad at the beginning; and the external form of the eye is like that of a man. The upper eye lid is adorned with eye-lashes, longer than on the lid below. The tongue is small, very short, and composed of cartilages, ligaments, and membranes,

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intermixed with fleshy fibres. In some it is about an inch long, and very thick near the throat: in others it is but half an inch, being a little forked at the end. The thighs are very fleshy and large; and they are covered with a white skin, or rather a little reddish, and wrinkled in the manner of a net, whose meshes will admit the end of the finger. Some have very small feathers here and there on the thighs; and others again, have neither feathers nor wrinkles. What are called the legs of birds, but are more properly the beginning of the feet are covered before with large scales. The end of the foot is cloven, and has only two very large toes, which like the leg are covered with scales. These toes are unequal, and the largest, which is inwards, is seven inches, including the claw that is three-fourths of an inch in length, and almost as broad. The other toe is but four inches long, and is without a claw.

At the top of the breast, under the skin, the fat is two inches thick, and on the fore part of the belly it is as hard as suet, and about two inches and a half thick in some places. The gizzard has two cavities on the inside, which are divided by an eminence of musculous flesh, which about the middle is two inches thicker than any where else. Outwardly it has the shape of the stomach of a man, and is fifteen inches long, and eight broad. The gizzards of Ostriches, that have been opened in *Europe*, have been found full of hay, grass, barley, beans, bones, and stones, some of which were as large as a pullet's egg. The guts are of a different length, in different Ostriches; for in one they were fifty feet, in another forty-two, in a third thirty-three, and in a fourth twenty-nine, as the academists of *Paris* assure us. The heart is almost round, being six inches long, from the basis to the point, and five broad; and the auricles are small, and the ventricles large.

An OSTRICH is the most greedy bird that is known, for it will devour leather, grass, bread, hair, or any thing else that is given him; however he does not digest iron and stones as some have pretended, but voids them whole. In *Africa* there are seen such droves of them in the desarts, that some at a distance have taken them for an army of horse; there are also great num-

bers of them in *Arabia*, and in *America*; but these last are of a different kind. They lay very large eggs, they being above five inches in diameter, and some of them will weigh fifteen pounds. They have a very hard shell, and it has been commonly said, that they are laid in the sand, and hatched only by the heat of the sun; but this is a mistake, for *Kolben* who had seen great numbers of them at the *Cape of Good Hope*, affirms they sit on their eggs like other birds, and that the male and female take it by turns, as he had frequent opportunities of observing. Some authors likewise have told us, that Ostriches never come near their young after they are out of their shell; but this likewise is a mistake, as *Kolben* assures us; for the young ones are not able even to walk for several days after they are hatched, during which time the old ones bring them grass, and are very careful in defending them from any danger; insomuch that it is not safe for any person to come near them at that time. *Pliny* assures us, that they made great use of the feathers in his time to adorn the helmets and caps of the soldiers; and this custom continues to this day. In some countries they are made into fans for the ladies, and with us they serve to adorn the tops of hearses.

The OSTRICH is one of the largest birds in the world, for many travellers affirm, they have seen those that were as tall as a man on horse-back; but those of that size have been seldom, or never seen in *England*; for the tallest have been only seven feet, as was observed above. The head and bill somewhat resemble those of a duck, and the neck may be likened to that of a swan, though it is much longer. But in general the Ostrich may be said to hold the same place among birds, as the Camel does among beasts, and their natural places of abode are the same. The wings of an Ostrich are very strong; but too short to enable him to rise from the ground; however they serve him like sails, or oars to repel the air, and enable him to run very swiftly. He has the legs and thighs of a Hern, that is in proportion to his bulk; for there is a prodigious difference in their size.

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The flesh of an Ostrich is of no use, as an aliment, at least in the most civilized parts of the world; but we are told that the inhabitants of the Desarts of *Africa* are very fond of it, and eat Ostriches as we do geese and ducks, which, perhaps, may be more owing to necessity than choice; for it must needs be very hard of digestion. However, the brains of Ostriches have been formerly accounted a great delicacy; infomuch, that *Heliogabalus*, Emperor of *Rome*, greatly noted for his luxury, one day made a feast, wherein the heads of six hundred Ostriches were served up for the sake of the brains. The eggs are said to be well tasted, and extremely nourishing; but they are eaten so seldom, on the account of their scarcity, that there are no proper judges of them in these parts of the world. The fat is said to be emolient and resolvent, and to strengthen the nervous parts; some say it softens swellings of the spleen, and used as a liniment, eases the pain of fits of the gravel.

Mr. *Randby* observes in his dissection of an Ostrich, that it had two distinct ventricles or stomachs, contrary to the observation of the Royal Academy of *Paris*. The first, which is the lowermost in its natural situation, is called by the members of the said academy the craw, and they supposed it to be only a dilatation of the gullet; but this was considerably larger than the second and uppermost, which was muscular; it had also strong muscular fibres, as well circular as longitudinal; the duodenum proceeds immediately from the second ventricle.

Both ventricles were distended beyond their usual form, and filled up with a large quantity of stones, bones, sticks, grain and other food; it had probably hindered the digestion, and killed the animal. The cawl partly covered the first ventricle, but bore no proportion to the size of the animal. The spleen was connected to the right side of the second ventricle, and was very small, considering the bulk of the Ostrich. The glands of the mesentery were hardly visible; but the veins and arteries were plain to be seen.

The blind guts in this subject, were near three feet in length, and one inch and two-thirds in diameter;

they were fastened to the ilium, and not to the colon, as the academists assert. The kidneys were eight inches long, and two broad, and differ from those of other birds, in not being divided into several lobes. The substance was soft, unequal, and seemed to be composed of a great number of glands. The immediate covering was a very thin membrane, over which there was one more strong and thick; the colour was a lively reddish brown. The academists affirm, that the two ureters did not lie upon the surface of the kidneys, as in other birds, but were contained in the substance; whereas Mr. *Randby* found they did lie upon the surface, and by the different branches coming from all parts of the kidney, entered it about its middle, and there formed a very large pelvis.

The liver was in the same cavity with the heart, one half of which it almost covered; and there was no gall bladder, but there was a biliary duct inserted into the duodenum, about two inches below the pylorus, which seemed to have an immediate communication with the vena portæ, because by blowing into it this latter was also distended. The heart and liver were separated from the intestines by a membranous diaphragm. Both the heart and liver were suspended by one common mediastinum, by the help of its several membranes, and eight strong muscles on each side, arising from the upper part of the ribs, going from thence over the lungs, and ending in a very strong tendinous membrane, which is inserted into the spine of the back..

The lungs lay under the diaphragm, and its muscles in a deep cavity, formed by the five true ribs; they were pretty thick about the middle, and exceeding thin and sharp towards the extremities.

The AMERICAN OSTRICH, is somewhat less than the former, which is a native of *Africa*, and are more like an EMU, or CASSOWARY. They have four toes on their feet, three before, and one behind. Their plumage consists of grey feathers, expanded on the back, as far as the tail. The head is like that of a Goose, and they are no more able to fly than the former. Sir *John Narborough* says, they are exceeding shy, and so swift, that a greyhound can hardly overtake them; that they feed

feed upon grass, are of a gray colour, and larger than a great Turkey-cock in *England*.

The CASSOWARY, or EMU, is a bird, which next to the Ostrich is the largest and heaviest of any we know. It is five feet and a half long, from the point of the bill, to the extremity of the claws. The legs are two feet and a half high, from the belly to the end of the claws. The head and neck together are a foot and a half, and the largest toe, including the claw, is five inches long. The claw alone of the least toe, is three inches and a half in length. The wing is so small, that it does not appear, it being hid under the feathers of the back.

All the feathers are of the same kind, contrary to what are seen in birds that fly; where there are feathers that serve for flight, and others to cover the skin. The feathers in this bird are generally double, having two long tubes or shafts proceeding from another very short one, which is fastened to the skin. Those that are double, are always of an unequal length; for some are fourteen inches long, particularly on the rump. The beards that adorn the stem or shaft, are from about half way to the end very long, and as thick as a horse-hair; without being subdivided into fibres. The stem or shaft is flat, shining, black, and knotted below; and from each knot, there proceeds a beard: likewise, the beards at the end of the large feathers are perfectly black, and towards the root of a gray tawny colour; shorter, more soft, and throwing out fine fibres like down; so that there is nothing appears, except the beards, which are hard and black, because the other part composed of down is quite covered. There are feathers on the head and neck, but they are so short and thinly sown, that their skin appears naked, except towards the hind part of the head, where they are a little longer. The feathers which adorn the rump are extremely thick, but do not differ in other respects from the rest, excepting their being longer.

The wings when they are deprived of their feathers, are but three inches long, and the feathers are like those on the other parts of the body. The ends of the wings are adorned with five prickles of different lengths and

and thickness, which bend like a bow ; and they are hollow from the roots to the very points, only they have a pith on the inside, as in the young feathers of other birds. The longest of these prickles is eleven inches, and a quarter of an inch in diameter at the root, being a little thicker there than at the extremity ; but the points seem to be broken off.

The head appears to be small, like that of an Ostrich, because there are no feathers on it ; and on the top there is a crest three inches high, like to that of a helmet ; but it does not cover all the top of the head ; for it begins a little beyond the middle of the crown, and ends at the beginning of the bill. It is of different colours, for it is blackish before and behind, and on the sides it is of the colour of bees-wax. It is not above a quarter of an inch thick at the top, but at the base it is an inch. Its substance is very hard, and of the nature of horn, consisting of several plates, like the horns of an ox.

That part of the bill which answers to the upper jaw, in other animals, is very hard at the edges above ; and the space between, on each side, is furnished with a membrane, in which are holes for the nostrils, near the extremity of the bill, which extremity is like that of a Turkey-cock. The end of the lower mandible is slightly dentated, and the whole is of a grayish brown, except a green spot on each side.

There is an internal eye-lid or skin, which lies towards the great corner of the eye, and the lower eye-lid, which is the largest, is furnished with plenty of black hairs. At the bottom of the upper eye-lid, there is a row of small hairs, and above there is another row of black hairs, which look pretty much like an eye-brow. The hole of the ear is very large and open, being only covered with small black feathers. The sides of the head, about the eye and ear are blue, except the middle of the lower eye-lid which is white. The neck is of a violet colour, inclining to that of slate ; and behind it is red in several places ; but chiefly about the middle. These red spots are a little higher than the rest, on account of the wrinkles that run obliquely along the neck. About the middle of the neck before, at the rise of the large feathers, there are two processes, formed

formed by the skin, which are red and like the wattles of a Hen. They are an inch and a half long, and three quarters of an inch broad, being round at the end. Their colour is like that of the rest of the neck, partly red, and partly blue.

The skin which covers the fore part of the breast, on which this bird leans and rests, is hard, callous, and without feathers. The thighs and legs are covered with feathers, and are extremely thick, strong, strait, and covered with scales of several shapes; but the legs are thicker a little above the foot, than in any other place. The toes are likewise covered with scales, and are but three in number; for that which should be behind is wanting. The claws are of a hard solid substance, black without, and white within.

The guts are four feet eight inches long, and two in diameter, being all of the same size; but there are two blind guts, about three inches long. The rest of the viscera have nothing very remarkable, except the heart, which is very small, being but an inch and a half long, and an inch broad at the base. The tongue is an inch in length, and two-thirds of an inch broad, and dentated all round like the comb of a Cock. The globe of the eye is very large, being an inch and a half in diameter, and the iris is of the colour of a topaz, much like that of a Lion. It is a native of the *East-Indies*.

The **FLYING OSTRICH** of **SENEGAL**, is of the size of a Turkey-cock, and has legs and neck like the true Ostrich, but the head is large and round, with a thick, short, strong, bill. The feathers are brown and white, and the wings large and strong; however, it cannot rise without difficulty; but when it is up, it flies very high, and a long while together. The thighs are covered with feathers, which seem to be glewed to the skin; the feet are very large, divided into three toes, armed with strong claws. It lives upon fruits, and the flesh is a great delicacy. This bird is improperly called an **OSTRICH**.

The **DODO**, by some called the **DRONTE**, is of a size between an Ostrich and a Turkey-Cock; and with regard to its rump, wings, and feathers, it is not unlike an African Ostrich; but its legs are
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so short, it looks like a pigmy when among them. It has a large head, covered with a membrane, resembling a hood or cawl, great black eyes, a bending prominent fat neck, a bill of an extraordinary length, and strong; not flat and broad, but thick, and of a bluish white, sharp at the end, and crooked. Its body is fat and round, covered with soft gray feathers, much like those of an Ostrich; and on each side, instead of a large wing feathers, or quills, it has small soft feathered wings of a yellowish ash-colour. The tail consists of five small curled feathers of the same colour, and the legs are yellow and short, with four long strong toes. It is a slow paced simple bird, and easily taken. The flesh is good and wholesome, and three or four Dodos are enough to dine one hundred sailors. It swallows stones, and other hard substances, by which it appears to be of the Ostrich kind. It is a native of the *East-Indies*, and is particularly found in the island of *Maurice*.



C H A P. XV.

Of Birds of the CROW kind.

THE COMMON CARRION-CROW, in *Latin* CORVIX, is all over black. It weighs about twenty-two ounces, and its length from the tip of the bill to the end of the claws, is eighteen inches and a half, and to the end of the tail nineteen inches. The breadth when the wings are extended, is twenty-six inches. It delights to feed upon carrion, and the carcasses of dead animals when they begin to putrify. It sometimes kills little birds, and will also feed upon grain and all sorts of insects. It build its nest on very high trees, and lays four or five eggs at a time. They have a very quick smell, insomuch that it is difficult to shoot them. It roosts upon trees, and neither runs nor leaps, but walks, and some say it is capable of being taught to speak. The females only sit on the eggs, while the males take care to supply them with food.

The RAVEN, in *Latin* CORVUS, is the largest bird of this kind, and is all over black, with a shining bluish cast.

cast. It weighs thirty-four ounces, and its length from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, is twenty-six inches, and its breadth when the wings are spread, is forty-eight inches. The bill is long, thick, sharp, and very black, and the upper part is a little hooked, but the lower is strait. The tongue is broad, cloven at the tip, rough and black underneath; and the pupil of the eye is surrounded, as it were, with a double circle, of which the outermost is of a whitish ash-colour, and the innermost of a brownish ash-colour. The nostrils are covered with hairs that are a little stiff, and bend downwards. The belly has a brownish cast, and the middle of the back is only furnished with down, because the long feathers on the shoulders cover the whole back. There are twenty quill-feathers on each wing, on which the first is shorter than the second, the second than the third, and the third than the fourth, which is longer than all the rest. The tail is nine inches long, and consists of twelve feathers, the outermost of which grow insensibly shorter than the innermost. The claws are crooked and large, especially those behind; and the outer toe is ty'd to the middlemost, almost as far as the first joint. The liver is divided into two lobes, and the gall-bladder is large; the guts are forty-three inches in length, and the appendages which answer to blind guts, are an inch long. The throat is dilated under the bill into a kind of a bag, in which this bird carries provision for its young; the stomach is wrinkled on the inside. It feeds not only upon the flesh of beasts, birds, and fish, but also upon fruits, and insects. Likewise it sets upon, kills and devours birds after the manner of a Hawk. This bird is found almost in all countries in the world, for it can bear any sort of weather. They build their nests on high trees, and in old towers, in the beginning of *March*, and lay from four, to six eggs of a pale greenish blue, full of black spots and lines. Some say it will live forty or fifty years, or longer.

Some keep Ravens tame about their houses; but he is naturally a great thief, for he will steal small silver vessels, and all sort of coin, and hide it in a hole. He is bold, and will sometimes attack fowls in the courtyard, and devour them. He flies very heavily; but to recom-

recompense that has a very fine smell, and will scent carrion at a great distance. *Linnaeus* observes, that the *Swedes* look upon Ravens as sacred birds, and no one ever attempts to kill them. In the south part of *Sweden* they fly to a great height, when the sky is serene; at which time they have a very singular cry that may be heard a great way off. He has a very large throat, and can easily bring up the bones he has swallowed. Ravens commonly fly by pairs, and when they have got possession of a wood, the crows dare not come near it. We are told by *Anderson*, that in the small islands about *Iceland*, and chiefly those that are uninhabited, there is an old couple of Ravens in each, which will not suffer any other bird to come near them; and they will even attack those of their own kind that want to settle there. Some affirm, there are white Ravens, which is no great wonder, since many Quadrupedes as well as birds, grow white in snowy countries.

Ravens contain a great deal of volatile salt and oil; but their flesh is not eaten on account of the bad smell; however poor people in some places, for want of better food, will eat those that are young and tender. Some pretend the brain is good for the Epilepsy and the Gout, but we have not experiments sufficient to establish this opinion. Two or three eggs eaten are said to be good for the bloody flux, and that the dung hung to the neck in a small bag, cures coughs and the tooth-ach: but this seems very doubtful.

The ROOK is called in *Latin* CORNIX FRUGILEGA, that is the FRUIT-EATING CROW. It weighs about nineteen or twenty ounces, and its length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, is twenty-eight inches, to the end of the claws eighteen inches, and its breadth, when the wings are spread, is thirty-eight inches. The bill is two inches and a half long, and is whitish about the root; which *Mr. Ray* thinks is owing to their rooting in the earth with their bills in search of food, by which they rub off the feathers on that part. The feathers are black, with a shining bluish purple gloss. It is a gregarious fowl, delighting in company, for which reason many of them build together on the tops of high trees, which are called

called a Rookery. It has no craw, or crop, but instead thereof the gullet below the bill is dilated into a kind of a bag, wherein it puts the food it brings to feed its young. The eggs are like Crows, but less, though the spots are larger, and the male and female sit thereon by turns. It is distinguished from a crow in having the root of the bill, as far as the eyes, quite bare of feathers, where the skin appears of a whitish colour as above; in having a bill not quite so black, and in its being somewhat larger; and lastly, in that it never eats carrion or dead flesh. When Rooks build their nests, one of the pair always watches while the other brings materials, to prevent its being destroyed by their fellow Rooks, if both should be absent at the same time; for they would take the materials which were got together to help to build their own nests. The flesh of very young ones is pretty good when the skins are taken off; and some think it is not inferior to that of pigeons.

The ROYSTON CROW, or ASH-COLOURED CROW, called by some the SEA CROW, is in weight about twenty-two ounces; and its length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, is twenty-two inches; and its breadth, when the wings are spread, is thirty-nine inches. The tongue is broad, black, and a little cloven, and the head and wings have a bluish gloss. The breast, belly, back, and neck are of an ash or gray colour. In the summer time it frequents high hills, where it builds its nest; and in the winter it descends into the plains, particularly the heaths near *Royston, Newmarket*, and other parts of *Cambridgeshire*; as also in the bishoprick of *Durham*, about the mouth of the river *Tees*, where it is common, especially in the winter. In opening of the stomach it was found full of wheat, barley, and other grain.

The JACKDAW is less than a crow, and the hind-part of the head, to the middle of the neck, is of an ash-colour: the breast and belly are likewise somewhat of an ash-colour, but the rest of the body is black, with a bluish gloss. The head is pretty large, which Mr. Ray takes to be a sign of its being a cunning, ingenious bird. It weighs nine ounces and a half, and is in length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, thirteen

thirteen inches and a half, and the breadth, when the wings are spread, is twenty-eight inches and a half. The bill is an inch and a quarter long, and the tongue is cloven at the end, but it has no craw or crop, and yet the stomach is musculous. The length of the guts is twenty-four inches. It lays five or six eggs, which are less paler, and have fewer spots than those of a crow. They breed in *England*, and in many other countries of *Europe*, delighting to build their nests in old towers, castles, church-steeple, and stone walls, especially if they are ruinous or desolate. However, they will sometimes, but very rarely, build their nests upon trees. It feeds upon nuts, fruits, seeds, and insects; but their flesh is not thought good enough to eat.

The PURPLE JACKDAW, according to *Catesby*, is of a purple colour, with a black bill, and the tail longer than that of the common Jackdaw, with a feather in the middle, which is very long. The purple is so dark, that at a distance this bird seems to be all over black; but the female or hen is brown.

The CORNISH CHOUGH, in *Latin* CORACIAS, weighs about twelve or thirteen ounces, and is in length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, seventeen inches, to the end of the claws sixteen inches, and its breadth, when the wings are extended, is thirty-three inches and a half. Its cry is like that of a Jackdaw, but more hoarse, and it is of the same shape, but almost as large as a crow. Its bill, legs, and feet are red; but the feathers all over the body are black. It is remarkable for the unusual softness of its voice when it applies for meat to those who commonly feed and fondle it; and on the contrary it has a frightful shriek at the approach of any thing strange. It is usually kept about the houses in *Cornwall*, where it grows tame like Ravens or Magpies, and has all the unluckiness of the latter, stealing and hiding money or any shining shewy things that fall in its way. It is very apprehensive of danger when wild, and builds its nest upon inaccessible cliffs, and in the middle of the steepest rocks. When tamed it is very amusing, docile, regular, and constant to its hour of meals. It goes early to roost, and in bad weather is fond of a shelter,

shelter, and is seldom to be seen; but when it is like to be good weather, it gets to the tops of houses, or struts along the green hills, in a stately manner. It was thought by *Aldrovandus* to be peculiar to the *Alps*; but it has been found in *Crete*, *Ireland*, and *Wales*, as well as *Cornwall*.

The **INDIAN RAVEN** is found in the *Molucca* islands, and particularly *Banda*. It resembles our country Ravens in its bill and manner of walking, and yet it will not feed upon flesh, but is fond of nutmegs, of which it makes great havock, to the detriment of the owners. The head and neck are covered with beautiful blackish feathers, and the feet and claws are very strong: The flesh is very delicate.

The **HORNED INDIAN RAVEN**, exceeds the common Raven in size, and has a horn growing on the upper part of its bill, which is short, thick, and bends a little upwards. The bill itself, according to *Aldrovandus*, is twenty-eight inches long, and is a little crooked: It has spiral wrinkles, not unlike those at the bottom of an ox's horn, which, as pretended, receives an additional one every year, inasmuch that by that means they can tell how old the bird is. The horn itself is three or four inches broad near the root, and both that and the bill are of a red colour. The breast, and the whole body is black, but the tail is greenish, and the head of a dark yellow, without feathers. Below the neck there hangs a sort of a bag, not unlike that of Turkey cocks. These birds are looked upon as a great rarity, even in the *East-Indies*, and they sell at a very great price.

The **TUFTED RAVEN** is a *Mexican* bird, called by the natives *Occolin*, is of the size of a Raven, but differs from it in having a tuft on its head. The bill is likewise shorter, and the body is variegated with blue and gold-coloured feathers; but the wings are of a bright purple, only the extremities of the large feathers are black. It has great strength in its feet, wings, and claws.

The **WOOD RAVEN** is a bird that frequents forests, desert mountains, inaccessible rocks, and uninhabited towers. It is of the size of a common fowl, and when
seen

seen at a distance appears to be quite black; but near especially in the sun-shine, it is greenish. There is a tuft which falls behind the head, and the feet are long, like those of other fowls, with legs of a dark red colour. The bill is reddish and long, and very fit for picking insects out of the holes of trees, walls, and rocks. It is fond of grasshoppers, crickets, small fish, and frogs. It lays two or three eggs, flies very high, and the flesh is excellent eating. It is called in *Lorrain* CORNEILLE DE MER, that is, the SEA CROW.

The EAST-INDIAN CROW has a yellow streak of an uncommon form, that runs from the top of the head to the eyes; it is of the colour of a common pigeon, and the last quill-feathers of the wings are marked with a red streak in the middle. There are two birds of this kind, the one great, which has bright yellow legs and bill; the lesser is red, mixed with a little yellow.

Lawson affirms, that the flesh of the *Carolina* crows is as good meat as a pigeon, for they never feed upon any carrion. They are a very great enemy to corn-fields, and have nearly the cry, and build their nests like Rooks.



C H A P. XVI.

Of BIRDS of the PIE kind.

THE MAGPIE weighs about nine ounces, and is twelve inches in length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the claws; and to the end of the tail eighteen inches. The bill is an inch and a half long, and is black, thick, and strong; the upper chap is crooked and pointed, the tongue forked and blackish, like that of a Jay. The sides of the cleft of the palate are rough with hair, and the nostrils are round, and covered with a sort of milky hair, that is bent backwards; the iris of the eye is of a pale hazel colour, and there is a yellow spot on the twinkling membrane;

brane; the head, the neck, the breast, the back, the rump, and the lower belly are black; but the lower part of the back and the rump are greenish; and the breast and sides are white, as also the feathers that cover the first joint of the wings. The wings are small in proportion to the size of the body; and the tail, and the large feathers of the wings, are adorned with very beautiful colours, mixed with green, purple, and blue; but this is only on the external barbs or webs. There are twenty feathers on each wing, of which the first is shorter by half than the second, the second than the third, and the third than the fourth; which, with the fifth, are the longest of all: The first eleven feathers are white in the middle of the innermost side of the shaft; but the external more largely, and the internal less, for the white diminishes insensibly, and terminates at the tenth feather in a small spot. The tail is composed of twelve feathers, of a very singular structure, for the two in the middle are the longest, being nine inches in length; those that follow next are shorter by an inch; and all the outermost are shorter than the innermost, even to the last, in the same proportion. The two middlemost are greenish beneath, and blue at the ends. The feet and claws are black, and the last joint of the outermost is united to that in the middle. The guts are twenty-four inches long, and the appendages an inch and a half. The spleen is oblong, and the gizzard is not very thick; there is a gall-bladder, and likewise a crop.

A Magpie is one of those birds that will learn to talk; and many of them will pronounce words very distinctly, insomuch that if you did not see them you would think a man was speaking. They build their nests in trees, with a great deal of art, for the outside consists of thorns, and is covered with them above and below, leaving only a hole for their entrance. They lay five or six eggs, sometimes seven, but never more, which are pale and spotted, and they feed in the same manner as the Ravens. They fall upon sparrows and other small birds, and eat them; sometimes they will attack and kill a Black-bird.

They

They are shaped like Ravens, and might be mistaken for a small sort of those birds if they had no white about them. Magpies become bald every year in moulting-time, that is in *August*, whereas other birds have their feathers grow again, in proportion as they fall off. *Linnaeus* places them among the crow kind, though the feathers are quite different, for their tails are very long, and their wings short. Some say Magpies will imitate the notes of other birds, which perhaps may be the reason why they were at first kept in cages. When they have more provisions than they can eat at a time, they will carefully lay up the remainder till they are hungry again. This bird is common almost every where, for they have many of them in *Sweden*, though there are none in *Lapland*. They begin to pair in *February*, and they lay their eggs very early. Their nests are very large, and exposed to every ones view, and they may be seen a great way off. It is hard to distinguish the cock from the hen, the colours are so much alike; but the curious affirm the tongue of the cock is blacker; however this mark is not infallible.

The flesh of a Magpie contains a great deal of oil, and volatile salt; but it is never eaten, because it is so hard and tough; however they make broth of it in some places, which is said to be very nourishing; and the peasants in some countries are very fond of those that are young. Some physicians recommend the flesh against the Epilepsy, madness, and hypocondriack melancholy; and in some dispensatories there is a Magpie water, whose dose is from an ounce to two in these diseases; but we have much better medicines for this purpose.

The JAY, in *Latin* GRACCULUS, and PICA GLANDARIA, weighs about seven ounces, and is in length. from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, fourteen inches, and to the end of the claws twelve inches; likewise the breadth, when the wings are spread, is twenty-one inches and a half. The feathers on the top of the head are a mixture of white and black, and the back is reddish, with a bluish cast. But that which distinguishes it from all others of this kind, with

regard



The Roller.

95.



*Hudsons
Bay Bulsfinch.*

257.



*The greater Bird
of Paradise.*

413.



regard to the colour, are the beautiful feathers at the base of the wings, crossed with delightful blue, white, and black lines, which cover fifteen of the prime feathers. The rump is white, the breast and belly are of a kind of ash-colour, with a small mixture of red, and the tail is of a beautiful black : They are often kept in cages, and will learn to talk like Magpies. They build their nests in the thickest part of shady trees, and their eggs are of an ash-colour, speckled with dark-coloured spots.

The ROLLER is the *GARRULUS ARGENTORATENSIS* of *Aldrovandus*, and is covered with beautiful feathers. The breast and belly are of a whitish blue, and the rump, and the lesser covert feathers of the wings, are tinged with a delightful blue. The head is of a bluish green, and the prime feathers of the wings and tail are variegated with blue, black, and white. This bird may be distinguished from all others by a sort of naked tubercles or warts near the eyes; by the shape of its tail, whose outer feathers on each side are longer than the rest, and by its toes, which are cloven quite to the bottom.

The CHATTERER of *Carolina*, is about six inches and a half in length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail. The bill is short, a little arched on the top of the upper mandible, and of a blackish colour; and round its base are small black feathers, which form a bar, reaching beyond the eyes. This black bar is bordered with white both above and below the eyes; and there are long feathers on the top of the head, which it raises into a crest, or lets fall at pleasure. The head and neck are of a reddish brown or bay colour, and the breast is almost white. The belly and thighs are of a pale yellow, and the covert feathers beneath the tail are whitish, and the back is of a dark brown. The rump and covert feathers on the upper side of the tail, are of a light ash-colour. The wings, on the upper side are ash-coloured; but the greater quills are darker than the other feathers, though the edges of the outer webs are of a light ash. The three innermost quills on each wing next the back, have their inner webs white to the tips; and seven or eight

eight of the middle quills of each wing have small, oblong fat substances hanging to their tips, which are not unlike red sealing-wax in colour and consistence. The tail is of a dark ash-colour, and the tips of the feathers of a fine golden yellow. The legs, feet, and claws are black, and made after the usual manner. The hens of this species are not so bright coloured as the cocks; and they want the red dregs at the tips of their wing feathers.

The NUT-HATCH or NUT-GOBBER, is a foot in length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the claws, and the breadth, when the wings are extended, is a foot and nine inches. The bill is near two inches long, from the point to the corners of the mouth, and the upper jaw is a little longer than the lower, and the tongue is short and forked. The nostrils are round, and covered with short hair, and the iris of the eyes is of the colour of a hazel nut. The head, neck, and back are of an ash-colour, but the sides, and under part of the wings are red. The breast is of a pale red, inclining to a chestnut colour; and the belly, and the under part of the tail are covered with red feathers, with whitish points. There is a black streak, which reaches from the bill to the neck, and the chin is white. The first of the quill-feathers is short and small, and those next the body are of an ash-colour, whereas those more outer are dusky; but the shafts are all black. The tail is near five inches long, and consists of twelve feathers of the same length, of which the middle two are of an ash-colour, and the next two black, with white points; but those on the outside next to them are of an ash-colour. Those quite on the outside are of the colour of dusky ash wood, and underneath there is a white spot or stripe that runs across them; the other feathers are all black. The legs are short, and as well as the feet, are of a deep flesh-colour. The claws are large, crooked, and brown, and that of the hinder toe is largest.

The Nut-hatch makes its nest in hollow trees, and if the hole is too large it stops part of it up with clay. It not only lives upon insects, but on nuts; and it is pleasant enough to see it take one out of its hoard, and

thrust

thrust it into a cleft; and then standing upon it, it strikes it with its bill with great force till it has cloven the nut, and then eats the kernel.

The YELLOW and BLACK PIE of *Caesby*, is a very docile bird, and has the throat covered with hair. The head, the lower part of the throat, the bill, the back, and the tail are black; but the top of the head, the rump, and the belly are yellow: the wings are black, and the feathers which cover the great wings are bordered with white. The bill is an inch long.

The BLUE JAY is shaped pretty much like the common *European* Jay, except that the tail is longer, and the feathers of unequal lengths, the middle feathers being longest. The bill is black, and the nostrils are covered with small white hairs, reflected forwards. The blue feathers on the top of the head are long, and can be raised into a crest, or let down at pleasure. There are black feathers round the base of the upper mandible of the bill, which pass by the corners of the mouth on each side the eyes, and join at the back part of the head behind the crest, from whence they bend forward again obliquely on the sides of the neck, till they meet under the throat, where they become broader, and form a sort of a half moon, with its horns turned upwards. The sides of the head, and part of the throat are white, and encompassed with a black line; and there is a white spot above each eye. The lower part of the neck behind, and the back, are of a purplish blue colour; and the upper sides of the wings and tail are of a very fine blue, as well as the lower part of the back and rump. The tail feathers, except the two middlemost, are tipped with white, and across them all there are black bars, except the outermost on each side. The outermost of the great wing feathers or quills are blackish, faintly tintured with dark blue on the edges. The remainder of the quills next the back, and the first row of feathers above them are tipped with white, and barred across with black in a very elegant manner. The covert feathers within-side the wings are blackish, and the inside of the quills, and those under the sides of the tail are ash-coloured. The breast, below the black

mark, are of a brownish red, inclining to a rose-colour, which dies away gradually, and becomes white towards the belly, which, with the thighs, and covert feathers under the tail, are of a dusky white. The legs, feet, and claws are of a dusky brown, and of the common form. It is a bird of *Carolina*, in *North America*, and has the same jetting motion as our Jays, with a more tuneful cry. The hen is not of so bright a colour, which is the only difference between it and the male.

The PERSIAN PIE has a whitish bill, with white circles round the pupils of the eyes, and the feet are bluish. The feathers of the second row, the rump, and the foremost in the tail, are yellow. This is all the description we have of it, and therefore it is hard to say with any certainty to what species of birds it belongs.

The CARYOCATACTES has a cry like a Magpie, and weighs near six ounces. Its length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, is thirteen inches and a half, and the breadth, when the wings are spread, is twenty-two inches and a half. Its bill is like a magpie's, but blunter, and it is all over the body, except the head, of a dusky red colour, beautified with triangular white spots on the tips of the feathers. The feathers under the tail are milk-white, and the wing feathers are of a black colour; but the outmost on each side are three fourths white, and the tail feathers are black. It is found in the mountainous parts of *Austria*, on the road from *Vienna* to *Venice*.

The NUT-CRACKER is about the size of a Jackdaw, and the wing, when closed, measures near seven inches. The bill, from the point to the angles of the mouth, is two inches in length, being rather longer in proportion than in the Pie and Jay kind. It is rounded at the tip, when looked at from above, and is of a black colour. The nostrils are covered with whitish feathers, which point forward from the head, and continue in a white line, from the base of the bill to the eyes on each side. The feathers all over the head, neck, and body are of a dark brown, a little inclining to red;

red; and the feathers on the lower side of the head and neck, on the breast and beginning of the back, have each of them a triangular white spot at their tips, the sharper angle pointing upwards. The wings are black, with triangular white spots on the lesser covert feathers only. The covert feathers on the inside of the wings are so deeply tipped with white, that their dusky bottoms are almost hid; and three or four of the middle quills of the wings have each a longish white spot about the middle of their inner webs. The tail is composed of twelve feathers of a black colour, all of them having white tips. The outer feathers are a little shorter than the middle ones, and the covert feathers beneath the tail are white. The legs, feet, and claws are black. This seems to be the *Caryocatactes* just described, though the description is different; which perhaps may be owing to the greater accuracy of Mr. *Edwards*, from whom it is taken.

The **LITTLE INDIAN PIE** has a bill of a black or dusky colour towards the point, but the angles at the corners of the mouth are orange. The head and neck, and the middle of the breast, the back, rump, and covert feathers of the wings are of a deep black, with a shining gloss, changeable from blue to purple. The quill feathers of the wings, and those on the ridge next the breast, are black, a little inclining to brown; but a few of the middle quills are white, as well as the first row of coverts next above. The belly, thighs, and coverts under the tail are white, and the middle feathers of the tail are black, and somewhat longer than those on the sides; the legs and feet are of a dark brown, and the toes have pretty strong claws. This bird is a native of *Bengal* in the *East-Indies*.

The **BENGAL JAY** is larger than the *English*, and has an ash-coloured bill. The top of the head is blue, and the neck and breast are a mixture of light brown and red, with a little cast of a lead colour. The wings and under part of the body and thighs are blue; but the upper parts are of a muddy dark green. That part of the tail next the rump, as well as the extremity, is of a dark blue; but the middle part is more pale

and bright. The legs and feet are brown, a little inclining to yellow, with black open claws.

The BOHEMIAN CHATTERER, or the SILK-TAIL, is bigger than a Haw-finch, and near as large as a Black-Bird; the length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, being nine inches, and the breadth, when the wings are extended, twelve inches. The bill is of a deep black, and of the size of that of a house-sparrow; and on its head it has a tuft or crest like the Crested Lark. The breast is chestnut, the belly ash-coloured, the back chestnut or bay, the rump of an ash-colour or dun, and the outward wing feathers black, marked with delightful spots. The first seven of the wing feathers are white, with appendices as red as vermillion, and the succeeding feathers are yellow, adorned also with spots. The covert feathers are tipped with white, and the whole tail at the end is yellow. It feeds upon fruits, especially grapes, and is a native of *Pohemia*.

The INDIAN LONG-TAILED PIE of *Aldrovandus*, has a red bill and feet, with a blue neck and head, and a white breast and belly, with a round white spot on the crown of the head. The back and shoulders are very nearly the colour of rusty iron, and from the upper part of the bill as far as the eyes there are several spots, as also transverse lines, which run down to the bottom of the neck, and are about half an inch distant from each other, with spots between. The feathers on the body, and the wing feathers are of a chestnut-colour, sprinkled with black lines here and there; but the breast and belly are white, and the other parts green.

The INDIAN CHATTERING PIE is like the common Jay, but much less.

The PIE of the *Caribbee Islands* is a very beautiful bird, it having red legs and a blue neck, with a white ring round it, and there is a sort of a hood on its head of a white colour, spotted and striped with black lines, which extend from the bill to the back, where the feathers are of a tawny colour as far as the rump, which is quite yellow. It has a large tail, consisting of eight blue feathers, striped with white, of which

which two are near ten inches longer than the rest. The small feathers on the wings are tawny, striped with black lines, and the large are coloured with a mixture of green and blue; the belly is entirely white. This Pie is more timorous than those of *Europe*, insomuch that they will not allow time for a man to look at them while they are on the trees. They are often shot, but more for the pleasure of beholding them than for the flesh. They make a noise when they fly not unlike the *European* Pies.

The *AFRICAN PIE*, found near the *Cape of Good Hope*, is of the size of a Jay, and has a red bill and feet. The feathers are all black, except a white ring that goes round the neck. It delights to be on the tops of high rocks and tall trees; and it is fond of wild almonds. It may be taught to speak as well as a Parrot.

The *BUFF JAY* of *Madras* is of the bigness of a common Magpie, and the upper part of the tail is black, except the point, which is yellow; but the lower part is white, mixed with yellow. There is a black oblique stripe round the eyes, and the wings are black, except at the points, which are yellow, as well as a space about the middle. The other parts are brownish, intermixed with dusky reddish lines.

The *YELLOW JAY* of *Madras*, differs from the former in being of a more faint yellow colour. The breast, as far as the vent, is marked with oblique winding lines; but the wings, and an oval spot surrounding the eyes, are black. The back and throat are yellow.

The *MOTLED JAY* of *Madras*, differs from the former in the breast and back, which are of a motled colour, and the head and tail are white, which are yellow in the former.

The *GREEN JAY* of *Madras*, is mostly green, which is very deep on the back and tail. The tail is remarkable for having three points, which are blackish at the tips, and the middle tip is the longest.

The *SMALL BLUE JAY*, is of a more deep blue on the head and wings than on the tail. The other parts

parts are black or ash-colour, except the legs and bill, which are reddish.

The MADRASS JAY has some affinity to the common Magpie, and there is a crooked white line over the eyes. The covert feathers of the wings are green, but yellowish near the stems. There is a blue spot near the base of the wings, and the prime feathers, as well as the tail, are blackish. The rump is spotted with blue, and it is reddish between the thighs, as far as the tail.



C H A P. XVII.

Of WOOD-PECKERS, *and other Birds which have affinity thereto,*

WOOD-PECKERS, properly so called, are distinguished from other birds, by their strait, hard, strong, angular, and sharp bills, very proper to make holes in trees; by their tongues, which are of a very great length, and round, with a sharp, stiff, and bony thorn at the end, and dented on each side, with which they strike ants, caterpillars, and other insects. They can thrust them out to a great length, and put them into crannies, holes, and clefts of trees, to stab and bring out the insects that are lodged within; by their short and very strong legs, by their toes standing two forward and two backwards, in the manner of Parrots; by their hard stiff tails bending downwards, with the ends of the feathers often broken and almost bare, which is done by their climbing; by feeding only upon insects; by laying white eggs, and lastly, by wanting the blind gut. They build in holes of trees, which they make with their bills, exactly round, and they lay six or seven eggs at a time.

The GREAT BLACK WOOD-PECKER weighs about ten ounces and a half, and its length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, is eighteen inches and a half, and its breadth, when the wings are extended

tended, is twenty-nine inches and a half. The bill is two inches and a half long, and is strong, hard, and triangular. It can thrust out its tongue a considerable way, and draw it in at pleasure. Its whole body is black, except the crown of the head, and from thence down to the nostrils, which is of a lovely red, or vermillion colour.

The GREEN WOOD-SPITE, or WOOD-PECKER, called also the HEYHOE, and RAIN-FOWL. It is called the Rain-Fowl by our countrymen, because when it makes a greater noise than ordinary, it is supposed to foretel rain. It weighs near seven ounces, and its length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the claws, is eleven inches, but to the end of the tail, thirteen inches. The breadth, when the wings are spread, is twenty-one inches and a half, and the bill is two inches long, which is black, hard, strong, and triangular, ending in a blunt point. The pupil of the eye is black, and there are two irides, of which the innermost is of a reddish brown, and the outermost white. The tongue is very long, when stretched out, and is hard, bony, and pointed at the end; it is made use of to dart at insects, which are caught by this means. The crown of the head is red, spotted with black; and the eyes are surrounded with black; but there is another red spot on each of the lower jaws. The throat, breast, and belly are of a pale greenish colour, and the back, neck, and small covert feathers of the wings are green; the rump is yellow, and almost of the colour of straw, and under the tail there are brown, transverse lines. There are nineteen large feathers in each wing, except the first or outermost, which is very short. The external webs of the feathers next the body are green, and the internal brown, variegated with white semicircular spots. The internal webs of the foremost feathers are of the same colour, and the external brown, spotted with white. The feathers that cover the wings underneath the roots of the large quill feathers of the wings, are of a whitish green, with brown transverse lines. The tail is four inches and a half in length, and consists of ten stiff feathers, crooked at the end; and they appear to be forked, be-

cause the shafts do not reach to the end of the webs. The points of two in the middle, and three that succeed them on each side are blackish; but the other parts are adorned with darkish green transverse spots or streaks, and they are whitish underneath. The biggest of the two outermost are blunter than the rest, and they are variegated with black and dark green spots. The feet are of a whitish green in general, but in some they are of a lead colour; the claws are brown; and two of the toes are placed before, and two behind. The last joints of the fore-toes are united together.

The gall-bladder is large, and the right testicle is round, but the left is oblong, and as exactly round as if it had been turned in a lathe. This circumstance at first was thought to be the effect of chance, till others of the same kind were opened, and the same appearance was found. There are no blind guts nor appendages in their stead; but in the room thereof the gut is dilated in the place where they should have been. The crops are generally found full of ants, and their eggs; however this bird feeds also upon caterpillars and other insects, for which reason he alights oftener upon the ground than others of this kind. The tongue is sharp at the end, as was before observed, and is dentated on each side; it pierces its prey with it, as with a dart, and then draws it into his mouth: This is done by means of two round gristles, that are connected to a ligament on the top of the head. The flesh, or musculous substance of the tongue accompanies these gristles throughout their progress, which is very long and very curious. It surrounds them like a sheath, and is contrived in such a manner, that it can move the tongue every way, like the motion of an earth-worm: But the inner side of the gristles, at the root of the tongue, towards the back part of the head, some say, serves to contract or draw the gristles outwards. The ends of the feathers of the tail always seem to be much worn, because he always rests upon it in climbing, as other birds do of the same kind.

This is the common description of this bird, and is in general very exact; but there is a mistake with regard

gard to the tongue; for this, says *Borelli*, is not much above a quarter of an inch long; besides the body, and the branches of the os hyoides, which these authors make part of the tongue, ought not to be considered as such, according to the best anatomists. It consists of a small very short bone, covered with a shelly substance, and it is in the shape of a pyramid. The base is articulated to the fore-end of the os hyoides, which is in the shape of a style, about two inches in length, and not above the twenty-fourth part of an inch in thickness. It is articulated by its farther end to two boney branches thereof, that are more slender than its body; and each branch is composed of two boney threads, of unequal length, joined together, and meeting at the ends. The thread before is but an inch and a half long, but that behind is about five, and is united to a small gristle, by which it is terminated, insomuch that each branch is thrice as long as the body of the os hyoides and the tongue joined together. The branches belong to the os hyoides, and are crooked like a bow; whereof the middle occupies the sides of the neck, and the four extremities pass under the bill, and terminate at the bottom of the os hyoides; their backward extremities pass over the head, and enter the nose at the right side; but it must be observed, that they are not articulated, which contributes greatly to the motion of the tongue. The os hyoides, and the fore-threads of the branches are contained in a sheath, formed of a membrane that lines the inside of the lower chap. The extremity of this sheath is united to the mouth of the shelly covering of the tongue, and it lengthens when the tongue passes out of the bill, and it shortens when it returns back. The shelly covering of the small bone of the tongue is convex above, flat below, and hollow within: It is armed on each side with six very fine, transparent, inflexible prickles, whose extremities are a little turned backwards towards the throat. This is the instrument wherewith it seizes its prey. and it is assisted by a clammy fluid, that is always poured out at the end of the lower chap, through two excretory ducts, that proceed from two pyramidal glands, seated on the inner side of this part.

Nature has bestowed on the Wood-pecker several muscles, to enable him to make use of this instrument, some of which belong to the branches of the os hyoides, and these draw the tongue out of the bill. Others belong to the sheath that contains the body of the os hyoides with the fore-threads of its branches, and these draw the tongue back. Besides, the tongue has its proper muscles that draw it upwards, downwards, and to each side. Each branch of the os hyoides has but a single muscle, which is as long as the tongue. The os hyoides and one of the branches join together. These two muscles have their rise in the fore and internal side of the lower chap. They proceed from before backwards, and wrap up the hinder thread of the branches of the os hyoides, and passing over the head, they proceed to be inserted at the extremities, in the place that the abovementioned ligament proceeds from; here they unite, and form a third, which is connected to the membrane of the nose. These ligaments are very short, but they readily stretch with the smallest force, insomuch that their resistance may be easily overcome by the contraction of the muscles. Hence it is easily conceived, that when they shorten, they draw the hinder extremities of the branches of the os hyoides out of nose; and this being done on the side of their origin, they force the body of the os hyoides, the fore-threads of the branches, and the tongue, out of the bill; which they could not have done, if the branches of the os hyoides had not been very flexible, and if they had not been firmly connected to the bone of the nose; for though the bows which they describe might stretch, they could not force the tongue four inches out of the bill; but they do it very readily on account of the free motion of the muscles, wherein they are contained as in a channel, and are not articulated with the bone of the nose.

There are two other muscles that serve to draw in the tongue, which belong to the sheath that contains the os hyoides, and the fore threads of the branches; and because their lengthening and shortening should be equal to those of their antagonist muscles, nature has taken care to place them in the small cavity be-

tween the under part of the larynx, and the end of the bill, that they might make two circumvolutions, contrary ways, round the upper parts of the windpipe, where these muscles have their origin. After this they cross behind the larynx, and afterwards line the inside of the sheath to which they are united; therefore, as its extremity is joined to the mouth of the shelly covering of the tongue, it thence happens, that when they are contracted, they draw and bring back the sheath, and consequently the tongue into the bill, by thrusting back the hinder extremities of the branches of the os hyoides in the nose. The three elastic ligaments before mentioned likewise serve to bring them back; for after they have been stretched by the muscles that draw the tongue out of the bill, they shorten again as soon as the muscles are relaxed, and draw the branches from the os hyoides, to which they are connected, into the nose. There is also a furrow above the skull, which, with the skin, forms a channel, that contains the hinder part of the branches of the os hyoides, with their muscles, and in which these parts have a free motion. This channel hinders the branches of the os hyoides from moving either to one side or the other, when they are drawn forward, and also obliges them to keep their places when they are drawn backward.

This account is taken from *Borelli*, and one may easily perceive he is mistaken, when we consider the length of the tongue, of the os hyoides, and the branches altogether, and reflect on the origin and the insertion of the muscles that draw the tongue in and out of the bill: The whole length of the tongue, thus taken, is at least eight inches, of which four are thrust outwards, and as it takes the same road backwards and forwards, the muscles that act ought at least to lengthen and shorten four inches each, and consequently they ought to be four inches long, because they must be of some length when they are contracted. Thus of the four chief muscles that *Borelli* bestows on the tongue, two have their rise at the extremity of the lower chap, and the other two at the fore-part of the skull; and they all four are inserted in the middle of the length of this
eight

eight inches; whence it appears they never can have such an effect, because then they would not be any longer than four inches each. *Borelli* would not have been of this opinion, if he had observed that the two muscles that rise from the bill, had run the whole length of the body and branches of the *os hyoides*. The mistake seems to arise from his having divided each of these into two, and from not knowing the design of the fore-threads of the *os hyoides*, at the end of which he places the four first muscles of the tongue, which he has described. As for those that pass round the windpipe, he has found out the real use.

Those that have been most curious in explaining the motions of the Wood-pecker's tongue, have confined themselves to those muscles that draw it in and out of the bill; for which reason they have made no mention of the four muscles proper to the tongue of this bird, by which it is enabled to move it every way; that is, upwards and downwards, and from one side to the other. These muscles take their rise at the fore-part of the branches of the *os hyoides*; that is, two from one and two from the other; and terminate each in a long, slender tendon, that embrace the body of the *os hyoides*, and proceed to be inserted at the base of the small bone of the tongue. When all these muscles act together, they keep the tongue in a direct position; when those above are shortened, at the same time they draw the tongue upwards; and when those below are in action, they bend it downwards, but when those on one side act together they draw it to that side. These are the muscles that may be properly said to belong to the tongue, because the rest, that serve to draw it backwards and forwards, rather belong to the sheath, and to the branches of the *os hyoides*, where they are inserted; from whence it follows, that the motions of the tongue in and out of the bill, belong to these parts, and not to the tongue itself. I have been the longer upon this article, because it serves to explain a most curious piece of mechanism.

Derham observes, that the Wood-pecker, and all other climbing birds, have a hard, sharp, strong bill, exceeding proper to make holes in wood; and that
the

the tongue is made use of to prick, kill, and draw small worms and insects out of the bark and wood of trees. When a Wood-pecker, by its natural sagacity, finds out a rotten or hollow tree, where there are worms and other insects, it immediately repairs to it, resting on its strong claws, and leaning on the thick feathers of the tail; after which it bores the tree with its sharp, strong beak, which done, he thrusts it into the hole, and sends forth a great cry, with a design to alarm the insects; for after this they creep hither and thither, and the Wood-pecker darts out its tongue into the bodies of these small animals, and draws them into its mouth to devour them.

The female or hen exactly resembles the male, only the colours are somewhat paler; and there is no redness on the top of the head, as in the male, according to *Frisch*; but he is deceived, for all the young in the same nest have always red crowns. The Wood-pecker does not fly directly forward, but by bounds; that is, sometimes above and sometimes below a right line; notwithstanding which he can fly a great way without alighting. *Frisch* farther takes notice, that the Wood-pecker is not endowed with so long a tongue for the sake of catching insects out of trees, but that he may be enabled to catch ants: He first goes to their nests, which he pecks, in order to disturb them; and when the ants are in motion, he thrusts out his tongue as far as he can, and when it is covered over with them, he then draws it into his mouth; this method he repeats over and over again, till he is quite satisfied. The same art is practised by the ant-bear, of which an account has been given in the former volume. Some authors have affirmed, that this bird makes use of its tongue like a gimlet, to bore holes in trees; but this is a mistake, for it is done with his bill; and those that are curious may often hear the noise of it in large woods and forests; but then the trees must either be decayed, or the wood must be soft, like that of beech, elm, and poplar. Thus in time he can make holes, as exactly round as a mathematician can do it with a pair of compasses. Starlings, and other birds, often make use of these holes to lay their eggs in; and Bats

sometimes do the same, as boys have often found to their great surprize; for when they supposed they were going to lay hold of young Wood-peckers, they have found Bats in their room. The Wood-pecker builds no nest, no more than some other birds of this kind; for the eggs are laid in the hole of a tree, or on rotten wood, and their number is generally five or six; they are oblong, of a middle size, and almost white. Ray observes that the tongue, when stretched out, is of a very great length, and is bony at the end, and red underneath. The crown of the head is crimson, and the throat, breast, belly, back, neck, and lesser row of the covert feathers of the wings are green. The feet and toes are of a pale green, and sometimes of a lead colour. This bird is larger than the rest of this kind, and may be readily distinguished from others by its magnitude and green colour.

The GREATER GREEN WOOD-PECKER of *Belonius*, is larger than the common Green Wood-pecker, and its bill is crooked, contrary to the rest of this kind; but the feet are the same. They have a great many spots on the wings, as in other birds of this kind, tho' they are of different colours.

The WOOD-PECKER with THREE TOES, of *Linnaeus*, is five inches and a half in length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail; and ten inches and a quarter broad, when the wings are extended. The body is black, and there is a white streak, which begins at the root of the bill, and extends on each side to the nape of the neck, where it joins; and afterwards runs down the neck, and along the back, as far as the tail. The breast, and the lower belly are white and black, and the wing feathers are black above, marked with four or five rows of small white spots; they are of an ash-colour below, where there are seven or eight white spots, which are larger. The tail is short and strong, and covered with black feathers, only the large feathers on each side are marked at the ends with white. The top of the head is of a saffron colour, and the bill is angular, but terminates in a round point. It has but three toes on each foot, two before and one behind, in which it differs from other Wood-

Wood-peckers. It is found in *Sweden*, among the mountains of *Dalacarla*.

The GREAT WOOD-PECKER of *Catesby*, has a bill as white as ivory, with a red crest, and there is a white streak which runs from the eye to the wing; the bottom of the back is white, as well as the wings, except the prime feathers, and all the rest of the body is black.

The GREAT BLACK WOOD-PECKER of *Catesby*, has a black bill, with a scarlet tuft on the head, under which is a black streak, in a circular form: afterwards there is a white and yellow streak, which runs to the top of the neck, which is traversed at the corner of the bill on each side with a long scarlet spot; but all the rest of the body is black.

The JAMAICA WOOD-PECKER has a wing, which when closed, is five inches long, and the bill, from its tip to the corners of the mouth, is an inch and a half. There are nineteen quills in the wing, and eight feathers in the tail; though *Willoughby* affirms, that Wood-peckers have commonly ten feathers in the tail. The bill is strait, sharp at the point, and black, and it can thrust out its tongue a good way, which is pointed, and horny at the end, and proper to strike insects. The fore-part of the head, all round the base of the bill, and beyond the eyes, is of a yellowish white; but the hinder part of the head and neck is of a fine scarlet. The throat and breast are of a dirty olive, which gradually becomes reddish on the belly, with transverse dusky lines on the lower part of it, and on the thighs. The covert feathers under the tail are marked with dusky and whitish transverse broken lines, and the back, upper side of the wing, rump, and tail are black, with narrow, transverse, light brown lines on the back, which are whiter on the wings, and broader and white on the rump. The two outer feathers of the tail have white spots on the outer webs, and the inner coverts of the wings are dusky and white, in a small transverse mixture. The under-side of the tail, and the insides of the quills are of a very dark ash-colour; but the inner webs of the quills are barred across with white. The legs and feet are like those of
other

other birds of this kind, and have strong claws, all of a black or dusky colour.

The GREAT SPOTTED WOOD-PECKER, or WIT-WALL, is larger than a Black-bird, and weighs about three ounces. Its length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the claws, is eight inches, and to the end of the tail nine inches and a half. Its bill is one inch and a quarter long, being strait, black, and ending in a sharp point. The colour in general is black, with beautiful white spots, and in the male there is a stripe that reaches to the top of the head, of a fine red; and the under part of the tail is tintured with a bright red colour: It is of the bigness of a Black-bird or bigger, and it feeds upon insects.

The LESSER SPOTTED WOOD-SPITE, or HICK-WALL, is like the former in colour and shape, but is much less, for it scarce weighs an ounce; and its length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, is only six inches, and the breadth, when the wings are extended, is eleven inches. This bird, when it thrusts its bill into the chink of a tree, makes such a noise with its motion, that the clicking may be heard at a considerable distance. There is another bird of this kind, which is less than both the former, and has two circles on all the feathers throughout the body, of which one is white and the other black. The feet are small, but the claws long, and it is a little less than a House-sparrow.

The SPOTTED WOOD-PECKER of *Brazil*, called IPECU by *Marcgrave*, is of the size of a Pigeon, and its neck is two inches long, the body four, and the tail four: Likewise its legs are an inch and a half long, and its head is covered with feathers of the colour of vermillion; and on the top there is a crest like that of a dove. The neck above and below is black, but on both its sides there is a white line, tending downwards. The wings are black above and white underneath, and the tail is likewise black. On the belly, and upper part of the thighs, the feathers are white and black. The bill is like that of other Wood-peckers, with which it makes holes in the bark of trees.

The WRY-NECK, in *Latin* JYNX, differs from all the former in having a slenderer and weaker bill, for which reason it makes its nest in hollow and rotten trees: Like-



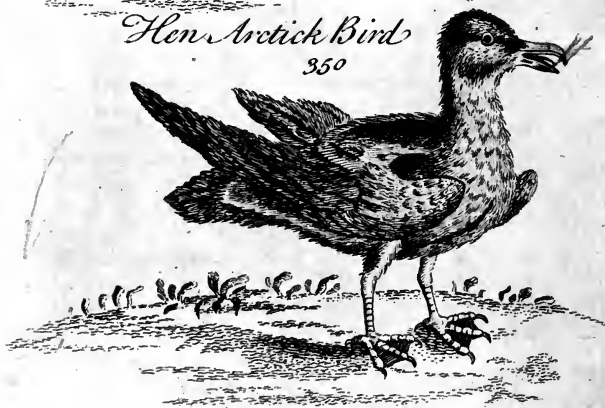
*Spotted Indian
Woodpecker*
113



Indian Bee Eater
417



Hen Arctick Bird
350



Likewise the tail is softer and less stiff: It also turns its head towards the shoulders in a ridiculous manner, from whence it has its name. It is painted with several elegant colours, and is a very beautiful bird; but the size is not much bigger than a Lark. It weighs about an ounce, and its length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, is seven inches and a half; but the breadth is eleven inches, when the wings are extended. It can raise up the feathers on the head, and make them appear like a crest; and the colours are white, black, red and gray.

The SPOTTED INDIAN WOOD-PECKER has a long, strait and blackish bill, ridged on the upper part; and the crown of the head, from the bill backwards, and beyond the eyes, is black, speckled with small white spots; but the hinder part of the head is covered, with long, scarlet feathers, tending backwards, in the form of a crest. The sides below the eyes are white, and the throat, from the bill to the middle of the breast, is confusedly variegated with large black and white spots. The hinder part of the neck is black, and on each side there runs a white line down to the wings. The beginning of the back is yellow; but the lower part and rump are of a dull green. The belly, thighs, and covert feathers beneath the tail, are white, sprinkled with spots like half moons. Some of the outermost prime quills are black, barred across with four narrow streaks of white; the remainder of the quills next the back are of a dull green, as well as the covert feathers above them. The bastard wing, or coverts that fall on the prime quills are black, with a white bar across them. The lesser coverts on the upper parts of the wings are of a dark brown, with very distinct white spots. The green coverts between these and the quills are spotted with yellow green; and the tail is blackish, with a cast of dull green. The feathers are stiff, and pointed, as in other Wood-peckers, and the legs, feet, and claws are of a dusky colour, and the claws are pretty strong. It is a native of *Bengal* in the *East-Indies*.

The INDIAN WOOD-PECKER is adorned all over the body with very beautiful feathers; the crown of the head, and the master feathers of the wings and
tail

tail being of a fine blue colour that surpasses all description. The breast and rump are of a curious lively red, and the tips of the wing feathers are of an ash-colour, as is all the under side of the wings; the bill is red, as well as the legs and feet, with black claws.

The HANGING WOOD-PECKER is a very curious bird, and is found in *Germany*, *Italy*, and some parts of *France*, in *April* and *May*. The colour of the whole plumage is blue and green, beautifully intermixed, and the beak is black: There is a black spot on each side between the bill and the eye, and the large wing feathers of the hen are blackish, with white spots at the end. It builds its nest on the extremity of large high trees, which is very curiously contrived to keep out the wind and rain, there being only a small hole to enter at.

Lawson informs us, that there are four sorts of Wood-peckers in *North-America*, of which one is as big as a Pigeon, being of a dark brown colour, with a white cross on its back. The pupil of the eyes is encompassed with a white circle, and on its head there is a tuft of beautiful scarlet colours. Its cry is heard a long way off, and it flies from one rotten tree to another to get insects, which is the food whereon it lives.

The *second* sort is of an olive colour, striped with yellow, and it is of the size of those in *Europe*. It feeds upon worms, as well as other insects.

The *third* is of the same bigness as the former, and has a crimson head, but no tuft; and in general the feathers are variegated with black and white. It is a great devourer of corn and fruit, in which it differs from other Wood-peckers, and on that account seems to be improperly classed by *Lawson*.

The *fourth* species is of a mottled colour, speckled with black and white, and is a very beautiful bird. The cock has a red crown, and is about the size of an *English* Lark. It feeds upon insects.

The BRASILIAN PIE, commonly known by the name of TOUCAN, and by some called the BILL-BIRD, is the most singular bird in the world, on account of its bill. *Linnaeus*, who has reduced all sorts of animals to classes, makes the characteristic of this bird to be a bill



Red-beaked Toucan.

115

*American
Sparrow or
Parakeet*

261

*Green and Red
Parrot of China.*

60

bill as large as the body, with no nostrils, and two fore and two hind toes. He has four kinds of this bird, namely, The **BRASILIAN PIE** with a **RED TAIL**: The **BLACK PEPPER-EATER**, with a **YELLOW TAIL**: The **BLACK BILL-BIRD** with a **WHITE TAIL**; and the **GREENISH BILL-BIRD**, with a **Black Bill** mixed with **Red**. Some say it is a bird of *Mexico*; but after the most diligent enquiry, we do not find that it ever came so far North as the Isthmus of *Darien*. *Lery* says, the **Toucan** is of the size of a **Pigeon**, and is all over as black as a crow, except the breast, which is yellow; and that there is another sort, whose bill is longer than the whole body, and thick in proportion.

Claude Abbeville affirms, that the bill is from eight to ten inches long, and near three broad; that the breast is of a yellowish colour, inclining to orange, and edged with scarlet; but the rest of the belly is white; that the back is of a beautiful red, and the wings and tail black. He also tells us, that there is another of the same kind, called by the *Americans* **WAYCHO**, of the size of a **Wood-Pigeon**, with a red and yellow bill, a white breast, edged with red, black wings, a yellow tail, and all the rest of the body of a beautiful white.

Nieuboff says, the **Toucan** is of the same size as above, with a saffron-coloured breast, and a bill red above and yellow below. *Willoughby* informs us from *Thevet*, that the bill of the **Toucan** is almost as long as the whole body, it being six inches long and three broad, and of very a thin substance, like parchment, but bony, shining very white, hollow, and capable of receiving much air; for which reason it wants nostrils. The colour of it is mostly red, and towards the end, scarlet. Its neck and wings are black, and his breast shines with a bright gold colour, but red near the beginning. The belly and thighs are of a beautiful vermilion, with a black tail, which is of a beautiful red at the end. Hence it appears there are several sorts.

The **RED-BEAKED TOUCAN**, so called by *Mr. Edwards*, is of the bigness of a common tame **Pigeon**, and shaped like a **Jackdaw**, with a large head to support

port its monstrous bill. This, from the angles of the mouth to its point, is six inches and a half, and its height or width, in the thickest part, is a little more than two. Its thickness near the head, is one inch and a quarter; and it is a little arched or rounded along the top of the upper mandible; the under side is also round. The upper mandible round its base, or where it joins to the head, and its upper part quite to the point, is of a bright yellow. Its sides are of a fine red or scarlet colour, and so is the lower mandible, except at its base, which is purplish. The red, both on the upper and under chap, is clouded, more or less, in different parts, with black; so that the sides of the lower mandible is quite black. A black list passes almost round its bill, near the base, which separates the red from the other colours. Between the head and the bill there is a black line of separation all round the base of the bill, in the upper part of which the nostrils are placed, and are almost covered with feathers. This has occasioned some writers to say it has no nostrils. Round the eyes on each side of the head, is a space of bluish skin, void of feathers, above which the head is black, except a white spot on each side, joining to the base of the upper mandible. The hinder part of the neck, the back, wings, tail, belly, and thighs are black; and the under side of the head, the throat, and the beginning of the breast are white: Between the white on the breast, and black on the belly, is a space of red feathers, in the form of a new moon, with its points upwards. The covert feathers under the tail are red, and those above it are yellow. The legs, feet, and claws are of an ash-colour, and the toes stand like those of Parrots, two before and two behind. Mr. *Edwards* delineated this bird partly from one that was dead at *Salter's* coffee-house in *Chelsea*, and partly from a drawing in *Sir Hans Sloan's* museum.

The ARACARI of *Brazil* is more like a Pie in the colour of its feathers than a Wood-pecker; and its bill is less than that of the Toucan, it being only four inches long, an inch and a half broad, and three inches and a half thick, where thickest. It is hollow, and as
light

light as a sponge, and the upper mandible in some is quite white, in others there is a black line running along the top of it, according to the length, and the lower mandible is black. The tongue is four inches long, very light, and resembles a feather, which circumstance *Condomine* takes notice of in the Toucan just described. The neck is as long as that of a Parrot, the body is five inches, and the tail six inches long. It has a shrill, loud voice, and cries *Aracari*, from whence it has its name. Its feet are like a Wood-pecker's, which shew it to be of that kind.

The JACAMACIRI is another *Braslian* Bird, of the size of a Lark, with a strait, sharp-pointed, black bill, near two inches long; but the tongue is short, in which it differs from all other Wood-peckers. Its whole head, neck, wings, back, and tail are green, mixed with a golden or fire colour, which has a very great gloss. It has four toes on each foot, two before and two behind, of which the two outermost are as long again as the innermost. The lower part of the body is of a dusky yellow, and there is a green ring round the neck.

The CURUCUI of *Brasil*, has the same disposition of the toes as the former, for which reason it is placed among the Wood-peckers. It is of the size of a Magpie, and the bill is short, broad, and of the colour of brimstone. The iris of the eyes is of a gold colour, and the legs are short, and feathered almost to the feet. The whole breast, and the lower belly are of a fine red, and the upper part of the back and tail are of a shining green, with a bluish and fire-coloured gloss. The edges of the tail are black, and underneath the feathers are white, elegantly striped transversely with black. The wings are of various colours, green at the beginning, hoary in the middle, and blackish at the end. With regard to the colour it is more like a Parrot than a Magpie.

The GUIRA ACANGATARA of *Brasil* exactly resembles a Wood-pecker in its toes, and has nearly the same number of feathers in the tail. It is of the size of a Magpie, and the bill is a little crooked, and
of

of a dusky yellow. The iris of the eyes is brown, and the whole head is covered with feathers, which are brown in the middle, according to the length, near the stem, and on the sides they are yellowish, as in the crest: On the contrary, the feathers on the neck and wings are yellow in the middle, and brown on the sides. The whole belly, back, upper part of the thighs, and root of the wings, are of a pale yellow colour; and the tail consists of eight feathers. The lower part of the legs are of a sea green.

The GUIRA-TANGIMA of *Brasil*, or AMERICAN HANG-NEST, is remarkable for hanging its nest on the ends of boughs, from whence it has its name. It is of the the size of a Magpie, with a small head, and a strait, sharp, black bill, of an inch in length. The head, and lower part of the neck, are of a deep black, but the upper part, at the beginning of the back, is of a sky-colour. The tail is black all over, and the wings are of a deep black; but in the middle, according to the length, there is a white spot. The rest of the body is of a sky-colour, and the legs are bluish. The nest is of the shape of a cylinder, and very artfully composed of twigs; and they are often seen in great numbers, hanging at the ends of boughs.

The LONG-TONGUE, of the *Cape of Good Hope*, so called by the *Dutch*, resembles a Wood-pecker in having a long sharp tongue, as hard as iron. It is as small at the end as the point of a needle, and when any one attempts to lay hold of it, it darts it into the hands, by way of defence. The feet resemble those of a Nightingale, only they are armed with long claws. It is of the size of a Goldfinch, and the feathers under the belly are yellow; the rest are spotted. The flesh has a very delicious taste, and is very wholesome.

The JUPUJUBA, or JAPU, of *Brasil*, is of the same shape as the Guira Tangima, and builds its nest in the same manner; but the tail is a little shorter. They make their nest of dry grass, horse hair, or hogs bristles, mixed together in form of a narrow cucurbit, with its alembick. It is near eighteen inches long,
and

and from the bottom to two thirds of the height, is hollow like a purse; but the upper six inches are solid, and hangs at the very end of a small branch of a tree, by its tip. It is said that some trees have more than four hundred nests of these birds upon them, and that they hatch three times a year. The body is covered with black feathers, and in each wing there is a yellow spot, an inch in length. The extremity of the back, and the parts near the vent, are entirely yellow; likewise the tail, on its lower part to the middle is yellow; but the remaining part is black. On the upper part it is wholly black, and those on the sides of it are hollow as far as the middle. The legs and feet are black, the bill is of the colour of brimstone, and the iris of the eyes of saphire. It is supposed they make their nests in the above manner, to prevent the monkeys from destroying their eggs and their young.

There are four other Wood-peckers, of which we have little else than the names. The INDIAN WOOD-PECKER, variegated with white and black, and the CRESTED INDIAN VARIEGATED WOOD-PECKER, are kept in the Musæum at *Leyden*. The INDIAN HOARY WOOD-PECKER is of a green colour; it is called by the Inhabitants of *Ceylon* PALA KOTHAIA, and begins to sing in the evening without intermission. There is another that is less; and these are also kept at the Musæum in *Leyden*.

The MIDDLE-SIZED PARTY-COLOURED WOOD-PECKER, of *Jamaica*, is ten inches in length, and fourteen in breadth, when the wings are extended. The bill and tongue are like the *European*, nor is the tail much different. The head is of a dusky brown, except its top, which is red, as well as the upper parts of the neck. The back, wings, and tail are black, and variegated with white transverse lines. The throat, breast, and belly are between an orange and a brown, and the feet are of a greenish yellow. It is very common in the woods.

The OLD MAN, or RAIN-BIRD, is from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail eighteen inches, and as much broad when the wings are extended. The bill

bill is above an inch long, a little crooked, roundish, sharp at the end, black on the upper part, and whitish below. The tail is nine inches long, and the head is covered with delicate, soft, brownish feathers. The back and wings are a little lighter, and the tail is black, except a little white at the ends of the feathers. The chin and throat are white, and covered with a soft, silky down. The lower parts are of a reddish murrey colour, and the feet are of a bluish black. They are to be met with at all times of the year, in the woods, and among hedges; and when it makes a greater noise than usual, it is supposed to foretel rain. There is another Wood-pecker, or Rain-bird, called likewise an Old-Man, and is very like the former, only the bill is longer and straiter, more slender, and more white. They are both natives of *Jamaica*,

The THREE-TOED WOOD-PECKER has a bill shaped like others of this kind, of a flesh-colour, and black at the point. The nostrils are covered with stiff black feathers, growing forwards over them, and the crown of the head is of a gold colour. The sides of the head, and the upper part of the neck, the back, and upper side of the tail and wings are black; but from behind the eyes proceed faintish white lines, tending downwards; and from the corners of the mouth there are also white lines, passing beneath the eyes. Some of the black feathers on the hinder part of the head, the middle of the back, and the rump, have white tips. The outer quills are spotted with white; the spots are small on the outer webs, and larger on the inner. The middle quills are black, and those next the back are variegated with black and white. The inner coverts of the wings, and the sides of the body are variegated with transverse waved lines of black and white. The legs, feet, and claws are brown, but what distinguishes this bird from all others of this kind, is its having only three toes, two standing forward and one backward. It is a native of *North America*, and was brought from *Hudson's Bay*.



C H A P. XVIII.

Of WOOD-PECKERS, *improperly so called.*

THE WALL-CREEPER, or SPIDER-CATCHER of *Aldrovandus*, is almost as big as a Starling, and has an oblong slender black bill. The head, neck, and back are of an ash-colour, and the breast is whitish. The wings are partly ash-coloured, and partly red. The tail, which is short, the long feathers on the wings below the back, and the belly and thighs are black, and short like those of Wood-peckers. The toes are long, of which three are placed before, and the other is in the room of a heel. It is called the Wall-Creeper because it creeps up walls in the same manner as Wood-peckers do trees, and picks insects out of the chinks. They build their nest in the holes of trees, and are said to be found in England, but they are not common.

The GREATER REED SPARROW, is the JUNCO of *Aldrovandus*, and is about the size of a Thrush. The bill is large, dusky, and a little crooked; and the mouth is of a saffron colour on the inside. The throat, breast, and belly are white, with a sort of yellowness chiefly about the vent. The upper part is of a dark, yellowish ash-colour, and over the eyes there is a whitish line. The small feathers which cover the roots of the prime wing feathers are yellow; and those on the tail are stiff. This bird is remarkable for the strength of its legs, and keeps constantly among the reeds, where it sings very sweetly. The colours do not differ greatly from the former, only they are a little more green. The bill and feet are very large in proportion to the body, and it feeds on Beetles and other insects. It is frequently met with among the reeds in the *Low Countries*.

The ATOTOTL, or the WATER-BIRD of *Hernandez*, is of the bigness and shape of a Sparrow, with a black bill, and dusky feet. The lower parts are white,

and the upper of a dusky white spotted with black. It is a little less than a Red-Start, and is six inches in length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, and eight inches in breadth, when the wings are extended. It frequents iedgy places, and where bull-rushes grow.

The CREEPER adheres to the trunks and boughs of trees, and creeps along them like a Wood-pecker. It is about the size of a Wren, with a long slender sharp bill, bending down like a bow, by which it is distinguished from all other birds. The tongue is no longer than its bill, in which it differs from a Wood-pecker, but it is hard, stiff at the point, and sharp like a goad. The longest feathers of the tail are sharp and stiff, as in Pies, and the upper part of the body is dusky, and whitish below.

The BLACK and YELLOW CREEPER is a *Jamaica* bird, and is four inches in length. It agrees pretty much with our Creeper, and has a slender, sharp-pointed bill, a little bending down, and black. The head, neck, throat, back, wings, and tail are black; and over each eye there is a white line: The bottoms of the great quills next the belly are white, and all the tail feathers, except the two middle ones, are tipped with white. The breast, rump, and border of the wing when it falls on the breast, are of a fine bright yellow, a little inclining to a gold colour. The thighs, lower belly, and covert feathers under the tail are of a pale yellow, or whitish colour, and the legs and feet are dusky or black. Sir *Hans Sloan* says the rump above the tail is yellowish. The legs are half an inch long,

The HAMBURGH CREEPER is about the size of a Sparrow, with a black bill and yellowish eyes. The top of the head and neck are shaded with a reddish brown, having a purplish cast; and there are brown and white broad streaks running across the under part of the neck and throat; the breast and back are of a light brown, with long dark spots, and the wings are of the same colour, except the last row of the scapular feathers, which are white, and the first row of the coverts,

verts, which are of a somewhat darker brown. The lower part of the belly and thighs are white, as well as the under part of the tail, but the upper part is of a dark brown, and the middlemost tail feathers are considerably longer than the rest.

The HOOPOE, or HOOP, is three ounces in weight, and its length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, is twelve inches and a half, and its breadth is nineteen inches, when the wings are extended. The bill is two inches and a half long, being black, sharp, and somewhat crooked. The tongue is small, and triangular; and it is of a dusky colour, and somewhat bigger than that of a Lapwing, but the shape of the body is almost like that of a Plover. The head is adorned with a most beautiful crest, two inches high, and consisting of a double row of feathers, reaching from the bill to the nape of the neck, which it can raise up or let fall at pleasure. The neck is of a pale red, the breast white, with black strokes tending downwards. The tail is four inches and half long, and consists of ten black feathers, adorned in the middle with a crescent or half moon, whose top is towards the roots of the feathers, and the horns point to the extremities. There are eighteen large feathers on each wing, of which the ten first are black, with a white transverse spot, above half an inch broad, on the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh; but on the rest it is more narrow; likewise on the seven following there are four or five white transverse streaks, and the edges of these least are a little reddish: The rump is white, and the feathers on the shoulders, that reach over the back, are variegated with small black and white spots, as well as the wings. The iris of the eyes is of a hazel colour, and the lower eye-lid is bigger than the upper; the legs are short, and the external toe is joined to the middlemost without the help of a membrane.

The crops of some that have been opened, have been found full of Beetles, which is a proof they live upon insects. This bird is very common in *Germany*, where he is called a *WIDE-HOOP*, and he generally

lights on the ground, though sometimes on willow-trees. These birds have been sometimes seen in *England*, though very seldom, and particularly in *Northumberland* and *Surrey*. *Belon* says, they never appear in these parts, except in summer; and that as soon as the young ones can fly they transmigrate to a warmer climate. The flesh is neglected in most places, but those who have tried, affirm, that when this bird is well roasted, it is as good as a Black-bird. When in its feathers it seems to be as large as a Pigeon; but after they are off it is no bigger than a thrush. These birds lay their eggs in hollow trees, but they build no nest. Their cry is hoarse, and may be heard a great way off, which is somewhat strange, because the tongue is exceedingly small: However, what *Belon* says about their nests is not true, for they make them with human dung, in the hollow parts of trees, as has been found by experience. It lays about four or five eggs at a time; and many affirm it sleeps all the winter, and does not appear abroad till the spring. Some take the Hoopoe to be one of the most beautiful birds in *Europe*, and it may be tamed and suffered to run about; and then it is very pleasant to see how it will lie before the fire, stretching out its wings, and displaying its beautiful crest. *Linnaeus* affirms, that these birds lay but two eggs at a time; but most other authors agree that they always lay four at least, which are oblong, and small in proportion to the size of the bird. Some physicians maintain that the flesh is excellent against the cholic, and that broth made therewith has actually cured some that had been long afflicted with that disease; but then the bird was stuffed with juniper berries, and fennel-seeds; to which, perhaps, the cure might be owing.

The MAN OF WAR BIRD, called a FRIGATE by the *French*, on account of its swiftness, is an anomalous bird, and it is hard to say to what class it belongs. The body is of the size of a large hen, and the feathers of the male are as black as those of a crow. The neck is moderately long, the head small, the eyes large and black, and the sight as piercing as that of an Eagle. The bill is large, black, strait, and six or seven

seven inches long; but at the end it is bended like a hook. The toes are very short, and it has two claws like those of a Vulture, but quite black. The wings are so prodigiously long, that its breadth is seven or eight feet, when they are extended, which is the less wonder as they are sometimes seen eight or nine hundred miles from the coast where they are bred. It cannot rise from the branches of trees without great difficulty, but when it is once upon the wing, it seems to glide along very gently, keeping its wings extended, almost without stirring them. When the rain is heavy, and the wind high, it rises above the clouds, to be out of their reach, getting quite out of sight; and yet, as some say, though it is never so high it can perceive dolphins and flying-fish, which are its prey; and then it darts down like lightning, and takes the fish as it flies, without wetting its wings in the water. The male has a red comb on its head, like a cock, both above and below the head. The females are without, but they have white feathers, particularly under the belly. In a small island lying in a bay of *Guadaloupe*, these birds make their nests, in the proper season; and here they come to take their rest in the night-time. The oil or fat of these birds is said to be a sovereign remedy for the hip-gout, and for all pains proceeding from cold humours. *Dampier* says this bird is of the shape and size of a kite, that it is of a black colour, with a red neck, in which last particular he differs from *Tertre*, from whom this description was taken. It lives upon fish, and yet never lights on the water, but soars aloft like a Kite; and when it sees its prey it flies down, head foremost, to the water's surface, and takes it with its bill, mounting up again immediately very swiftly. The wings, he observes, are very long, and the feet are like those of a land-fowl.

The **LOGGERHEAD**, called by some the **ASH-COLOURED WOODCOCK** with a Great Head, is a bird of *Jamaica*. It is six inches long, and eleven broad, and has a black bill, near an inch in length, which is of a flattish triangular figure. The nostrils are round, and encompassed with a sort of black bristles.

bles. The tail is two inches and a half long, the head is large, black on the top, and seems a little crested. The back is of a light brown or ash-colour, and the wings and tail are of a dark brown or blackish; and towards the end there are transverse white lines. It is a foolish bird, and never gets away at the approach of a man, and may be easily knocked down with a stick; from whence it has got the name of Loggerhead.

There is another **LOGGERHEAD**, a little bigger than the former, with a bill three quarters of an inch long, which is strait, sharp, crooked at the end, and has a little rising in the middle of the upper mandible. The nostrils are round, encompassed with bristles, and the head and back are of a light ash-colour. The wings and tail are of a dark brown; and spotted on the edges with orange. The chin is hoary, and the belly white. The feet are brown, and the tail three inches long.

The **QUATOTOMOMI**, is a sort of a *Mexican* Wood-pecker, of the size of a Hoopoe, and variegated with black and brown feathers. The head is small, covered with red feathers, and has also a red crest, which is black on the upper part, and three inches long. The bill is white, and the lower mandible is shorter than the upper.

There is another sort, which is very large, and called by the *Mexicans* **OCONONETL**; they have both a broad white stripe on the side of the neck, which descends down to the breast, and the feet are livid.

The **TLAUHQUE CHULTOTOTL**, is another *Mexican* Wood-pecker, which is larger than a Black-bird, and has a long black bill, but the lower mandible is much shorter than the upper. The top of the head, and most of the upper part of the neck are red; and the wings and back are black, variegated with white transverse lines; but below they are all of an ash-colour. It makes holes in the trees, like the *English* Wood-pecker.

The **KUAUHTOTOPOTLI** is as big as a Starling, and of a black colour, spotted with white, especially about the tail, the ends of the wings, and on the bill

bill and belly, which are almost entirely white. It is easily tamed, and is often kept in houses.

The OCOCOLIN is of the size of a Starling, and is variegated very beautifully with black and yellow; but about the back, and on the thighs and belly, it is of an ash-colour. The bill is long and sharp.

The QUAUHCHOCHOPITLI is a small bird that bores trees with its beak. It is of the size and shape of a Quail, with black or brown feathers, tinged with white transverse lines; but the breast and belly are red.

The TZIMTZIAN is a bird of the size of a Pigeon, with feathers of various colours, that serve the natives of *Mexico* to weave several curious works. The bill is short, crooked, and pale, and the head and neck are like a pigeon's, but covered with fine greenish feathers. The breast and belly are red, except that part which is next the tail, which is of a bright blue, mixed with white. The upper part of the tail is greenish, and the lower black. The wings are partly white and partly blackish. The iris of the eyes is yellow, inclining to red, and the legs and feet are of an ash-colour. It is found in *Mexico*, near the coast of the South Sea.



C H A P. XIX.

Of LAND-BIRDS, that frequent the WATER, and feed upon FISH.

THE KINGS-FISHER, in *Latin* *Isipida*, is less than a Black-bird: The bill is thick, strong, strait, sharp, black, and two inches long: The whole bird is eleven inches long, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail; and the breadth is eleven inches; likewise the weight is an ounce and a quarter. It is covered with feathers of a beautiful colour, and the top of the head is of a greenish black, with transverse blue spots. The back is of a curious

shining faintish blue, and the breast, the lower part of the belly, the sides, and under the wings, are red. The middle of the belly is of a pale red, and between the nostrils and eyes, as also beyond the eyes, there are reddish spots, inclining to white. The tail is an inch and a half long, and the legs are very short. The feet are of a singular structure, for the outer toes adhere to each other by the middle of the three spaces between the joints; and the innermost by one only. The inner toe is the least, and shorter by half than that in the middle. The stomach is large, and loose, as in other carnivorous birds, and has been found full of the small bones and scales of fishes. It builds its nest in the holes of the banks of rivers. We are told that the fat of this bird is red, and that there are often found nine eggs in its nest; tho' *Willoughby* affirms he found but five.

The AMERICAN KINGS-FISHER, is like the *European*, with regard to the general make, and the shape of the bill and feet; but it has a longer tail in proportion. The bill is strong and blackish, except near the lower chap, which joins to the head, where it is of a reddish flesh-colour. The head is of a bluish lead-colour, and on the crown there are loose, long, pointed feathers, that form a sort of a crest. There are two white spots on each side the head, and the throat, and under side of the neck are white, which forms a sort of a collar, and nearly meets behind the neck. Below this white the breast is of a lead colour, as well as the whole upper side. Six or seven of the prime quills are blackish, having small white spots on the outer webs, which all together form transverse lines of white. The remainder of the quills outwardly have white tips, and the inner covert feathers of the wings are white, with a little mixture of orange colour. The tail is of a lighter lead-colour, and all the feathers are tipped and transversely marked with narrow bars of white. The belly, thighs, and covert feathers under the tail are white. The legs and feet are of a reddish brown, and the claws dusky. This bird was brought from *Hudson's Bay*.

The

American Kings Fisher.

128.



*American
Martin.*

218.



*Long tail'd Grouse
of Hudson's Bay.*

153.



Chinese Quail.

169

Pin-tailed Grouse.

152

*Yellow Water Wagtail.*

128



The JAGUACATI GUACU of *Marcgrave*, is akin to the King's-fisher, and is of the size of a Thrush. The bill is like that of a Kings-fisher, but longer by an inch. The legs are extremely short, and the two outer toes are short; but the third is vastly shorter, and placed at a greater distance. The upper part is of the shining colour of rusty iron, and there is a white ring about the neck, The lower part is white, and near the eye there is a white spot.

The BENGAL BEE-EATER is of the size of a Black-bird, and has a black bill, thick at the base, bending downward, and near two inches long. The eyes are of a fine red, and there is a black streak on each side of the head, which begins at the corner of the mouth, and runs beyond the eyes. The base of the upper chap, and under the chin, are covered with bright, pale, blue feathers; but the upper part of the back of the head is of a dusky yellow, as well as the back and wings, only these last are shaded pretty strongly with green. The tips of the quill feathers are brown, the breast and belly green, and the under part near the vent of a pale yellow, with a small mixture of green. The outermost feathers of the tail are variegated with green and yellow, and the two middlemost feathers are twice as long as the rest, that is nine inches, and terminate in sharp points of a brown colour. The legs and feet are like those of a King's-fisher.

The QUURBATOS, or FISHER, is of the size of a Sparrow, and its plumage is finely variegated. It has a bill as long as the whole body, and is very strong and sharp; it is armed on the inside with small teeth, not unlike those of a saw. It skims in the air, and on the surface of the water, with prodigious swiftness; and there are such numbers of them on each side the river of *Senegal*, that sometimes they amount to several millions. Their nests are composed of earth mixed with feathers and moss; and are so artfully built they are proof against the rain. *Le Maire* informs us, that they make their nests on palm-trees, and at the extremity of the most slender branches, where it hangs by a reed or straw of a foot and a half long, at the end of which the nest appears like a ball in the air.

The BEE-EATER is of the shape of a Kings-fisher, and of the size of a Black-bird, or bigger. The bill is like that of a Kings-fisher, only it bends a little more downwards: Likewise the feet are exactly like those of the same bird. The tongue is slender, and rough towards the end, where it is jagged, as if it had been torn. The eyes in some are hazel, and in others of a beautiful red colour.

The head is large and oblong, and the feathers at the base of the upper chap are white, shaded with green and yellow. The back part of the head is in some of a deep red, and in others there is a mixture of green among it. From the corners of the bill along each side of the head, there is a black streak, which extends beyond the eyes; and near it, on the under part of the head, the feathers are of a pale yellow. The belly, neck, and breast are of a bluish green, and the feathers on the shoulders in some are blue on the under side, and in others green, with a mixture of red. The large wing-feathers are of a colour inclining to orange, with black tips, intermixed with some that are green. The tail is upwards of three inches long, and consists of about twelve feathers, the two middlemost of which are considerably longer than the rest, and end in sharp points. The colour of the tail varies, for in some it is green, in others blue, and of a dark brown underneath. It is a native of *Bengal* in the *East-Indies*.

The LITTLE GREEN and ORANGE-COLOURED KINGS-FISHER, is five inches in length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, which is longer in proportion than the common Kings-fisher. The bill is of a dusky colour, except part of the lower chap, towards the head, which is reddish. The throat is of an orange-colour, and it has a mark of the same colour running from the base of the bill on each side over the eyes. The head, hinder part of the neck, the back, tail, and covert feathers of the wings, are of a fine Parrot-green colour. It has also a bar of the same green across the breast; but the sides under the wings, and the sides of the belly are of a bright, reddish, orange

Black & White Butcher Bird

31

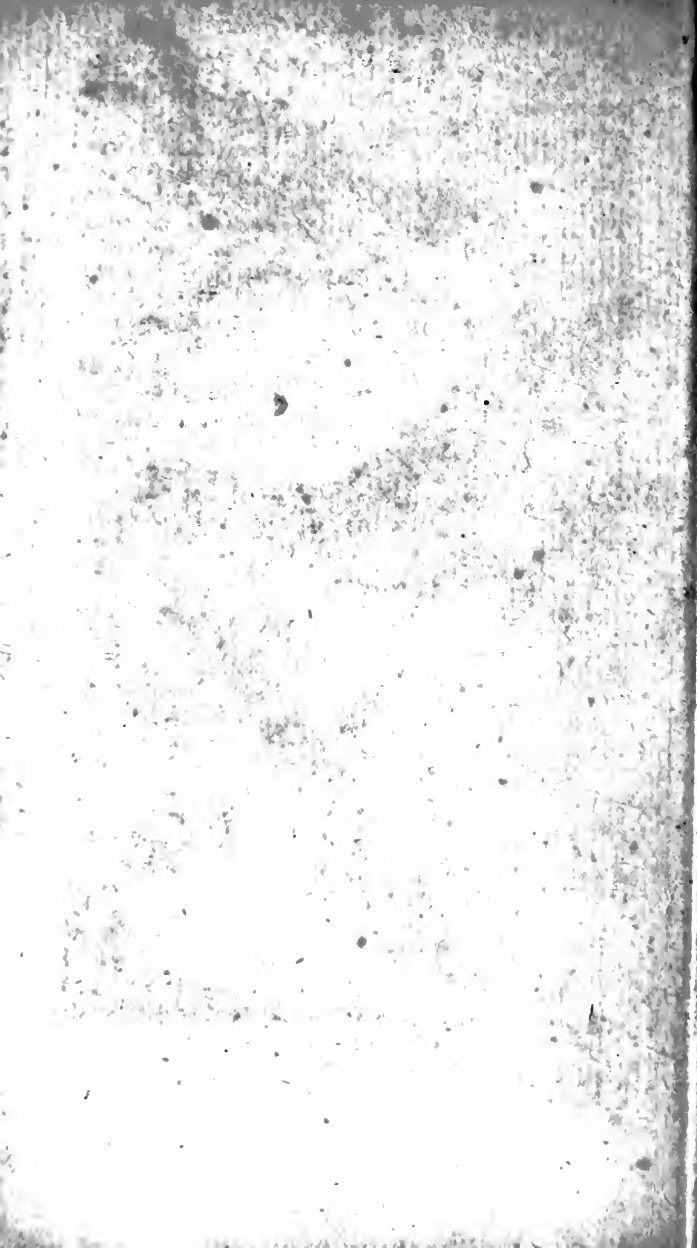


*Green & Orange
King's Fisher 130*



Peacock Pheasant
160





orange-colour. The middle of the belly, the thighs, and the covert feathers under the tail are white. The tail consists of twelve feathers, whereof those in the middle are a little longer than the rest; and the inner webs of the tail feathers are spotted with white. The inner coverts and ridges of the wings are of a light orange, and the quills are dark brown or dusky, spotted with a light clay colour on the outer and inner webs, except a few of the outer quills. The legs and feet are small, and the toes connected: as in all other Kings-fishers; and they are of a flesh-colour.

The **KINGS-FISHER** of *Catesby* is about the size of a Thrush, and is the greatest of all those with short tails: The head is great, and full of feathers, placed like a tuft, but without order, and of a blue colour: There is a white line under the eyes, and a white spot on the forehead: The breast is also of the same colour, but variegated with streaks of red and blue. The belly is white, the quill feathers of the wings black, but white at the ends, and the tail is blue. It has three toes before, and one behind.

The **KINGS-FISHER** of the river *Gambia*, is of the size of a Thrush, with a long tail, and the wings of a sea-green colour. The small feathers that cover the large are purple and blue; the bill is red, and the colour of the large feathers of the wings is a dusky brown.

The **BLACK and WHITE KINGS-FISHER** has a long tail, a black bill two inches long, a short neck, a longish head, and the wings crossed over the tail.

The **SURINAM KINGS-FISHER**, has a forked tail, two of whose feathers are longer than the rest.

The **SMYRNA KING-FISHER**, is three times as large as the common sort, and has a very long bill, thick at the base, of a red colour, and sharp at the point. The iris of the eyes is white, and the top of the head, and neck, and lower part of the belly, and thighs are brown: A broad white stripe runs cross the breast into the scapular feathers of the wings; and the wings, back, and tail are of a fine dark green; but the legs and feet are of a curious red.

The

The *Bengal* KINGS-FISHER is of the size of a Thrush, with a bill thick at the base, of a fine scarlet colour, and three inches long. It is sharp at the end, and the iris of the eyes is of a fine yellow. The head, the upper part of the neck, and back are brown; the breast, throat, and part of the belly white, with five large brown spots on each side. The wings, the lower part of the back, and the tail are of a fine bluish green, except the brown covert feathers of the wings. The legs and toes are short, and of an orange-colour.

The Small *Bengal* KINGS-FISHER is of the size of the common sort, with a fine scarlet bill, shaped like the former, and a yellow spot on the forehead, with one that is white under the throat; there is likewise a broad black line that runs from the bill quite round the eyes. The tuft on the head is of a dirty red, beneath which there is a dark blue line, separated from the back by a broad white stripe. The back and wings are of a dark blue, the rump or the upper part of the tail red; but the under side of the belly, thighs, and tail are of a beautiful yellow. The legs and feet are inclining to scarlet.

The MEROPI CONGENER of *Aldrovandus*, is a bird in some particulars like the Bee-eater, but the body is a little longer and thicker, and the bill more resembles the shape of a sickle. The head, and lower part of the belly are yellowish, and the back of a chestnut colour, but near the rump there is a mixture of green and yellow. It agrees with the Bee-eater in the shape of the bill, and the black marks that run on both sides near the eyes.

Another bird, a-kin to the Bee-eater, is the GUIRA GUAINUMBI of *Brazil*: When the feathers are off, the body does not exceed the size of a Thrush; tho' when they are on it seems as large as a pigeon. The bill is black, near two inches long, and on each side, above and below, it is toothed like a saw. The legs are short and black, and the feet and toes are like those of a Kings-fisher; but the tail differs greatly from that of the Kings-fisher, for it is very long, and in the middle there are two quills, without webs, except at the extremities,

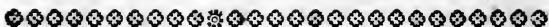
mities, for two inches in length. All the feathers are very beautiful, for there is a sort of mitre on the head composed of sapphire-coloured feathers, with a black spot in the middle.

There are three or four more kinds of King's-fishers, of which authors have given us nothing but their names: However, there is a *Mexican* Kings-fisher, called HoxocANAUATLI by the natives. It does not differ much from the *English*, only it has a crest of a bright blue colour.

The *Mexican* birds of this kind are the TOLCOMOCTLY, which is about three spans long, and has a white belly and breast, mottled with brown. The upper part of the wings are mottled with white, brown, and blue; and it lives upon fish.

The AXOGUEN is mottled with yellow, tawny, and ash-colour, and has a black, sharp bill, eight inches long, with a neck two spans long, and a skin that hangs very loose about the body. The tail is thirteen inches and a half long, and the thighs are long. It is a Water-fowl, and lives upon fish; but Mr. Ray thinks it does not belong to the tribe of Kings-fishers.

The QUAPACHTOTOTL, or TAWNY-BIRD, so called from the colour of the wings, neck, and head. The body is eight inches long, and the tail is of the same length; but the bill is of a blackish blue, and is long and crooked. The iris of the eyes is white, the breast of an ash-colour, and the belly, from thence as far as the tail is black; but the tail itself is of a blackish tawny. It has a note somewhat like the laughing of a man, and is by the inhabitants thought to be a bird of ill omen.



C H A P. XX.

Of DOMESTICK FOWLS.

THIS Sort of birds differ from all other others, in having a short, strong bill, a little crooked, for the picking up of grain. The stomach, called the Gizzard, consists of thick muscles, and the body is thick, heavy, and fleshy. The wings are short and concave, for which reason they are not able to fly far. They have a very long blind gut, and the flesh is white, particularly about the breast, which is peculiar to these sort of fowls. This is a sign of the goodness of the meat, and its being excellent nourishment. They lay a great many eggs, and make their nests on the ground, because they do not feed their young like other birds. These are covered with a soft down, follow the hens, and pick up their food themselves; and lastly, they delight to nestle among the dust.

The DUNGHILL COCK and HEN are fowls so well known, that a very minute description of them needs not be made. The upright tail of the Cock, consisting of angular feathers; the fleshy, dentated, naked comb on the top of the head; the wattles that hang under the chin, and the long spurs, sufficiently distinguish them from all other birds of this kind. He is the only fowl that crows in the night, or even sings, in these parts, except the Nightingale: He begins after midnight, and never ceases crowing by fits till after break of day. The principal feathers of each wing are twenty-seven in number, and the tail consists of fourteen, which is peculiar to this bird; for all others of the same kind have eighteen, or sixteen at least: The two middlemost are very long, and are turned back in the form of a half-moon.

Hens commonly lay their eggs almost all the year about; but they commonly become barren at the age of
three

three or four years. It is not certain how long these fowls will live, tho' some affirm it is ten years; but as they are generally kept for profit, they are always kill'd before the utmost period of their natural lives. It is well known that Cocks are very courageous birds, and there is a breed of them generally kept on purpose, in all parts of *England*, for Cock-fighting; tho' it were to be wished that this cruel custom were laid aside; not to mention that it would save great numbers of families from ruin.

It has been affirmed, almost by all authors, ancient and modern, that a Lion stands in dread of a Cock, and that he can neither bear his sight nor crowing; but this is found to be false, for a cock that was put into a Lion's den, by order of King *James*, was immediately torn to pieces. It is somewhat strange, and yet true, that a capon will take care of chickens, call them together, and cover them with his wings as carefully as any hen; but then there has been some art used to bring him to it, for they pluck the feathers off the breast, and then sting the naked skin with nettles, after which they turn him to chickens, and he is thought to desire their company in order to ease his pain: However, when he has once begun to take to them, he continues to do the same ever after.

Aldrovandus takes notice of five or six sorts of these fowls; but they are rather varieties than different kinds; for all domestic fowls differ much in their colours, and other particularities. It is allowed that various authors have given figures of the supposed different kinds, but they appear to be absolutely fictitious, and made after the fancy of the painter. The Cock has a very piercing sight, and never fails to cry in a particular manner when he discovers any bird of prey in the air, such as Buzzards, Kites, Falcons, and Hawks.

There is a little egg sometimes found in Hens nests, no bigger than that of a pigeons, which is commonly called a Cock's egg, and is pretended by some, that a Crocodile has been generated from it; but this is a fable; for some of them have been kept thirty years, and have always continued in the same state. These
sort

sort of eggs have no yolk, and therefore it is no wonder they should not be prolific; however they are not laid by a Cock, but by a hen, as has been found by experience and strict examination; likewise the Hens have been opened that laid them, and they have been found to have had some inward disorder.

Some reckon eight different sorts of these domestick fowls, viz. those with *Long Legs*, or *Hamburg Fowls*; those with *Short Legs*; *Dwarf Fowls*; *Friessland Fowls*, that have the feathers bent back towards the head; *Negro Fowls*, that are brought from *Guinea* and *Senegal*, that have a black comb and skin, black bones, and white flesh; *Fowls without a tail*, and even a rump; these are called, in some parts of *England*, *Rumskins*; *Fowls that have five toes on each foot*, that is, three before and two behind, and *Fowls without wings*, or at least with those so short, that they are of no use in flying.

We may judge of all other eggs by those of the Hen, in which the yolk and white are readily distinguished; but there is one sort of white that surrounds the yolk, and there is a second which encompasses that; there are also ligaments that support the yolk, near the center of the egg, and two membranes, one of which surrounds the yolk, and the other the white: Besides these there are a third and fourth that encompass them all; as also a shell that defends the whole. The use of this last is to enable the hen to lay it without breaking, and to defend the chicken from any accident till it is formed, and ready to come out of the shell. The cicatricula, or small white spot that is seen on the membrane which surrounds the yolk, is the real germ, that contains the chicken in miniature.

It is almost impossible to discover the changes that are produced in this germ, from time to time, on account of the fluids that surround it; however, this we are certain of, that the small round spot that lies on the membrane of the yolk is always placed near the center of the egg, and when the hen sits upon it, it is always supposed to rise up to that part next her belly, that it may be vivified the better; insomuch that this germ is never turned upside down, let the egg be moved how it will in the nest; at least this is what the curious have

have affirmed. The white is thought to serve instead of milk to feed the young, and the yolk to be that part from whence its growth proceeds. When the bill is formed it begins to be weary of its prison, and attempts to break the shell, which at last it actually does. At first the belly is quite full of the yolk, which serves for nourishment for some time, that is, till it is able to peck the provisions brought to it by the Cock and Hen.

The *Egyptians*, from whom other nations have learned several arts and sciences, were the first who knew how to hatch chickens without the help of a Hen; and for this Purpose they build spacious ovens, but of a quite different sort from ours; in these they place a great numbers of eggs, and by the means of a gentle fire, they keep them in the same heat as they would have under a Hen. Here they remain till the usual time of hatching, and by this means they have sometimes above thirty thousand chickens at a time, and they are commonly sold by the bushel. If this art was to be practised here, it would be no hard matter to determine the degree of heat by the help of a thermometer; that must be the same which they have in Hen's nest; and this may be done by placing the ball thereof in the middle of the eggs that are hatching.

It is well known that a Capon is a castrated Cock, and the operation is performed to render the flesh more delicate and fat: It is generally done towards the end of three months, and that of *June* is said to be the best time, because then it is neither too cold nor too hot. They open the lower belly, near the place where the testicles are seated, and with the fore-finger they are drawn out, as gently as possible, and then they sew up the wound, and anoint it with unsalted butter.

The flesh of a Cock contains a great deal of oil and volatile salt; but it is not in such high esteem as that of a Hen, or rather of a Pullet, because it is drier, not so well tasted, and is harder of digestion: However some are extremely fond of the combs, when made into a ragout: The broth made with Cocks was always accounted

accounted extremely good, and the older they are the better they are for this purpose: It is aperient, detergent, nourishing, restorative, and keeps the body a little open. When the broth is strong, it is of great use to restore the health after a long disease, and is sufficient for that purpose without any thing else. Some pretend the inward skin of the gizzard, dried in the sun, and powdered, is a specific to strengthen the stomach, and to stop vomiting; the dose is from a scruple to half a dram. Others prefer the windpipe of a Cock, and affirm the powder of it is excellent against incontinence of urine. The gall of a Cock, like that of most other animals, is good to take away spots of the eyes; and the fat is excellent to heal chapped lips; to which some add pains in the ear, and pustules of the eye.

The flesh of a pullet contains a great deal of oil and volatile salt, like the former, and is in very great use as an aliment. It is pectoral, easy of digestion, and yields good nourishment. It is very good for those that are weak, and enfeebled by long diseases. The flesh of an old hen is dry, and will not easily digest: In general the flesh of a young Hen, or Pullet, agrees with all ages and constitutions; but it is best for those that are delicate, and lead sedentary lives; for labouring people require stronger and more solid food. It is used like that of a Cock to make broths and jellies, which are very good in consumptions of every kind. Some have been cured of obstinate costiveness by their use, when all other means have failed. The dung of a Hen has the same properties as that of a Pigeon, but much weaker, and some recommend it against the cholick, the jaundice, and suppression of urine; but the white part is best. The dose is half a dram, morning and evening, for four or five days. Some cut open a living fowl, and apply it immediately to the head of patients, in malignant fevers, and in all diseases of the brain. There are others that pluck off the feathers from the belly of a living fowl, and apply it to the region of the heart in malignant spotted fevers, upon a supposition that it draws out the venom, and

and the rather, because the fowl will immediately die. They farther direct, that if the disease is very malignant, three of them must be applied, one after another.

The eggs, as already observed, consist of two parts, the white and the yolk; this last contains a great deal of oil, and a volatile, acid salt; but the white has a stronger acid, besides which, there are oily parts, and a moderate quantity of phlegm. There is no aliment more common than the eggs, and they are equally useful in health and sickness. They are cooked in many different manners; but they are best so boiled as not to become hard: They easily digest, are very nourishing, abate the acrimony of the fluids, appease coughs, and render the voice clear. They are also good for the breath, raise the spirits, purify the fluids, and strengthen the whole body. Some swallow the yolks alone, neglecting the whites; but this is a bad custom, for they are best both together.

As to the use of eggs in medicine it is very extensive; for the shells are very diuretic, cleanse the kidneys, and free them from gravel. The dose in fine powder is half a dram; it is one of the principal ingredients in a famous medicine against the king's-evil. The principal use of the white is in eye-waters, against redness, and inflammations of the eyes; and mixed with bole it is good to heal wounds. The yolk is anodyne, maturating, digestive, and laxative; and it is used in glysters, against violent cholicks, a tenesmus, and the bloody flux. The yolk of a new-laid egg, beaten up in warm water, with a little syrup of maiden-hair, is said to be an excellent remedy against coughs, and is to be taken for three or four nights successively. The oil of the yolks, by expression, is good to soften the skin, and to take away the marks of the small-pox. The thin membrane next the shell, is diuretic, and some use it externally to cure agues: They affirm, that when it is wrapped about the little finger, at the beginning of the fit, it will cause a great pain, and sometimes produce a whitlow, which is often followed with a cure.

A soldier, covered all over with a leprosy, was advised to take a dram of calcined egg-shells, morning and evening, as also a purge once every month, which he did, and was cured in four months time.

Boil an egg hard, take out the yolk, fill up the cavity with white vitriol, and then place it in a cellar, and it will yield a liquor that is excellent in wounds and ulcers of the eyes.

The flesh of a Chicken is best when they are two or three months old, and it has pretty much the same properties as that of a Pullet; but it is more delicate and juicy. It may be eaten at all times, and in almost all diseases, as well as by those of different constitutions; but chicken-broth, made of a chicken boiled for three hours, is best for patients in a fever, who only require a very light nourishment; it is also good in pains of the bowels, and in a vomiting and looseness: However, unless a great deal be drank of it, it will not have any great effect.

The PEACOCK, in *Latin* PAVO, is remarkable for its beautiful tail, by which it is distinguished from all other birds in the world. The head and neck, beginning at the breast, are of a deep blue, and the head is small in proportion to the body, on the crown of which there is a tuft, consisting of fine green shafts of feathers, with the resemblance of the flowers of lillies at the top; but they have a greater resemblance to the footstalks of plants newly sprung up than feathers; the bill is whitish, and cloven pretty deep. The neck is long and slender; the wings towards the back are black, and towards the belly red. The tail appears to be double when it is spread, and the lesser is of a dusky colour, and does not stand up like a long one. The long feathers spring out of the rump near the vent, and the shorter seem designed on purpose to support them. The long feathers of the tail are of a chestnut colour, beautified with most elegant lines, that shine like gold; but the tips are of a very deep green. The eyes of the feathers are party-coloured, of a deep green, shining like a chrysolite, of a gold, and sapphire colour. They consist of four circles, differently tintured; the

the first is golden, the second chestnut, the third green, and the fourth or middle blue, almost of the shape of a kidney-bean. The legs are armed with spurs, like a Dunghill-Cock, and the belly, near the stomach, is of a bluish green. They delight in spreading their tails to shew their beauty; and they are certainly a most curious sight.

The PEA-HEN has little variety in its colours, for the wings, the back, the belly, the thighs, and the feet, are all brown, inclining to ash-colour, as well as the top of the head, and the tuft; though the top of the head has a few greenish spots dispersed here and there. The iris of the eyes is of a lead colour, and the chin is quite white: The feathers on the neck are green, and undulated, but are white at the extremities near the breast.

Peacocks feed upon the same things as common fowls; but they are most fond of barley. They seem to have been first brought into *Europe* from the *East-Indies*, where they are common every where. There are few birds besides this and the Turkey-cock, that have the faculty of extending their tails somewhat like a fan; but it is not true that they spread them on purpose to hide their ill-shapen legs, as some have pretended. They lay about five or six eggs before they sit, and seldom more in these parts, whatever they may do in the *East-Indies*. They do a great deal of damage in gardens, and will sometimes throw the tiles from the tops of the houses, when they are but slightly laid on. They have an extremely disagreeable cry, inasmuch that it is a proverb amongst the *Italians*, that *A Peacock has the plumage of an angel, the voice of the devil, and the guts of a thief*. It is generally said Peacocks will live an hundred years, but this is hardly credible; nay it may be even doubted whether they will live twenty-five or thirty, as others pretend. This bird varies in its colour, for some are white, and there are several of these now exposed to sale in the bird-shops of *London*.

It is commonly said, that the flesh of a Peacock, when boiled, will never corrupt; but this cannot be true,

true, though perhaps it may last longer than many others, because it is hard and solid, and if it be carefully dried after it is dressed, may continue sweet for some time. A Peacock bears the first rank among domestick fowls, as the Eagle does among the birds of prey; for which reason the ancients have consecrated the Eagle to *Jupiter*, and the Peacock to *Juno*. We are told, that *Alexander the Great* was so taken with the beauty of this bird, when he first saw it in *India*, that he forbid the killing any of them, under a heavy punishment. It delights in high places, for which reason it is very fond of getting on the tops of houses, and if they are thatched, it does them a great deal of mischief.

The flesh of a Peacock contains a great deal of oil and volatile salt; but it is seldom used as an aliment, because it is hard, dry, and difficult of digestion; indeed it was formerly brought to the tables of great men, and used in feasts, but then it was more for the sake of ostentation than its goodness. Perhaps it may be for the same reason, that many extravagant gentlemen in our time make use of Pea-chicks in their entertainments; though some affirm they are delicate eating. Some Physicians recommend the flesh against swimming in the head, and broth made of it for the pleurisy, to promote urine, and to cleanse the kidneys. The gall is good to take away spots of the eyes, as is that of most other animals; but the part that has been most used is the dung, which some would have to be a specific in the epilepsy and vertigo. The dose of it in powder is from a scruple to a dram.

The BANTAM COCK, is of a small size, but has a great deal of courage, and will fight any thing that comes in his way. He has a reddish bill, fine red eyes, and a curious rosey comb on the crown of the head. His ears are covered with a tuft of white feathers, and his neck, and back, with long streaming feathers, of a mixture of orange and yellow. The breast, and lower part of the belly are black, with long stiff feathers on the thighs, reaching much below the knees; and the legs are feathered, as far as the toes. The tail consists of stiff black feathers,
among

among which are two large ones, in the form of a sickle, that hang over the rest. It was first brought from *Bantam* in the *East-Indies*, and is now pretty common in *England*.

The **BANTAM HEN** is very small and beautiful, but the colours frequently vary. The bill is of a yellowish horn-colour, and there is a small white comb, with a few white feathers, on the top of the head. The skin round the eyes is reddish, and bare, and the ears are covered with a brown tuft of feathers; but the rest of the body, and the wings and tail are yellow, mottled with dark brown. The thighs and legs are feathered like the Cock's.

The **HAMBURG COCK** is a stately fowl, and his bill is thick at the base, but ends in a sharp point. The eyes are of a fine yellow, encircled round with dark-coloured feathers, under which there is a tuft of black ones that cover the ears. It has a rosey comb, that does not reach half way on the head, the hinder-part being covered with dark-coloured feathers, inclining to black. The throat and gills are much of the same colour, with long hackle feathers, of a mixture of orange and red, waving down the neck, and black at the extremities. The breast and belly are of a dark colour, variegated with round black spots, and the thighs, and lower part of the belly, are of a shining velvet black. The hinder part of the neck, and the top of the back, are of a darkish red, and the tail consists of shining black, red, and orange-coloured feathers. The legs and feet are of the colour of lead, only their bottom is yellow.

The **BANDA HORNED-COCK**, has two tufts of feathers standing upright on the fore-part of the head, of a very beautiful colour; but in other things it resembles the common sort.

The **EAST-INDIAN COCK**, is a very beautiful fowl, and the plumage of the whole body consists of black, white, green, red, and blue feathers. The back-part of the head is adorned with a fleshy substance, in the shape of a pyramid, of a blood red colour, and seems to be scaly. The breast is mottled with

with red and green, and the tail is made up of twelve large flaming feathers, not unlike that of a Peacock. The comb is double, and the wattles an inch and a half long.

The **BRASILIAN COCK**, called by the natives **QUAN**, or **GUAN** according to *Edwards*, has a black tuft on its head, and its wattles is a skin a little reddish, furnished with black hair on the edges. The plumage is brownish, variegated with black, gold-colour, blue, white, and grey. The feet are of a reddish gold-colour, and the bill is narrow and black.

The **TURKEY**, called in *Latin* **GALLO-PAVO**, expands its tail in the manner of a Peacock. The neck and head are bare of feathers, being covered with a red or purplish skin, which, when it prides itself, swells, and is, as it were, blown up to a considerable bigness. It has a certain red fleshy appendix, or worm-like carbuncle upon the upper-chap of the bill, which it can lift up and contract, or cause to flag at pleasure. The tail is made up of eighteen feathers, and each wing has twenty-eight prime wing-feathers. The legs have a sort of rudiments of spurs, which are very conspicuous, and the eggs are larger than those of a Hen: They are white, and speckled with dusky yellow spots, not unlike freckles on a human face. They are a very fleshy bird, and grow to a very large size, insomuch that in some parts of the world they are said to weigh sixty pounds; but in *England* they seldom weigh above twenty. The flesh of a hen Turkey is good and sweet, and not inferior to that of a Pullet; but that of a Turkey-cock is a little more rank, and not quite so delicate. It is not originally a native of *England*; but was brought into *Europe* either from *India* or *Africa*. They are a little tender, and the young are very difficult to be reared without proper care.

The **COMB-BIRD** is of the size of a Turkey-cock, and is to be met with about the rivers *Senegal* and *Gambia*, in *Africa*. The plumage is grey, streaked with black and white, and the wings are very large, tho' he makes but little use of them. He walks as gravely as a *Spaniard*, holding up his head, which is covered
with

with a sort of soft hair, about four inches long, which hangs down on each side, and is curled at the point, looking as if put in order by a comb; whence it is named. The greatest beauty is in the tail, which resembles that of a Turkey-cock. The upper part is as black as jet, and is very brilliant, but the lower is as white as ivory. They make fans with the feathers.

The NORTH-AMERICAN TURKEY is a wild bird, and somewhat like the common sort, only it is blacker, and of a greater bulk; for some of them will weigh sixty pounds, and one of thirty is very common, when the feathers are off, and the entrails taken out. The flocks of these are so large in *Carolina*, that they sometimes are five hundred in number. *Lawson* says, the feathers are always of one colour, namely, a dark gray, or brown. They feed upon acorns, huckle-berries, and many other sorts of berries proper to *North-America*. They cannot be brought up tame; for if the eggs are taken and hatched under a hen, they will yet retain their wild nature, turning wild at last; for they can never be brought into a house to roost.

The CRESTED TURKEY-COCK is about the size of the common sort, and has a large beautiful crown of feathers, which spread over the top of the head. The fleshy part of the head, and that of the neck are red, intermixed with blue and purple, much in the same manner as in other Turkeys. The back, and upper part of the body, and wings are of a yellowish dusky brown; but the breast, belly, and lower parts, together with the under sides of the wings are white. The feathers on the thighs, and lower part of the belly, are black on their outer edges, and the tail is of a whitish colour, with the feathers formed into a sort of scollops in circular rows; the first have their ends tipped with black, and the next with a dusky yellow. The legs are of a sort of flesh-colour, but the claws are more dusky, and there is a bushy tuft on the lower part of the breast of the cock, like horse-hair, by which he is distinguished from the hen. This is a bird of *New-England*; both *Dale* and *Albin* affirm, that it is a domestic fowl; which, if true, it cannot be the same as the former.

The MITU, or MUTU, of *Brasil*, is a kind of a Pheasant; but as it has a faculty of spreading its tail, it is more like a Peacock, or Turkey-cock. It is larger than a Cock, and the feathers all over are black, except on the belly, and under the vent, where they are brown. The head is covered with a black, silky down, and on the top there are black feathers, so folded together that they represent a little mitre. It generally lies flat upon the head, but when the bird is angry it is raised up like a crest. The bill is crooked, an inch and a half long, and of a carnation colour; but towards the end it is whitish. It is a very mild animal, and delights to perch upon trees like a Peacock.

The INDIAN HEN of *Aldrovandus*, is a sort of a Mitu, for it differs nothing from it except in a blue pear-like process at the beginning or root of the bill. Mr. Ray is in doubt whether this differs from the former in species or in the sex.

The INDIAN COCK of *Aldrovandus*, called MITUPORANGA by *Marcgrave*, has a bill less high and less crooked than the Mitu, and is black at the extremity; but all the other part is covered with a saffron-coloured skin, which is of the same kind about the eyes. The feathers on the neck and head are of a deep black, and shine like silk; and on the top of the head there are feathers turned like a screw, which make up a crest when they are erected. They are two inches and a half in length, and two lines and a half in breadth, and the neck is nine inches long. The rest of the body is black, with a small mixture of green, and about the vent there are white feathers. The legs are of an ash-colour.

Another INDIAN COCK of *Aldrovandus*, has a tubercle in the shape of a cherry on the upper mandible of the bill, in which it differs from the former.

The GUINEA HEN, or PINTADO, has a round back, with a tail turned downwards like a partridge; but the neck and legs are longer in proportion than in a partridge. The feet are furnished with membranes or webs like water-fowls. The head is covered with a kind of casque, and the whole plumage is black or dark grey, speckled with white spots. It is of the
size

Guinea Fowl.
146



Numidian Crane.
291



*American
Heron*
301



size of a common house-fowl, and the casque on the middle of the head is of a horny substance, and of a dusky red colour, and it has wattles under the bill, which do not proceed from the lower chap, as in hens, but from the upper, and the head is bare of feathers, but on the upper eye-lids there are long black hairs that turn upwards. The bill is like that of a common fowl, but in some of them, at the root of the bill, there is a small tuft, consisting of twelve or fifteen threads, one third of an inch in length, and as thick as a pin, being of the same substance as hogs bristles. On each side of the bill there is a bluish skin, which extends towards the eye, and surrounds it; but becomes black in that place. This skin forms the eye-lids, and being lengthened, and becoming double, form the appendices or wattles of the cheeks. They have different shapes in different subjects; for some are oval, some are square, and others again triangular. They are of a red colour in the female, and blue in the male: Behind the wattles the ears are placed, and are quite uncovered; but the aperture is very small, perhaps because there are feathers about them.

The feet are of a greyish brown, and covered with large scales before; but behind there is only a rough skin, like shagreen leather; and the hinder toe is short. The guts are three feet in length, without reckoning the two blind guts, which are connected by the membranes to the mesentery, and the gizzard is like that of a common fowl. These *Guinea* hens are said to feed together in flocks, and they feed their own chickens, as well as those belonging to other kinds, if they come in their way.

The WILD HEN of *Marcgrave*, called by the *Brazilians* MACUCAGUA, is of the size of a common hen, and has a black bill, a thick body, but no tail. The heel is round, like that of an Ostrich, and the claws are blunt and grey. The whole head and neck is spotted with dusky yellow and black; but it is white under the throat. The breast, belly, and back are of a dusky ash-colour, and the wings throughout are of the colour of umber, waved with black, except the

prime feathers, which are quite black. The feet are blue, and it is a very fleshy bird, and runs on the ground; but the feet are not improper for the climbing of trees.



CHAP. XXI.

Of Wild COCKS and HENS.

THE COCK *of the Woods, or Mountains*, is of the size of a Peacock, and of the Pheasant kind. The neck is nine inches long, and of a blackish colour, intermixed with light ash-coloured spots. The head is black, the beak short, broad, and rising high in the middle; the breast and belly are black, and the wing-feathers are pretty long, and of a dusky, blackish colour. The feathers under the wings are whitish, and the thighs are likewise white. The legs are covered with feathers, down to the toes, of a dusky colour. There are several white spots at the tail, which some pretend are more or less according to the age of the bird. They are natives of several parts of *Europe*, and particularly of *Ireland* and *Wales*; but there are none in *England*.

The HEATH-COCK, or BLACK-GAME, or GROUS, is called by some the MOOR-HEN, and in the North parts of *England* the male is named the BLACK COCK, and the female the GREY HEN. The male is black all over, but the female is of the colour of a Partridge. It is about the size of a hen, and is common on the sides of high mountains; but it sometimes descends into the plains, and is to be met with in low heaths.

The cock weighs about three pounds, and is in length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, twenty-three inches, and the breadth thirty-four inches when the wings are spread. The hen is nineteen inches long, and thirty-one broad. The cock is all over black, and the edges of the feathers, especially on the neck and back, have a kind of a bluish gloss.

gloss. The female is reddish, with black transverse lines, and the bill is black and crooked. It feeds on the tops of heath, acorns, and the like. The pouts bear their dams company, when after their full growth, in the same manner as young Partridges.

The RED GAME, of which the male is called the GOR-COCK, and MOOR-COCK, and the female the MOOR-HEN: The young are named GOR-FOWLS, and POUTS, especially in the North of *England*. It is half as large again as a Partridge, and the colour is much like that of a Woodcock, but redder. It has a small head, a narrow body, a short bill, a little bending, wings like common hens, a short tail, long legs, very long toes, and flies but a little way at a time. It builds its nest upon very low trees and shrubs, by the water-side, and breeds twice or thrice in a summer. Its eggs are white, with a greenish cast, and are speckled with reddish spots. It strikes with its bill like a Hen, sits among thick boughs near the water, and flies with its feet hanging down.

The ATTAGEN of *Aldrovandus*, is called a FRANCOLIN by the *Italians*, and is of the size, and in all other respects like a Pheasant. It has a short, black bill, crooked at the end, and the head is very beautiful, being adorned with a yellowish crest, variegated with black and white spots, and it is placed in the middle of the crown. The skin is naked round the eyes, and of a scarlet colour; and there is a beard under the throat consisting of very fine feathers. It is found on the tops of the highest mountains in Sicily, and the flesh is extremely good, and easy of digestion, yielding plenty of nourishment.

The LAGOPOS of *Aldrovandus*, is the WHITE PARTRIDGE of the *Savoyards*: The colour is entirely white, except on the tail, which is blackish; and yet the middle feathers are white. The feet are covered with feathers to the very nails; and it agrees in all things, except the colour, with the Moor-cock. This likewise is called a FRANCOLIN by the *Italians*.

The HAZEL-HEN, in *Latin* GALLINA COROLORUM, is called by *Gesner* ATTAGEN. It is about the size of a common Hen, and is fifteen inches in length

to the end of the tail; but the breadth is twenty-two inches, when the wings are extended. The bill is blackish, and like that of a common Hen; and it has a naked red skin upon the eye-brows, like the Heath-Cock; and the legs before are feathered down half-way. The belly is all over white, only there are black spots in the middle of the feathers, with two or three transverse stripes on each. It feeds upon the catkins of hazel nut-trees, from whence it has its name, and delights in woods and groves; for it is not a mountainous bird, as some think.

The *PARTRIDGE of DAMASCUS*, so called by *Bellonius*, is less than the ash-coloured Partridge; and on the back and neck it is of the colour of a Woodcock. The wings, where they are joined to the body, are covered with white, dusky yellow, and brown feathers; but the ten prime feathers are of an ash-colour. The inner part of the wings, and the belly are white. It has a broad stripe on the breast, consisting of a mixture of red, brown, and yellow. Its legs are feathered like those of the white Partridge. The flesh is very delicate, and is in high esteem where these birds are common.

The *FRANCOLIN of the EAST-INDIES*, is found in other parts of the World, particularly in the islands of the *Archipelago*: It is somewhat larger than our common Partridge, and the wing, when closed, is six inches long. The leg, from the knee to the heel, or foot, is two inches and a quarter, and from the point of the bill to the corners of the mouth is a little above an inch.

The bill is black; and shaped much like that of a common hen; the nostrils are placed in a little eminence, and the tongue, and the inside of the mouth, are of a flesh-colour. The iris of the eyes is of a hazel-colour, and the head is covered with black feathers, except a white spot under each eye, and a little mixture of red on the crown, with a few small spots of white, which proceed from the part above the eyes, and join on the hinder part of the head. The feathers all round the neck are of a reddish orange-colour, and speckled

Blue Hawk 30



Indian Bustard 173



Francolin 150





speckled with small round spots behind, between the neck and the back. The belly is black, so is the breast, but there are regular, round white spots on the sides. There are also white spots on the belly and thighs, but they are more broken, and mixed with a little reddish colour. The covert feathers under the tail are entirely of a reddish orange; and the back is covered with feathers that are black in their middles, and bordered with a reddish brown. Those on the sides of the back, which fall partly over the wings, have the black and brown indented into each other. The wings are dusky, and regularly marked with round light brownish spots: The inside of the wings are of the same colour as without, but the spots are more broken, and running in transverse lines. The lower part of the back, and rump are covered with feathers, variegated with black and white, in narrow, transverse lines. The tail feathers are marked in the same manner, except the tips, which, for an inch in breadth, are wholly black. The legs and feet are covered with red scales, and three of the four toes are connected, near the bottoms, by membranes. The claws are of a horn-colour, and the legs of the male are adorned with spurs.

The KATA of *Syria*, is about the size of a Partridge, and is in shape between that and a Pigeon. The bill is of a light colour, tipped with black, and is short and thick. The legs are white, and covered with short feathers on the fore-part. Three of the toes stand forward, and there is a small spur behind. Round the eyes, and the fore-part of the neck, except beneath the throat, where it is black, the feathers are of a light colour. The tips are black, and form a sort of a ring, on the upper part of the breast, which is of a cinnamon colour, terminated at the lower part by a black ring like the former. The belly is white, and the back, and that part of the wing next to it is of a mouse colour; but most part of the feathers are tipped with a bright yellow: Likewise the tip of the pinions is of the same colour; but the short feathers under it are broad, and tipped with black, or rather a coffee-colour,

colour, having a narrow rim of white at the very extremity, which appear like so many half-moons. The long feathers of the wings are of a mouse colour, and those on the rump are agreeably variegated with black, white, and yellow. The tail, which is short, like that of a Pigeon, terminates in two long and very narrow black feathers or quills, near three inches longer than the rest, and ending in a point.

In the months of *May*, and *June*, they are to be met with, in great numbers, about *Aleppo*; tho' they are to be had at other times of the year, but not in so great plenty. The flesh is black, hard and dry, insomuch that the *Europeans* never eat them, tho' the *Turks* feed upon them very heartily. They will sometimes take an ass-load of them at a time, with a casting-net. This bird seems to resemble the Little Pin-tailed Grouse; of which in the next article.

The LITTLE PIN-TAILED GROUSE, is about the size of a Partridge, though its shape is more like that of a Dove: The wings, when closed, measure eight inches, whereas those of the grey partridge are only six: The bill is of a brown or horn-colour, darkish at the point; and it is made much like that of a common Hen. The nostrils are at the base of the upper chap, close to the feathers of the forehead. The head is of an ash-colour; but on the sides round and under the eyes it is tintured with orange. Above the legs is a black line, and the throat, from the bill more than an inch downward is also black, as in a cock-sparrow. The lower part of the neck before, at the beginning of the breast, has a space of orange, like a half-moon, bordered above and beneath with narrow, black lines. The points of this crescent tend upwards towards the hinder-part of the neck; but the remainder of the breast and belly, the thighs, fore-part of the legs, and under the tail, are covered with white feathers. The coverts beneath the tail are mixed with a little black and reddish brown; and the hinder part of the neck, and back, is covered with brownish feathers, having the tips more yellow and light, and the middle parts shaded by dusky, transverse lines. The rump, and
upper

upper part of the tail, are more regularly marked, with transverse lines of orange and black. The side feathers of the tail are tipped with white, and grow gradually shorter to the outermost on each side; the two middlemost being a great deal longer than the rest, and are very narrow, and of a dusky colour. The covert feathers of the wing are beautifully variegated with arch lines of an orange and coffee-colour, their tips being white. The quills next the back are of the same colour with the back, and the rest of the quills are of a dark ash-colour, becoming gradually almost black at their tips. The legs, on their foreparts, are covered with white feathers, like hair; but the feet are bare, and of an ash-colour. The three forward toes are connected together by skins at the bottom; the back toe is very small.

This bird was brought from *Aleppo* by *Dr. Russel*, from whom we have the description of the former. *Mr. Edwards* says it is the same bird whereof he has given us the figure; but as it differs in several respects from this, there must be a mistake in one of the drawings: However, this is certain, that *Mr. Edwards* took it from a bird well preserved, and has exactly described the colours; and if they should be the same, this account is more accurate than the former; tho' we may have possibly given a supernumerary article.

The RUFFED HEATH-COCK, or GROUS, is nearly of a middle size between a Pheasant and a Partridge; and the bill is made like a Hen's, being of a brownish horn-colour. The feathers bend forward to the nostrils, which they cover; and those on the crown are pretty long. *Mr. Edwards* supposes, that this bird can raise them up like a crest, or let them fall at pleasure. The feathers on the neck are long, which it can raise in the form of a ruff, or let them fall flat. Its head, neck, back, wings, and tail are beautifully variegated with dark and light brown, and a mixture of black. The end of the tail is ash-coloured, and within that is a broad transverse bar of black. The under side of the tail is marked and coloured like the upper, but fainter. The inner covert feathers of the wings

H 5 are

are of a light brown and white; but their insides are of an ash-colour. The feathers between the back and wings are orange and black, with white tips. Immediately under the bill the feathers are white, and the throat is of a bright brown, inclining to orange. The breast, belly and thighs are white, with a faint tincture of orange and black spots, like half-moons, on the breast and sides. The legs are covered, down to the feet, with white feathers, which have the appearance of hair. The fore-toes are of a flesh colour, standing in the usual manner; and they are connected at their bottoms, by membranes.

He spreads his tail like a Turkey-cock, and walks with a very stately even pace, making a noise somewhat like a Turkey-cock: But the most remarkable circumstance belonging to this bird, is the thumping with its wings; for it will stand upon an old, fallen tree, and begin the strokes very gradually, and repeat them quick, thicker and thicker, till they make a noise which seems like thunder at a distance, which continues for about a minute, ceases for about seven minutes, and then begins again. This sound may be heard at the distance of half a mile, which gives notice to the hunters where it may be found. They exercise this thumping in the spring and fall, at nine or ten in the morning, and four or five in the afternoon. Their food is chiefly berries and seeds, and their flesh is white and delicate. They hatch twelve or fourteen at a brood, which keep company till the following spring. At our settlements in *North-America* they give this bird the name of a Pheasant, and it lays its eggs in a nest made in leaves, either in the sides of fallen trees, or the roots of standing ones. The young ones leave their nests as soon as they are hatched, and hide themselves so artfully among the leaves, that it is difficult to find them. This bird is particularly fond of a sort of ivy-berry, which is poison to several other animals. Mr. *Brooke*, of *Maryland*, observes, that the above thumping is chiefly made in the spring, when they swell their breasts like a Pouting-Pigeon; for which reason it makes a noise like a drum. This is also confirmed by *Lebontan*.

The

The *North-American* LONG-TAILED GROUS, has a bill of a dusky colour, shaped like that of a Hen, and the head and neck are of a bright reddish brown, variegated with transverse dusky lines. Above and beneath each eye the feathers are whitish, and those on the back, wings, and tail, are black in their middle-parts, and are indented with a bright brown on the sides; besides they are transversely marked with black and brown at their tips. The outer covert-feathers of the wings, and quill-feathers next the back, are tipped with white, and the prime quills have white spots along their outward webs. The two middle feathers of the tail are near two inches longer than those next them, and three outermost feathers on each side are white. The breast from brown gradually becomes white, as does the belly; and the breast has black spots like a half-moon. The legs are covered with a sort of hairs of a whitish brown-colour, transversely variegated with dusky lines. The toes are pectinated on each side. This bird was brought from *Hudson's-Bay*.

The BLACK and SPOTTED HEATH-COCK, is of a middle-size between a Partridge and a Pheasant; but the tail is longer in proportion than that of a Partridge. The bill is like that of a Hen, of a dark lead-colour, and the nostrils are covered with black feathers. The fore-part, and under-side of the head are black, and between the corners of the mouth and the eyes there is a white spot, and another behind the eyes. There are white lines run under the eyes, down below the throat, where they meet. The feathers on the top of the head, the neck, back, and coverts of the tail, are variegated with black and dusky-brown, as are also the covert-feathers of the wings. The quills of the wings are dusky, edged with brown; and all the feathers of the tail are black, tipped with orange. The breast and belly are black, and so are the lower belly and thighs, but mixed with brown and white. The legs are covered down to the feet with slender brown feathers, transversely waved with black lines. The hinder-toe is hid in the feathers. This bird was brought from *Hudson's-Bay*.

The

The PHEASANT differs in weight according as it is fat or lean, for there have been cock Pheasants that have weighed from forty to fifty ounces, and hens thirty-three. From the tip of the bill to the end the tail, is thirty-six inches, and to the extremity of the claws, twenty-four; the breadth, when the wings are extended, is thirty-three. The bill is an inch and a quarter, to the corners of the mouth, and it grows white with age. It has a fleshy and tuberosc membrane on each side, at the place where it joins to the head above, and under which the nostrils are hid. The iris of the eyes is yellow, and the eyes themselves are surrounded with a scarlet colour, sprinkled with small black specks. On the fore-part of the head, near the base of the upper chap, there are blackish feathers, mixed with a shining purple. The top of the head, and the upper part of the neck, are tinged with a darkish green, that shines like silk. In some the top of the head is of a shining blue, and the head, itself, as well as the upper part of the neck, appears sometimes blue and sometimes green, according to the light it is placed in. The elevated feathers on each side of the head, over-against the ears, have been by some called horns: There are long blackish feathers collected to the lower corners of the ears; and the sides of the neck, and throat are of a shining purple; however both the green and purple reaches no farther than the edges of the feathers; the other parts being brownish on the top of the head, blackish on the neck, and those under the chin, and at the corners of the mouth are blackish on the edges with a greenish cast. Under the green of the other part of the neck, the feathers of the breast, the shoulders, the middle of the back, and the sides under the wings have a blackish ground, with edges tinged, of an exquisite colour, which appear sometimes black and sometimes purple, according to the different lights it is placed in. Under the purple there is a transverse spot or streak, of a shining, golden colour, and then a fallow colour, that reaches as far as the black ground, mentioned before; however these colours are separated by a narrow, shining,

ing, purple line. Upon the neck the extremity of the feathers are tinged with a black spot, of a parabolick shape. The shafts of all these feathers are yellowish, and the feathers themselves marked on the side of the shaft, on the upper part of the neck below, with an oval spot upon the black ground. The feathers on the shoulders, and those that cover the middle of the back, are variegated with the following colours; that is, at first they are yellow on the edges, then there is a narrow purple line, afterwards another that is broader, black, and parallel to the extremities of the feathers, in which is contained another whitish line. The rest of the feathers are blackish as far as the ground; and yet there is a space in the middle of the back, that is variegated with brown and black; and the shafts of the feathers are yellow. The feathers on the back, that follow next, are all tawny, with a reddish cast, and are without the white spot just mentioned; they are longer than the former, and terminated with small filaments; however, as in the former, in some lights they appear greenish. The tail, from the middle feathers to the root, is eighteen inches long, and resembles an organ; for the feathers encrease gradually in length on each side till they come to the longest in the middle. The two longest feathers are furrounded with sixteen others, namely, eight on each side; and they are all of an ash-colour, but tawney on the edges, and adorned near the shafts with blackish spots, placed opposite to each other on the long feathers, and they are to be seen only on one side in those that are least. The wings, when closed, are nine inches long, and, when expanded, eighteen inches; and their feathers next the body are variegated with the same colours as the beginning of the back; and those that follow resemble the hinder part of the back; however those on the sides are like those of the Grey Partridge. The breast, and the part of the belly about the crop, as well as under the wings, are of the same colours as the neck, but not so bright. Near the vent, and on the thighs, the plumage is of a blackish tawney; and the legs, the feet and the toes, as well as the claws, are of the colour of
horn;

horn; only these two last are more brownish. There is a membrane that belongs to the toes, that no other birds have which delight to rowl in the dust, and yet they are of no use for swimming. There are spurs on the legs, shorter indeed than those of a Cock, but sharp and black. The hen is not so beautiful as the cock, she being almost of the colour of a Quail. The Pheasant delights in woods and forests, and feeds upon acorns, berries, grain, and seeds. They lay eggs but once a year, which are sometimes twenty in number: They are difficult to take, unless in the winter, when their footsteps may be traced in the snow; and they are usually met with among coppices, for they are fonder of low than tall trees; however, in the night-time they roost upon the latter. There are few Pheasants in *Denmark*, and none in *Switzerland*, likewise there does not seem to be any in *Sweden*, because *Linnaeus* takes no notice of them in his *Fauna Suecia*. Pheasants usually hide themselves in rainy seasons, and they make a great deal of noise in flying, which is very slow; insomuch that those who shoot them have time enough to take their aim. About the middle of *March* they make their nests, on the ground, with dry leaves, straw and grass, and among the thickest bushes. When Pheasants are kept in places that are shut up, they are apt to neglect their eggs, and therefore it is common to put them under hens, where they continue thirty days before they are hatched. There are white pheasants as well as Peacocks, but they are very uncommon. The flesh of this bird is accounted very delicate, and it yields good nourishment; for which reason it is recommended to persons of heftical constitutions, and to those that are recovering from diseases. Some pretend the flesh is good against epilepsies and convulsions; but there are no experiments to support this opinion.

The **HORNED INDIAN PHEASANT**, is a bird for size between a Hen and a Turkey, and the shape is pretty much like that of a Turkey. The bill is brown like a Hen's, and the nostrils, fore-parts of the head, and space all round the eyes, are covered with a sort
of

*The horned
Indian Pheasant*

158



*The green Sparrow
or Humming Bird*

248.



*The
Hudsons
Bay Bittern*

304.

of blackish hairs. The top of the head is red, and above each eye, tending backwards, there is a horn of a callous fleshy substance, round, blue, and ending in a bluntish point. There is a flap of loose skin down the fore-part of the neck, which is of a very fine blue, with orange spots thereon. On the outside of this flap, down its middle, is another long black skin, connected to it by its edge only. The neck and breast are of a deep red, a little inclining to orange, and the breast, and lower part of the neck, are spotted with white; each spot being encompassed with a black ring. The back, wings, tail, and under side are of a yellowish brown, which gradually softens and intermixes with the red round the bottom of the neck; the whitish spots on the back, wings, tail, and belly, are like pearl drops, the sharp ends being towards the head. They are all encompassed with black, and the thighs are brown. The legs and feet are like those of a Cock, with spurs thereon.

The CARASOW, or *American PHEASANT*, is by the *Creoles* called the MOUNTAIN-BIRD, and by some travellers the LESSER WILD-TURKEY. The head and neck are black, resembling velvet, and there is a high crest of ruffled black feathers, in the form of a semicircle, with a white streak running through the middle, and parallel to the edges; this the bird can raise or let fall at pleasure. The rest of the body, except the lower part of the cock, is black, and that of the hen of a dusky brown. The tail is also black, except four white bars that run across it, near the extremity. The bill is thick in the upper jaw, where there is a round excrescence, as big as a hazel-nut; the eyes are black, the legs pretty long, and the size of the body not much less than the size of a common Turkey. It is easily tamed, and the flesh is excellent eating.

The RED CHINA PHEASANT, is about the size of the *European*, and has a light-coloured brown bill, with a yellow iris of the eyes. The feathers on the upper part of the head are of the same colour, but there is a very curious crest, of long scarlet feathers, hanging
down

down on the back of the neck, and beautifully variegated with black scolloped lines. The back is yellow, and the fore-part of the neck, breast and belly are of a fine scarlet colour. The upper covert-feathers of the wings are of a fine dark blue, interspersed with a few black spots; but the first row of the other feathers are of a dark yellow, spotted with brown.

The WHITE CHINA PHEASANT, is of the size of the former, with a dusky yellow bill, from the base of which, along the upper part of the head, there is a curious crest of black feathers, which hang down the hinder part of the neck. The eyes are surrounded with a streak of white feathers, and that with a fine scarlet circle, speckled with a dark red: This is continued from the bill to the hinder part of the head. The back, neck, and wings are white, interspersed with a few dark spots and shades; but the breast, and under part of the belly, are black, as well as the thighs, and the feet are scarlet, with black claws.

The PEACOCK PHEASANT, according to *Edwards*, is another *Chinese* bird, which has the upper jaw red, and on the feathers that cover the wings there are blue spots like eyes, and on the tail green spots, and there are spurs on each leg, as in a Cock.

The BROWN PHEASANT has eyes of a bright blue, and the wings and tail are of a deep blue. There is no great difference between this and the former, for which reason this may probably be the hen, as *Edwards* thinks.

Linnaeus mentions one, that perhaps may be the cock of the Red *China* Pheasant, and he observes that it is of the size of the common sort of Cocks, with a yellow crest on the head. The bill is short, and there is a space about the eyes without feathers; the neck is yellowish; the breast, fore-part of the neck, and belly, are as red as scarlet; but the shoulders are of a bright green, bordered with black, and the back is yellow. The rump is adorned with long, scarlet-coloured feathers, which hang on each side the tail; but the thighs are of a reddish rusty colour; the first feathers
of

of the wings are brown, and the second blue on the outside

The **BRASILIAN PHEASANT**, called *JACUPEMA* by *Marcgrave*, is a little less than a common Hen; but the tail is broad, and a foot in length; the legs are also long. The neck is about seven inches in length, and the body, from the neck to the rump, is nine inches. The plumage is chiefly black, with a little mixture of brown and white. It can erect the black feathers on the head, in the form of a crest, which are encompassed with other white ones. The throat, under the head, for an inch and a half in length, is naked, and covered with a red skin. The lower part of the body, and the latter part of the wings halfway, are covered with a mixture of white and black feathers; and the upper part of the legs and tail are black. The feet are of a fine red; and it takes its name from its cry, which is *Jacu Jacu*. This bird is easily tamed, and its flesh is very good eating.

Tertre says, there is a bird called a **PHEASANT**, in the *Caribbee* islands, which is very beautiful, and as large as a Capon; but is higher mounted on the legs, and has the feet of a Peacock. The neck is much longer than that of a Cock, and the bill and head nearly resemble those of a Crow. All the feathers on the neck and breast are of a shining blue, and have as agreeable a look as those of Peacocks. All the back is of a brownish grey. The wings and tail, which is pretty short, are wholly black.

When this bird is tamed, it becomes master of the rest of the fowls, driving away the Turkey-cocks, and other poultry, with its bill, and sometimes kills them. They are likewise not afraid of dogs, for they sometimes will fall upon them, and make them run away howling. We have an instance of one that could not endure to see a negroe; for it would continually peck his legs and feet, so as often to fetch blood. The flesh is as good as that of the *European* Pheasants; and it has a particular cry, pronouncing the word *Caracara* very distinctly.

The

The COXOLITLI is of the size of a Peacock, and of a brownish colour. It differs from the Jacupema, and yet seems to be a bird of the same species.

The COMMON PARTRIDGE, is in length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the claws, fourteen inches and a quarter; and twelve and three quarters to the end of the tail; and the breadth is twenty when the wings are extended. The bill is brown at first, but afterwards grows whitish with age, and the iris of the eyes is yellowish; the breast is marked with a reddish semicircular spot, in the form of a horse-shoe in the male, but there is none in the female; the former weighs fourteen ounces and a quarter, and the latter thirteen ounces and a half. There are red excrescences below the eyes; the chin and sides of the head are of a saffron-colour at first, but afterwards of a bluish ash-colour, with black transverse lines as far as the mark of the horse-shoe; and under it it changes to a dirty grey or yellow. The longest feathers of the sides have white shafts, adorned with a large, red, transverse spot. The upper part of the body is variegated with red, ash-colour, and black. There are twenty-three great feathers on each wing, of which the first are brown, with reddish or whitish yellow spots; but they are covered with the innermost feathers, and the longest on the shoulders, that have whitish yellow shafts. The tail is three inches and a half long, and consists of twelve feathers, of which the four middlemost are of the colour of the body, and the remaining seven on each side are of a dirty yellow, and ash-coloured at the points. The legs are naked under the joints, and there is no sign of a spur; the feet are greenish, but grow whitish with age; and the toes are tied together with a membrane, as in Heath-cocks. The crop is large, and the stomach or gizzard is musculous; these birds have a gall-bladder: They feed upon ants, and their eggs, as well as upon corn and its green leaves; and in winter they eat the leaves of wheat; but then the flesh is not in such great esteem in summer as in autumn, when they feed upon corn.

Partridges cannot fly very high, nor do they continue long in their flight, on account of the weight of their



*Ring Tailed
Hawk 28.*



*Painted Finch
453*



*Mountain Partridge
163*



their bodies, and the shortness of their wings. In winter they fly in flocks, for their young, which are fifteen or sixteen, generally keep with the old ones; but in the spring they fly by pairs.

Partridges are of a very hot nature, and in the spring the cocks fight with each other on account of the hens. They are fond of rolling in the dust, and are of a very fine smell. They are to be met with in most parts of *Europe*, and they are taken in nets, or killed with guns. They delight in places where there are domestick animals, such as horses, oxen, deer and goats. The young, as soon as they are hatched run after the hen, which teaches them to get their living, and covers them with her wings, like a domestick fowl. In spring and summer the testicles of the male are large, but in winter they are hardly visible. Partridges, properly speaking, make no nest; for they are contented to lay their eggs on the ground, where they find a little straw or hay. The eggs have a pretty hard shell, of a greyish colour, with a yellowish cast. This kind never perches upon trees, whereas those that are red do, which often prevents their being taken. The flesh of a Partridge is every where in high esteem for its delicate taste, and more especially when young; for the flesh of an old Partridge is hard, dry, and does not easily digest. Some affirm, that roasted Partridges, eaten with the juice of *Seville* oranges, are good for loosenesses, preceding a relaxation of the guts; and the blood and gall heal wounds and ulcers in the eyes. The feathers, when burnt under the nose, are good to bring persons out of fits.

The MOUNTAIN PARTRIDGE of *Hernandez*, called *Ococolin*, is larger than ours, and has the bill and feet of a bright red colour. The whole body is covered with a mixture of brown, pale, and dusky yellow. The wings underneath are of an ash-colour, but above they are speckled with tawney, white, and yellow spots, as also on the head and neck.

The MOUNTAIN PARTRIDGE of *Jamaica*, is in length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, ten inches, and the breadth, when the wings are extended,

tended, is sixteen. The bill is like a Pigeon's, the head is small, and the tail is two inches long. The upper part of the body is of a reddish purple colour, but the lower part is lighter, and it is whitish under the belly. The iris of the eyes is yellow, and the eyelids are of a beautiful red. The legs and feet are two inches long, and red like those of Pigeons. It is found among the mountains, and feeds upon berries. It builds its nest in low trees, with twigs placed transversely, and lined with hair and cotton, for the better preservation of the eggs, and that the young may have a soft bed.

The HUDSONS-BAY PARTRIDGE is not unlike those in *England*, as to the shape of the head, but their bills are rather more snubbed and short. Over the eyes there are small red combs, and the make of the body is much like that of a Pigeon, but a great deal larger. Their legs are muffled, and they feed, when the snow is on the ground, on the buds of poplar. They run like an *English* Partridge, and in the winter season there are flocks of them seen together. In the summer they are pretty much of the colour of our Partridges; but they moult their brown feathers when the winter comes on, and have in their stead those that are white, only the larger tail-feathers are tipped with black. Their white feathers, except the pinion feathers, and the large ones of the tail are double, having one growing under the other: That under is less than the other, and more soft and downy; consequently in the winter they may be said to have double the number of small feathers to what they have in summer. They moult these white feathers in the spring, and resume the brown against the summer season, which are all single.

The WHITE PARTRIDGE of the ALPS, is of the size and shape of a House-Pigeon, or somewhat larger, and it weighs fourteen ounces. It is about a foot and three inches long, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, and, when the wings are extended, it is one foot ten inches broad. The bill is short, black, and like that of a Hen, but the upper part is the longest, and hangs a little over the lower: The nostrils are covered.

covered with small feathers, and above each eye, in the room of eye-brows, there is a wart in the shape of a half-moon, of a vermillion colour, and without feathers. The male may be distinguished from the female by a black streak, which begins at the upper part of the bill of the former, passing beyond the eyes, and terminating below the ears. All the rest of the body is very white, except the tail. There are twenty-four large feathers in each wing, and the tail is above a palm in length, consisting of sixteen feathers, the two middlemost of which are white, as well as the external web of the last feather on each side: All the rest of the feathers are of a blackish ash-colour, except at the points, which are white. The legs are covered with feathers, of a soft texture, to the very end of the toes, which is the reason why it is called by some the Hare-footed Partridge. The claws are very long, like those of a hare, and of the colour of lead. The hinder toe is very small, with a large crooked claw. These Partridges are seen on the *Alps*, which are covered with snow the greatest part of the year.

The PARTRIDGE of DAMASCUS, is less than the common Partridge, and the bill is larger; but in other things they are pretty much alike.

The BRASILIAN PARTRIDGE, called Iambu by *Pis.*, is of two kinds; The first is less than ours, but the other is much of the same size. The feathers throughout the whole body are of a dark brown, but mixed and spotted with yellow.

The RED PARTRIDGE of *Aldrovandus*, is the GREATER RED PARTRIDGE of *Bellonius*; and it is twice as large as those of our country; for it is of the bigness of a middle sized Hen. It has a red bill and legs, and is spotted on the breast and sides like ours; but the head, neck, breast, and rump are chiefly of an ash-colour. The cheeks, under the eyes, as far as the middle of the throat, are white, only at the corner of the lower chap, there is a small red spot, with a black ring round the white space, which begins at the nostrils, and proceeds over the eyes. The region of the crop is of an ash-colour, but the breast below it is of a reddish yellow.

This

This bird is a stranger in *England*, but is to be met with in the islands of *Jersey* and *Guernsey*, on the coast of *Normandy*; but then this is of a lesser sort, and is a mild bird, and easily tamed, and they build their nests in open places, in the month of *May*, without cover or shelter; at least, in the islands of the *Archipelago*, where they are in great plenty. *Tournefort* says, there are so many of them in the island of *Nansio*, that the Peasants are obliged to destroy their eggs in order to preserve their corn; and that the number of them generally amounts to ten or twelve thousand: However we are not very certain that this is exactly the same as that now described.

Tertre affirms, that there are three sorts of Partridges in the *Caribbee* islands, namely red, black and grey. However, tho' they are called Partridges by the inhabitants, he rather takes them to be a sort of Turtles: He says their flesh is not so tender as those of *France*, and that they have strait bills, and perch upon trees. They lay but two eggs at a time, and the young, when they are hatched, do not leave their nests, in the manner of Partridges, but are fed there by the old ones. *Lawson* observes, that the Partridges of *Carolina* are often taken upon trees, and have a whistle or call quite different from those in *England*. They are a very beautiful bird, but are great destroyers of Peas in the plantations. They are feathered much like those in *Europe*, only the cock wants the horse-shoe on the breast; but it has a semicircle over each eye. They are less than the *English* Partridges, but are much finer eating.

Labat assures us, that there are two sorts of Partridges about the island of *Cayenne* in *South America*, like those of *Europe*, with red or grey legs; but they are much larger, and perch upon trees.

The QUAIL, in *Latin* COTURNIX, is of the same shape and colour of a Partridge, and does not differ much from it; but is twice as small, being only seven inches in length from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail; but is fourteen inches broad, when the wings are extended. The bill, from the tip to the corners of the mouth, is near

an inch long, and is of a shape more flat than that of other birds of the same kind; the lower chap is black, and the upper whitish, inclining to brown, and pointed at the end. The iris of the eyes is hazel, and there is a twinkling membrane: The belly and breast are of a dirty white, inclining to yellow, with a reddish mixture on the breast. There is a large long blackish streak, that runs downwards, under the lower jaw, and a whitish line above the eyes, and on the middle of the head: The head is black, but in such a manner that the fringes of the feathers are reddish, or ash-coloured, The middle part below the neck, and all the feathers that cover the back, are marked with a whitish line, and the rest of the feathers are variegated with black, and a reddish ash-colour. Under the wings there is a long streak, that is white in the middle, and red on the borders, with a mixture of black. The great wing feathers are brown, variegated with transverse bright red lines, and the small rows of feathers on each wing are reddish. The tail is not quite two inches long, and consists of twelve blackish feathers, crossed with lines of bright red. The feet are pale, and covered with a skin divided into scales, or rather rings; the bottoms of the feet are yellow, and the external toes are tied together, by a membrane, to that in the middle, as far as the first joint. There is a gall-bladder, and testicles considerably large in proportion to the body; the stomach or gizzard is musculous, and above it the gullet is dilated, in the manner of a crop, and it is glandulous on the fore part. They are birds of passage, for they cannot bear cold countries; for which reason, towards the approach of winter, they fly into hot countries, and have been seen crossing the *Mediterranean* in autumn and spring: Sometimes they are so tired as to alight into a ship, and have been taken by the sailors. Many have thought, that they hide themselves in the winter, but this is a mistake. They begin their flight in the night, rising up by pairs, for fear of birds of prey.

The Quail builds its nest in the ground, and is very fat in the summer time: It flies very low, and keeps
its

its feet hanging like water-fowls; and they can run extremely fast. They feed upon corn; and those that take them use a sort of a call termed a Quail-pipe, that they may catch them more easily: However they are sometimes taken in nets by the assistance of a setting-dog.

The INDIAN QUAIL of *Bontius*, is easily tamed, and kept in the manner of common fowls: It is of the size of a Pigeon, and resembles a Quail in colour, but the bill is a little longer. Its note may be heard by intervals, much in the same manner as that of a common Quail; but it is quite different, being more like that of a Bittern. It is of a very cold nature, and yet the cocks are greatly addicted to fighting like those of common fowls.

A Quail contains a great deal of volatile salt and oil, and the flesh has a very delicate taste, especially when it is young, and well fed. It is very nourishing, and agrees with all constitutions, provided it be eaten with moderation. It is of no use in medicine, except to make emollient broths, and to keep the body open; though some pretend the fat will take away spots of the eyes.

The ARABIAN QUAIL is no where else to be found but in *Arabia Felix*, and it is called by the inhabitants SALEVA. It is pretended that these birds have no bones, and that every part of them is eaten; but this must needs be a mistake. Dr. *Herbelot* adds, that this bird is particular to that part of *Arabia* called *Yemen*, and that it is bigger than a Sparrow and less than a Pigeon. He affirms, that the bones and tendons are so small and tender, that this bird is eaten whole, which is much more probable than the former account. It has a very agreeable song.

The KING of QUAILS weighs about five ounces, and is thirteen or fourteen inches long, from the end of the bill to the extremity of the claws, and eleven inches to the end of the tail. It is a foot and a half broad when the wings are extended; and the bill is an inch and a half long. The bottom of the breast and belly are white, and on the head there are two black streaks;

streaks; the middle of the feathers is of the same colour, but the upper part of the bill is whitish. The legs are without feathers below the knee; and it is said that this bird is a guide to the other Quails. It is seldom seen in *England*, but seems to be the same bird as the Rail.

The *BENGAL QUAIL*, is a little bigger than the *European*, and the bill is of an ash-colour, but the corners of the mouth are red, and the nostrils are large and oblong. The iris of the eyes is white, and the top of the head black; but under it there is a yellow space, beyond which there is a black bar that runs from the corners of the mouth round the back-part of the head: Below this there is a white space, and the colour of the breast, belly, and thighs is yellowish; but that part near the tail is spotted with red. The hind-part of the head, the back, and the feathers that cover the wings are of a yellowish green; except a part of it which is of a bluish green; and the quill-feathers are black. The legs and feet are of an orange-colour, with claws of a dark dirty red.

The *CHINESE QUAIL* has a black bill, and the fore-part of the head, breast, sides, and insides of the wings, are of a bluish ash-colour. The belly, thighs, and covert-feathers beneath the tail, are of a dark reddish orange; and there is a dusky white line runs along the middle of the belly. The sides of the breast are spotted with black, and on the throat, under the bill, there is a black spot, surrounded with white, or rather a space like a half-moon, and without that a black line, which runs from each corner of the mouth. These lines join in a black list on the fore-part of the neck; and the hinder part of the head and neck, with the back, wings, and covert feathers of the tail, are brown. The middle-part of the feathers on the back and rump is of a light brown, or orange-colour, with black lines on each side, and some powdering of black in the intermediate spaces. The wing-feathers are also irregularly barred with transverse dusky lines; but the legs and feet are like those of the common Quail, of a bright yellow orange-colour.

This Quail differs from ours in being not above half the size, in the black marks on its throat, and in the redness of its under side. It was brought alive from *China*, where they are said to be brought up tame, and they are fought in the same manner, as *English* Cocks; the *Chinese* will lay great sums of money on their heads.

The DAKER-HEN, or RAIL, weighs about four ounces and a half, and its length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail is eleven inches and a half; but to the end of the claws fifteen inches. The breadth is nineteen inches when the wings are extended; and the body is narrow, or compressed sideways like that of Water-hens, The breast and belly are white, and on the head there are two broad black lines, and likewise a white line, that runs from the shoulders, as in the Moor-hen. The back is black, with a mixture of reddish ash-colour, and the lesser rows of the wing-feathers are of a deep yellow, as also the borders of the prime feathers. The tail is two inches long, and the bill is less than that of a water-fowl, but bigger than a Quail's. The legs and feet are long, and between a saffron-colour and green. It resembles a Quail in many respects, and is said to keep company with one sort of them. It is a very uncommon bird in *England*; However there are some in *Northumberland* and *Yorkshire*; but in *Ireland* it is very common.



C H A P. XXII.

Of BIRDS of the gallinaceous kind, that want the binder Toe.

THE BUSTARD is three feet in length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the claws; but is not next in size to an Ostrich, as some authors have asserted. The neck is a foot-long, and the legs a foot and a half. The wings are no longer than the legs, when shut,

The Cormorant

344



The Indian Cock

142.



The Bustard

170





shut, but they are four feet in length, if extended, which however are not proportionable to the rest of the body; for which reason they cannot fly but with great difficulty. The plumage is of different colours, for the belly, thighs, the under part of the tail, and the upper part of the wings are white; but the fore-part of the neck, head, and middle of the top of the wings, are of a greyish ash-colour. The hinder part of the neck, the back, the upper part of the wings above, as well as the upper part of the tail, are red, and crossed with black spots, which are long, unequal, and broken. The extremities of the wings are of a greyish brown; and all the feathers in general, except the great ones at the end of the wings, have a down near the skin, of a very lively red, inclining to the colour of a rose. The bill is grey, but a little more dark than the plumage of the head. It is three inches long from the eye to the tip, and is nearly of the same shape as a Turkey-cock's. The lower part of the leg is covered with small scales, with six angles; and the toes are covered above with long narrow scales. They are all of a grey colour, and covered with a skin, which rises like the slough of a serpent. In the room of the hinder claw there is callosity, of the size of a small nut. The largest of the toes are two inches three quarters in length, and they are furnished with large claws, tho' short, and a little crooked. But what is most remarkable of all, they are convex as well below as above.

This bird is bred in several parts of *Europe*, and particularly in *England*, especially on *Salisbury-Plain*, *Newmarket*, and *Roydon-Heaths*, in *Cambridgeshire* and *Suffolk*; for it delights in large open places. The flesh is in high esteem, and perhaps the more so, because it is not very easy to come at

There are also *Bustards* in *France*, which frequent large open plains, particularly near *Chalons*, where, in the winter-time, there are great numbers of them seen together. There is always one placed as a sentinel, at some distance from the flock, which gives notice to the rest of any danger. They raise themselves from the ground with great difficulty; for they run some-

times a good way, beating their wings before they fly. They take them with a hook, baited with an apple or flesh. Sometimes fowlers shoot them as they lie concealed behind some eminence, or on a load of straw; others take them with greyhounds, which often catch them before they are able to rise. They make their nests upon the ground, after hollowing it a little, and they lay only two eggs at a time. They lay but once a year, and the eggs are as big as those of a swan, and white, with reddish spots at the large end. The time of laying is in *May* or *June*, and they sit five weeks upon their eggs. They feed upon frogs, mice, small birds, and different kinds of insects. They live about fifteen years, and they have a cry like that of a crow.

With regard to the anatomy, the liver is very large, it having been found in some five inches long; the substance is firm, and the colour is of a fine red. The gall-bladder is hid under the right lobe, and is only connected to the liver by its neck; it is two inches and a half long, and an inch broad, and the shape is oval. The cystic duct in some is short, and inserted in the upper part of the jejunum; but in others it is longer, because it sometimes proceeds from the upper part of the gall-bladder, near its neck. The hepatic duct proceeds nearly from the neck of the gall-bladder, and is inserted into the jejunum, two inches lower than the cystic. The substance of the spleen is soft, and of a reddish brown; and it is shaped like the kidney of quadrupedes: It is five-tenths of an inch in length, and half an inch in breadth. The pancreas is hard, and of a palish red; but it is very small at the tail, and very thick at the head, from whence the duct proceeds, which is not half an inch long. It is inserted near the cystic duct, and they had all a distinct entrance. There is no crop, but the gullet is a little enlarged before it joins the gizzard; this last is about four inches long, and three broad; and it appears, before it is open, like that of a domestick fowl; however the fleshy part is very thin, it being not above one twelfth of an inch in thickness. The guts are
four

four feet long, without reckoning the two blind guts, of which that on the right side is a foot in length, and that on the left eleven inches. About an inch from the vent the gut is contracted, and afterwards is dilated to a bag big enough to hold an egg. The two ureters are inserted into this bag. The kidneys are three inches long, and are cut deeply into three lobes, as is common in other birds. Each testicle is half an inch long, and the sixth part of an inch broad, it being in shape like an almond. The tongue is fleshy on the outside, and within there is a gristle connected to the base of the os hyoides. The sides are full of a sort of prickles, of a substance between a membrane and a gristle. The heart is two inches and a half broad, and the flesh of the right ventricle is almost half an inch thick towards the base. The globe of the eye is three quarters of an inch in diameter, and the crystalline humour a quarter. The fat is only used in medicine, and some say it will strengthen the nerves, and ease the pain of the piles.

The INDIAN BUSTARD is about twenty inches in length, and is a slimmer bird in proportion than any other of this kind. The bill is longer than those of our *English* Bustards, and of a whitish colour. The eyes are large, the iris hazel-coloured, and the eyelids of an ash colour. The sides of the head, all round the eyes, are of a bright brown, but the top of the head, and the whole neck, are covered with black feathers, hanging a little loose, with narrow points. The back, rump, and tail are of a bright brown; and the feathers on the back are black in the middle, with a small powdering of the same colour in the brown parts. The tail has transverse black bars, with the like powdering on the intermediate brown ones. From the upper part of the back, the brown spotted with black passes quite round the lower part of the neck before; and all the covert feathers of the wings are white, except that the smaller feathers about the joint or bend are edged with black. The quills, or greater wing-feathers nearest the back, are brownish, with black spots, and the middle quills are white, with

transverse bars and powderings of black. The greater or outward quills are white on their outer webs, and the tips gradually become of a dark ash-colour. The whole under-side, from the brown transverse bar on the breast to the covert feathers under the tail, is covered with black feathers. The legs are long, and the toes short in proportion, being void of feathers, a pretty way above the knees. The toes are only three, all standing forward, as in other birds of this kind; and they are covered with scales of a white colour; but the claws are dusky.

This bird is a native of *Bengal* in the *East-Indies*, where it is called a *CHURGE*. We have hitherto had no account of this bird, except from Mr. *Edwards*, who took it from a drawing in the possession of Doctor *Mead*, who procured it to be done by a gentleman residing in that country.

The *LITTLE BUSTARD* is about the bigness of a Pheasant; and is called, by *Willoughby*, and others, a *FIELD-DUCK*. The bill is of a flesh-colour, where it joins to the head, and is black at the point; the top and sides of the head, the hinder part of the neck, the back, and covert feathers on the wings are brown, with broken irregular spots and marks of black. The throat, just beneath the bill, is white, and the fore-part of the neck is of a lightish brown, with a dusky mixture. The covert feathers within-side the wings, and the ridges of the wings are white; and the outer quills are white at their bottoms, their tips being black. Those next to them are white, with a small mixture of black, and the inner quills next the back are brown, with transverse black spots like the back itself. The breast and sides are white, with black spots, and the belly and thighs are entirely white. The rump, and covert feathers under the tail are white, with a little mixture of black. The tail-feathers are brown, powdered with small different spots, and barred with transverse black lines. The down under the feathers is of a rose-colour, as in the greater Bustard, and the legs are bare of feathers a little above the knees. It has only three toes, all of which stand forwards, and the legs

legs and feet are covered with scales of a dusky yellow. The toes are a little connected by a skin, which joins them at the bottom. This bird was taken in *Cornwall*, and shewn before the Royal Society at *London*, in 1751. None of them knew what bird it was, till they sent for Mr. *Edwards*, who told them its name. It was not known before that this bird was a native of *England*, for former authors have confined it to *France*. Mr. *Ray* has made the same mistake as *Willoughby*, for he calls it *ANAS CAMPESTRIS*, that is, the *FIELD-DUCK*; though he places it among the *Bustard-kind*.

The *FRENCH FIELD-DUCK*, is so called because it flies near the ground, as a Duck does near the water. It is as large as a Pheasant, but the head is like that of a Quail, and the bill like that of a Hen. These birds are caught like Partridges, and they fly near the ground very swiftly, for about two or three hundred paces, and then light; they likewise run so swiftly that a man cannot overtake them. It has three toes on each foot, like a Bustard, and the head, back, and wings are of a brownish yellow colour, variegated with black and white. The breast, belly, and thighs are whitish, and the legs and feet of an ash-colour. The flesh is in as high esteem as that of a Pheasant, and it feeds upon corn and insects.



C H A P. XXIII.

Of the several sorts of PIGEONS.

THE distinguishing marks of the Pigeon kind, are the shape of the body, which is like that of a Cuckow; short legs; long wings; swift flying; a strait, narrow, longish bill, and a mournful cry. It lays only two eggs at a time, and breeds often in a year: It feeds its young with food that it throws up out of its crop, which is a wise design of nature.

it being there macerated and softened that it may be more easily digested by their young; for Pigeons feed upon corn, pulse, and seeds of the hard sort. Likewise the feet of Pigeons, at least as far as has been hitherto observed, are all red, except some in many distant parts of the world. The male and female take their turns in hatching the eggs.

The COMMON PIGEON, or DOVE, weighs about thirteen ounces, and is from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail thirteen inches long, and the wings, when extended, are twenty-six inches broad. The bill is slender, pointed, longish, soft, and, as it were, mealy above the nostrils; but the other part is brown. The tongue is neither hard nor cloven, but sharp and soft, and the iris of the eye is of a yellowish red; the fore-part of the legs is covered with feathers, as far as the toes, and the feet and toes are red, with black nails. The head is of a bluish ash-colour, and the neck is adorned with variable shining feathers: The part over the crop is reddish, but the rest of the breast and belly are of an ash-colour: The lower part of the back, a little above the rump is white, but ash-coloured near the shoulders; the rest is black, with a few shades of ash-colour. There are twenty-three large feathers in each wing, of which the outermost are brown, and the others blackish at first sight. The feathers that cover the first ten large ones of the wings are of a darkish ash-colour, and the points of the rest, almost as far as the body, have their inward webs near the shaft ash-coloured; but the outermost are black. The under part of the wings, towards the roots of the great feathers, are very white; and the tail consists of twelve feathers, four inches and a half long; but those in the middle are a little longer than the rest, and the tops of all are black: The two outermost below are black, and white on the external side of the shaft; the rest are all ash-coloured, but a little darker above. The crop is large, and the intestinal appendages are very short, for they are scarce a quarter of an inch long. The female may be known from the male by having a shriller cry.

Pigeons dung is excellent to manure land, and may be laid upon the ground at all times of the year. They lay, as was observed, in general only two white eggs at a time, one of which produces a male, and the other a female; though this rule does not always hold. The females sit on the eggs fifteen compleat days, and afterwards from three or four o'clock in the afternoon till nine or ten the next morning; and then the male takes her place, and sits till four in the afternoon, while the female seeks for food, and rests herself; and thus they go on till the young ones are hatched.

The young Pigeons when they are hatched, require no food for three or four days; but the female keeps them warm all that time, leaving them only a little while to seek for food. After this they are fed eight or ten days with half-digested aliment, out of the crops of the old ones, and this is done two or three times a day. Then they begin to give them more solid nourishment, in proportion to their strength. They feed upon several sorts of grain, but are particularly fond of peas and vetches. Those that have Pigeon-houses need only find provisions for them while the ground is covered with snow, for at other times they can get their own living. They fly very swiftly, and more especially when they are pursued by Hawks or Kites. They have a piercing sight, and can hear at a great distance.

The flesh of Pigeons contains a great deal of oil and volatile salt, and is in common use as aliment, especially when young; for it is then tender, juicy, easy of digestion, and yields good nourishment. As for the medicinal use, sometimes Pigeons are opened alive, and applied to the head, in disorders of the brain, as also to the feet in malignant fevers, with ravings, to make a revulsion from the head. They have also done good when applied to the side, in a Pleurisy; however this practice is much neglected by the moderns. Pigeons blood, while warm, is said to mitigate sharp humours in the eyes, and to heal their wounds newly made. Pigeons dung contains a great deal of nitre, and it is said to be hot, discutient, and resolvent:

Some have given it in the dropfy, and fits of the gravel; but then it must be calcined, made into a lye with water, and given as common drink. Some again give it in substance, in the same disorders, from one to two scruples. When it is applied outwardly to the skin for some time, it burns it, or rather makes it red.

The GREATER DOMESTICK PIGEON is called a RUNT, and does not less vary in its feathers than the common sort. They also differ in magnitude, for the largest sort almost equals the size of a Pullet, and fly very slowly, but the lesser are more active, and fly more swiftly.

The CROPPERS are noted for filling their crop with wind in a strange manner, insomuch that it becomes bigger than all the rest of the body.

The BROAD-TAILED SHAKERS are so called from having their head and neck continually in motion; for they are always moving it backwards and forwards, or rather different ways: Likewise the number of the tail-feathers are not less than twenty six, and when they walk they carry their tails upright, like Hens. There is another sort of these birds called NARROW-TAILED SHAKERS.

The CARRIERS are about the size of a common PIGEON, or rather less, and their colour is of a dark blue inclining to black. They have eyes like a Hawk, with a broad circle round them, consisting of a white, naked, warty, branny skin. The upper chap of the bill is covered with the same sort of fungous skin, which reaches from the head beyond the middle. The use of these is to carry letters from place to place; for when one of these Pigeons is in the possession of a person who is to send a letter to the place where it was bred, he lets it fly, and it will immediately return home, tho' never so far distant. This used to be a great practice in Syria; for when any ship arrived at Scanderoon, they immediately let one of these Pigeons fly with a letter, which returned to Aleppo, where it was bred; by which means the merchants had notice of the coming of the ship: However this practice is laid aside of late, but for what reason is very hard to say.

The JACOBINE PIGEONS, by some called CAPPERS, because they have a tuft of feathers on the back-part of the head, which turns towards the neck like a Monks cap, or cowl. The bill is short, and the iris of the eyes of a pearl-colour.

The TURBITS have a very short bill, and about as thick as that of a Redstart; and the top of the head is flat; likewise the feathers on both sides the breast are turned backwards.

The SMITERS make a noise with their wings when they fly like the striking of two pieces of board together.

The BARBARY PIGEON is as small as a Jacobine Pigeon, and is of a dark colour, inclining to black; the beak is red, as well as the legs and feet, and there is a small fleshy circle round the eyes, which are of a very lively colour. There is also a tuft of feathers rising from the back-part of the neck over the top of the head. Some of this kind are feathered on the legs and feet, but others not; and there is some difference likewise in the colour; but those that are blackish are most valued.

The PICUI PINIMA is a sort of wild Pigeon of *Brazil*, not much bigger than a Lark. The bill is like those of common Pigeons, and the colour is brown; the eyes are black, with a gold-coloured iris, and the head, the top of the neck, the sides, the back, and the wing-feathers are all of an ash-colour, and are very long. The tail is longish, and of a brownish ash-colour, only there are some white, and black about the middle; those on the belly are white, with brown edges, and the legs and feet are of the same colour. The flesh is very fat and excellent.

The TUMBLERS are a small sort of Pigeons and of divers colours; they have strange sort of motions when they fly, turning themselves in the air like a ball when it is thrown up.

The HELMETS have the head, tail, and prime-feathers of the wing of a distinct colour from the rest of the body.

The LIGHT-HORSEMEN are a bastard sort of Pigeons, between a Cropper and a Carrier; info-
much

much that they partake of both their natures, as appears from their warty bills, and blowing up their crops.

The BASTARD-BILLS are larger than Barbary Pigeons, but they have a short bill, and red eyes.

The TURNERS are so called from a tuft which hangs backward from the top of the head, and which parts like a horse's mane, and this distinguishes them from all other sorts.

The FINNIKINS are like the former, but less.

The MAWMETS are remarkable for their large eyes, but in other respects they are like Barbary Pigeons.

The SPOTS, are so called from a spot over the bill, which is of the same colour as the tail; and the body and wings are white.

The TURTLE-DOVE is about twelve inches in length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, and the breadth, when the wings are spread, is twenty-two inches. The bill is an inch long, of a dusky blue, and the tail is four inches and a half in length. The iris of the eyes is between red and yellow, and there is a circle of naked red skin round the eyes. The head and back are of a bluish ash-colour, as in the common Pigeon; but the shoulders and rump are of a dirty red. The breast and belly are white, the throat of a claret-colour, and the wings and tail reddish, ash-coloured, and white; the feet are likewise red, and the claws black. About the neck there is a ring of beautiful feathers, whitish at the point.

The large external feathers of the wings are brown, those in the middle of an ash-colour, and the innermost red on the edges; the feathers of the second row are ash-coloured, and those of the least black; the tail consists of ten feathers, of which the outermost on each side is white, as well as the external webs near the shaft; for the innermost are of a blackish ash-colour; but in the following the white decreases gradually, till it entirely disappears on the two in the middle. The whole tail is four inches and three quarters long; the testicles are large, and an inch long; the guts are
twenty-

twenty-six inches in length, but the appendages are very short. The crop is large, and the stomach or gizzard muscular; and the gullet above the stomach is dilated into a glandulous bag.

They are birds of passage, and there are few or none remain in northern countries, unless they are kept in aviaries, or in cages. Some pretend they lay their eggs twice a year, and if so it must be once with us and once in the hotter countries, for they breed here in summer. They fly in flocks when they come to us, as well as when they return back, and they delight in open, mountainous, sandy countries; they alight upon trees, and make their nests with small sticks, and lay two white eggs at a time; but they sometimes come into gardens and orchards in quest of food for their young ones. They feed upon all sorts of grain, but are fondest of millet seed. They are so fond of their mates that when one dies the other lives in a solitary manner ever afterwards; at least it is the common opinion; but some will not allow it to be true.

The flesh is accounted good aliment, very nourishing, and easy of digestion; and therefore it agrees with all constitutions. The medicinal uses are the same as those of the Pigeon, but some recommend it as a specific in the bloody flux; but what can the dose of six grains of the extract do, when the flesh itself may be eaten very freely. The fat is resolvent and emollient, and is recommended to strengthen the nerves, and against the gout and rheumatism, applied as a liniment.

The INDIAN TURTLE of *Aldrovandus*: The female is entirely white, except the feet, which are red, and the bill, that is black. The male is of a light red, and is of the same size as a common Pigeon; likewise the cry is the same: The iris of the eyes is of a reddish saffron-colour, and there is a narrow black ring round about the neck.

The INDIAN TURTLE of *Hernandez*, called CO-COTZIN, is a little bigger than a Sparrow, and the upper part of the body is all over brown, only the feathers are all edged with black. The fore-part of
the

the wings are partly black, the rest is of dusky colour. The end of the tail is tinged with white and brown promiscuously, and the feathers which cover the lower part of the body are white, ending in black lines. The head is small, and the bill black. The legs and feet are like those of other Doves, but whitish, and they make a noise when flying. It is found in mountainous places, grows very fat, and is good meat, but somewhat drier than the flesh of Quails.

The Small BARBADOES TURTLE is of the size of a Lark, and is very like the former, if not the same bird: Likewise Mr. Ray suspects it not to be different from the wild PIGEON of *Brazil*, named Picuipinima by *Marcgrave*; for it is a little bigger than a Lark, and has a dusky bill like a Pigeon. The iris of the eyes is of a gold-colour, and all the feathers on the upper part of the body are of a darkish ash-colour, with lunated blackish edges. The prime feathers of the wings seem to be red when they are flying; but the tail is of a dusky ash-colour. The feathers on the belly are white, with dusky edges in the shape of a half-moon; the feet also are white.

The WILD PIGEON, of the island of *St. Thomas*, is of the size and shape of ours; but the upper chap of the bill is crooked, and the fore-part is of a bluish white, mixed with yellow, as far as the middle; and the hinder-part is of a blood-colour. The iris of the eyes is blue, and is covered with green feathers in all parts of the body, like a Parrot. The prime feathers of the wings are of a dusky green; as also the extremity of the tail. Under the vent and tail the feathers are yellow; but the legs and feet are of a beautiful saffron colour.

The LIVIA PIGEON of *Gesner* is like the common domestick kind, but a little less. The feathers are every where of an ash-colour, except at the end of the tail where they are blackish. Mr. Ray suspects it to be the same bird as our Rock Pigeon.

The RING-DOVE, called by some a QUEEST, and in the North of *England* a CUSHAT, differs from the Common Pigeon in its size, and in having
white

white spots on both sides the neck. It delights in woody places, and builds its nest upon trees.

The STOCK-DOVE, or WOOD-PIGEON, is larger than a common Pigeon, but the shape of the body is the same; nor is the colour much different; the neck is covered with feathers of a changeable colour, according as they are placed in different lights; they are more glossy than any silk whatever, and sometimes appear to be purple, and sometimes green; the fore-part of the breast and wings are of a purple or claret colour, and on both wings there is a double black spot.

The ROCK-PIGEON is very small, and of an ash-colour. It delights to be among rocks by the sea-side.

The Greatest MOUNTAIN MEXICAN PIGEON, is of the same size as the common, but it is of a purplish colour, with white shoulders, and a red bill and feet.

The MEXICAN PIGEON, called CEHOILOT, is covered with dusky feathers, except on the breast and the extremities of the wings, where they are white or pale. The iris of the eyes is red.

The TLACAHOILOT is a kind of white Pigeon, with a crooked, middle-sized, reddish bill. The lower part of the body and wings are red; but the upper part is blue.

The YACATOPIL, or SPEAR-BILL, is of the size of a wild Pigeon, and has a slender blackish bill, four inches long. The colour, all over the body and wings, is a mixture of white, ash, black, and brown, but lighter underneath.

The NEXTON is of the size of a Pigeon, chiefly of an ash-colour, but the belly and lower part of the neck is white, and the bill and the feet black.

The NEXTOTOTL is a little less than a Pigeon, of an ash-colour above, and white on the belly and neck; but the bill and feet are black.

The OCOTZIMTZCAN is a beautiful bird, of the size of a Pigeon, and has a black bill, two inches long, with a purple head, breast and feet; but the rest of the body is of a greenish yellow. There is another bird of the same name, variegated with white and ash-coloured feathers, and has black feet.

The THANQUIQUIZTOTOTL, or the HIS-SING-

SING-SPARROW, is as big as a Pigeon, and has a thick, sharp, black bill. The iris of the eyes is yellow, and the wings and tail mottled with black and white. There is a black stripe, which runs from the bill to the breast; but the fore-part of the wings are yellow, the feet brown, and the other parts of a pale-colour.

The QUAXOXOCTOTOTL is about the magnitude of a Pigeon, with a large, black, broad bill, crooked at the end; and the rest of the body is of a palish blue, mottled with green and black.

The MOMOT has a bluish head, like that of a Peacock, and the rest of the body is greenish. The iris of the eyes is red, and the bill blackish and crooked, but sharp at the point, and almost three inches long. There is one feather on the tail longer than the rest, though Mr. Ray thinks it can hardly be. These last with foreign names are *Mexican* birds.

The Lesser JAMAICA PIGEON, called the WHITE BELLIED DOVE, is nine inches in length, and sixteen broad. The bill is two thirds of an inch long, and has a double protuberance at the base about the nostrils. The iris of the eyes is white, and the top of the head, as well as the under part of the body, are entirely white, whence it has its name. The upper part the neck is of a changeable colour, which appears sometimes blue and sometimes purple; but the back and wings are of a dusky purple, with a little tincture of red. The tail is blue, with a white line at the end. It is to be met with in *January*, among the savannahs and plain fields, and is accounted good eating.

The RING-TAILED PIGEON of *Jamaica*, is fifteen inches long and twenty broad, and the bill is three quarters of an inch in length, with a double protuberance at the base about the nostrils. The iris of the eyes is red, and the tail four or five inches in length. The body is thick, and the head, neck, and breast are covered with purplish feathers, and the belly with those that are whitish. The upper part of the neck is of a greenish purple, but changeable according to the light in which it is placed, and it shines like silk. The back and tail are of a palish blue, except that part
along

along which there runs a transverse stripe. The wings are of a dusky colour.

The BALD-PATE PIGEON of *Jamaica*, is eleven inches long and eighteen broad, with a bill half an inch in length. The base of this is red, and protuberant; but below the oblong nostrils white. The top of the head in the old Pigeons is white, from whence it has its name. The upper part of the neck is of a changeable blue, and green, and the whole body besides is of a dark blue. *Oviedo* affirms it is common in *Spain*, where it grows to a larger size.

The Least TURTLE, with SPOTTED WINGS, is supposed to be the Least TURTLE of BARBADOES, and is only five inches long and eight broad. The bill is half an inch long, and has fungous warts at the nostrils: It is crooked, and blackish at the point, but yellow at the base, or rather of an orange colour. The iris of the eyes is surrounded with a double circle, of which one is yellow, and the other red. The top of the head is blue, and the back of a light brown; but the wings and tail are darker. The wings are marked with blue and purple spots, and the breast is of a pale purple; but the belly is still paler. They generally sit on the ground, and when they are dispersed, they take short flights like Partridges. They herd together in flocks.

The EAR-DOVE of JAMAICA, is suspected to be the same as our common Turtle: and it has its name from a blackish spot on each side of the neck, somewhat in the shape of an ear.

The WOOD-PIGEONS, or STOCK-DOVES of CAROLINA, are not unlike those in *England*, only they have a longer tail, resembling that of a Parroquet. They are not to be met with among the plantations in the summer time; but in hard winters they make them a visit, and great flocks of them come together: But about an hundred and fifty miles to the westward they may be always found in prodigious numbers, and feed upon small acorns, which grow in plenty in those parts. They are generally very fat, and the flesh is accounted exceeding good.

Catesby takes notice of two sorts of *Carolina* Pigeons, the

the first of which is a bird of Passage, and has a red Iris of the eyes, with a white bill, and the head, and upper part of the neck of a dark blue. The breast, belly and throat are of a pale red, and on the neck above the shoulder, there is a round spot, that shines like gold. The wings are of a dark blue, spotted with black; and the tail is very long and white, only there is a black feather on the top; the belly is red, almost as far as the tail, and the legs and feet are likewise red.

The other sort has a white head, and a white crown, and the end of the bill is of a lead-colour, but the base is purple. The fore-part of the head is white, and the hinder purple; the iris of the eyes is yellow, and the neck is of a changeable green, surrounded with a black ring. The rest of the body is of a deep blue; but the legs and feet are red; the end of the wings, which is about three inches in length, is of a deep brown.

The Pigeons about the *Cape of Good Hope* in *Africa*, according to *Kolben*, are of three sorts, besides the common Pigeon. He calls the first a MOUNTAIN PIGEON, which has greenish feathers, and a red bill and feet.

The second is the BUSH PIGEON, whose neck is covered with greenish feathers; but the rest are white, speckled with a great number of grey spots.

The third is the SEA PIGEON, with black feathers, and a red bill and feet.

Tertre observes, that the Stock-Doves or Wood-Pigeons of the *Caribbee Islands* are birds of Passage, for they never stay long in one place. The reason, as he thinks, is that the corn is ripe in different places at different times. They perch upon the highest trees, where they build their nests twice a year, when they find any grain or fruit proper for them to feed on. They are sometimes found in such vast plenty, that great numbers of them are killed and salted against a less plentiful season. They are as fat, and as well tasted as any Pigeons in *Europe*, except when they feed upon a bitter grain called *Acomas*.

The GREENLAND PIGEON is a bird that resembles

bles the Sea Pie, except in the bill, which is longer, blacker, and flatter on the sides. The eyes are black, with a yellow iris, and on the covert feathers of each wing there is a white spot; but in every other part it is black. There are twenty-seven feathers on each wing, and the legs and feet are of a bright red.

The PORTUGUESE PIGEON is little larger than a common Turtle, and the head, back, breast and belly are of a dusky brown; the bill is black, the iris of the eyes of a saffron-colour, and on the middle of the neck, on each side, there are three black shining feathers, with white points. The feathers of the wings are dusky, and the edges of a deep yellow. At the root of the wings the feathers are black, with white edges, and the tail consists of eleven feathers, of which the outermost have their external webs and their points white. The other feathers are of a dark ash-colour, with white points; but the legs and feet are red, and the claws yellow.

The CHINESE PIGEON is about the size of an *East-Indian* Turtle, with the bill of a bluish ash-colour, and the iris of the eyes of a fine white. The top of the head and the space round the eyes is of an ash-colour; but the sides of the head are yellow. The extremities of the feathers on each side of the neck are red, and there are blue feathers above the rise of the wings. The hinder part of the neck and back are brown, with the extremities of the feathers black; the colour of the feathers on the shoulders is more light, and their ends are variegated with white and black; the first and last covert feathers are black, with the external edges white; the long feathers of the wings are black, with white edges, and the breast and belly are of a fine pale rose colour. The tail consists of twelve feathers, partly dusky and partly bright, and the legs and feet are red, with black claws.



C H A P. XXIV.

Of Birds of the THRUSH Kind.

TH E S E Birds are of a size between Pigeons and Larks, and they have bills of a moderate length and thickness, bending gently downwards; the mouth is yellow on the inside, and the tail long; they feed upon berries and insects promiscuously. There are three kinds, namely, THRUSHES, BLACK-BIRDS, and STARES, or STARLINGS.

The THROSTLE, SONG THRUSH, or MAVIS, weighs about three ounces, and from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, it is nine inches in length; the bill is an inch long, and is of a brown colour, and the tongue appears to be cloven when carefully examined; the mouth is yellow within, the iris of the eyes is hazel, and the colour, and spots on the breast and belly are like those of the following Thrush; that is, the spots are brown or blackish, and the breast yellow. The upper part of the body is brown, or rather of an olive colour, with a mixture of red or yellow on the wings; the small covert feathers of the wings below are of a yellowish red, and the small feathers under the tail are whitish. There are eighteen large quill-feathers on each wing, and the tail is three inches and a quarter long, consisting of twelve feathers; the legs and feet are of a pale brown, and the bottom of the feet yellowish; likewise the last joint of the outer toe is connected to that in the middle: this bird has a gall-bladder, but the stomach, or gizzard, is not so muscular as in other birds of this kind: It feeds upon insects and snails, and continues with us in *England* all the year; and it builds its nest with moss and straw on the outside, but lines it within with mud or clay, and sometimes cow-dung: It generally lays
five

five or six eggs, of a kind of a bluish green colour, and they are sprinkled here and there with black spots. They breed early in the spring, for the young are frequently hatched in the beginning of *April*. It also feeds upon some sort of berries; it sings sweetly in the spring, sitting upon trees, and is a solitary bird; however it seldom builds its nest upon high trees, but rather in hedges. It is somewhat stupid, and may be easily taken.

In *Silesia* they build their nests in forests, on branches of trees, and shrubs in *April* and *May*, and generally lay four eggs. They sometimes repair thither from distant countries; and there are so many of them in the forests and mountains, that they not only serve the inhabitants for present food, but they pickle them in vinegar after they are roasted, in order to preserve them till the following summer; they take them with snares of white horse-hair, baited with berries of the white sorbet tree.

The flesh is in high esteem, it having a delicate taste, and some prefer it to that of all other birds, especially if they are caught in the winter season. It is said to be very nourishing, easy of digestion, and to strengthen the stomach. It agrees very well with all constitutions, and was never observed to produce any bad effect. Some pretend the flesh is good for the epilepsy, let it be dressed how it will; but there can be no great dependance on it as a medicine.

The cock and hen of this kind of Thrush are so like in their feathers, that they cannot be readily distinguished from each other; however when they are full feathered, the colour of the back of the cock is darker than that of the hen, and is more glossy; besides, the spots on the breast and belly seem darker as well as more shining; and in old birds this distinction is more plain: However, the cock may be always known by his fine singing, which he begins in the latter end of summer, when the moulting is over.

The young Thrushes may be taken when they are five or six days old, and they must be kept warm and clean, and fed with raw meat, bread, and bruised hemp-

hemp-feed; the meat must be cut small, the bread a little wetted, and then mixed together; they should be fed every two hours, and the dung should be taken away every time they are fed. When the nest is very foul, take them out, and put them in clean straw; when they are pretty well feathered put them into a large cage, with two or three perches, and dry moss or straw at the bottom: When they are grown up they may be fed with any sort of flesh-meat, either raw, boiled, or roasted, provided it is not salt; or by degrees they may be brought to feed entirely upon bread or hemp-feed; but bread mix'd with flesh is best; they should have water twice a week, to wash themselves, for otherwise they will not thrive.

The GREATER THRUSH, MISSEL-BIRD, or SHRIVE, is not much less than a Magpie, it being the largest of all this kind. The bill and feet are of a brown, inclining to yellow, the claws are black, the neck and belly adorned with black spots, like small scales; and a very few of them are yellow. The back and wings are brown, and the openings of the bill of a pale red, It feeds on the berries of mistletoe, which pass through his body whole according to some, but others deny it, and affirm that he carries these berries from one tree to another with his bill. The flesh is not in great esteem, because it is said to be hard of digestion.

The FIELDFARE, or FELDEFARE, is a bird of passage, and comes over into *England* in the winter: It weighs about four ounces, and is in length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, ten inches and a half, but its breadth, when the wings are extended, is seventeen inches. The bill is an inch long, of a yellowish colour, like a Blackbird's, except at the tip, which is black. The tongue is rough, horny, and channelled in the middle; and the head, neck, and rump are of an ash-colour, but the back is reddish, as well as the shoulders and coverts of the wings. The middle parts of the feathers are black, the throat and upper part of the breast yellow, spotted with black in the middle of each feather; the bottom of the breast
and

and belly are white, being not spotted so much, and the tail is four inches and a half long, of a dark blue or blackish colour; but the tips of the outmost feathers are white. There is a black spot on each side, which reaches from the bill to the eyes; they delight to feed upon berries of all sorts, but chiefly those of Juniper; and the flesh is accounted very good eating, and preferable to that of the Thrush.

The **PIED FELDEFARE** was accidentally shot among a flock of common Feldefares; the bill is yellow the head and neck white, spotted with lead-colour and black, with a yellow spot or space on the fore-part of the neck, and upon which there are several little dark spots and shades. The back is of a darkish brown, but the rump more pale or lead-coloured; the middle of the breast is of a brownish yellow, interspersed with variety of transverse black lines. The quill feathers of the wings are of a dusky colour, with the outmost edges white, as well as the edges of the scapular feathers; with a few white feathers near the upper part next the back. The belly and thighs are white, spotted with black, and the tail and claws are also black; but the legs and feet are of a dusky brown.

The **RED-WING, SWINE-PIPE, or WOOD-THRUSH**, is considerably less than the Feldefare, and its bill is near an inch long, and of a pale dusky colour; the iris of the eyes is hazel, with long yellowish streaks over the upper part. The colour of the upper part of the body is very like the Song-Thrush, but the breast is not quite so much spotted, and the under-side of the covert feathers of the wings and the sides of the body underneath them, are of a more deep red, or orange-colour; and by this they may be distinguished from each other; besides which, it is observable that these fly in flocks, which the Song-Thrush does not; the throat and breast are yellowish, with dusky spots on some of the middle parts of the feathers; but the belly is more pale, inclining to white, and the spots are smaller. The sides of the wings are of a chestnut or reddish colour, with some of their edges and tips white; the tail is upwards of
three

three inches long, and the legs and feet are of a pale-colour. It is a bird of passage, and keeps company with common Feldefares; for they commonly go and come together.

The THRUSH of *Belon*, called MAUVIS by him, is a small bird in comparison of the common Thrush; and is commonly seen in large flocks in the plains of some parts of *France*. It would be like the small Thrush, if it was not less, and more yellowish, with a colour inclining to orange underneath, and chiefly at the joints of the wings; there are also orange spots on each side the neck, but the belly is white; these Thrushes generally feed upon grapes, and do a great deal of mischief in vineyards; for which reason the owners endeavour to destroy as many as they can. Some say they are taken with lime-twigs, in the middle of summer, but this must be a mistake, because they are not to be seen in that season, for it never appears till the time of the vintage in autumn; besides in some years there is not one to be seen. It is supposed they make their nests in *Bohemia*, *Hungary*, and the more northern countries,

The LITORNE is a THRUSH so called by *Belon*, who informs us it is the name given to it by the Peasants: Some have confounded it with the Greater Thrush, but it is not so big, though larger than the Song-Thrush. It is about the size of a Black-bird, and resembles the hen of that kind, only the breast is yellowish, spotted with black, and the belly white; the legs and feet are black, and the top of the head is of an ash-colour, as well as the neck and rump. The back is tawney, and the tail blackish. The six prime-feathers of the wings are much blacker than the rest, which inclines to a red or tawney; the bill is shorter than that of a Blackbird, and is yellow near the head, and on the lower chap; but it is black at the end, and the under parts of the wing are white; this is like the Feldefare of *Ray*, but differs in several particulars, and therefore cannot be the same bird.

The SOLITARY SPARROW, called in *Latin* TURDUS RUBER CYANIO CAPITE, that is, the RED THRUSH

THRUSH WITH A BLUE HEAD, has a neck, back, and wings variegated with blue and red; the breast, the lower belly, and the tail are of a gold-colour, but the bill and feet are black: Mr. *Edwards* takes it to be of the same kind with the Solitary Sparrow of *Al-drovandus*; but *Klein* a sort of a Song-Thrush.

Hasselquist gives a description of it in the Transactions of *Upsal*, and though he places it among Sparrows, he thinks it is of the Thrush kind: This bird, says he, is of the size of a Blackbird, and has the upper chap much longer than the lower; the nostrils are oblong, and placed at the base of the bill; the tongue is membranous, the eyes and the eye-lids black, but the iris is reddish; the tail is half the length of the body, and it has four toes, three before and one behind, and the claws are semi-circular; the general colour is a dark ash. It is found in the islands of the *Archipelago*, where it makes its nest among leaps of stones. It feeds on insects, flesh, and sings very well; and may be taught to whistle any tune. It is sold at a great price at *Constantinople* and *Smyna*. If this description is right, it cannot be the same bird mentioned by Mr. *Edwards*.

The Entirely RED THRUSH, called by some the RED ICTERUS of *Surinam*; Mr. *Edwards* is in doubt whether he should place this bird among the Golden-headed Titmice, the *Virginian* Nightingales, or the *Bohemian* Jays; but Mr. *Klein* affirms it certainly belongs to the Thrush kind.

The GOLDEN-CROWNED THRUSH has a bill of a dusky colour. except at the base of the lower chap, which is of a flesh-colour; the top of the head is of a fine golden colour, and over each eye there is a black line; the hinder-part of the neck, the back, the wings, and the tail, are all of a greenish brown, or olive-colour, but the inner covert of the wings are whitish: The inside of the quills, and under-side of the tail, are of an ash-colour, and the throat, breast and sides are white, with longish black spots down the middle of the feathers. The middle of the belly, thighs, and covert feathers under the tail are white, and the legs

and feet are of the usual make, and of a yellowish brown colour. This bird was taken at sea, as Mr. *Edwards* informs us, in a voyage to *Jamaica*, when the ship was becalmed. It seems to be a bird of passage, and was probably changing its climate when it was taken; this seems to be the more probable, because there are birds of the same kind in *Pennsylvania*. It builds its nest upon the ground, and always chuses the south-side of a hill. It makes its nest like a little oven, and lines it with dry grass, laying five white eggs, spotted with brown. It is the least bird of the Thrush kind yet known.

THE AMERICAN SONG-THRUSH, MOCKING-BIRD, or NIGHTINGALE, is about the size of an *English* Throistle, but longer; they are of a white and grey colour, and are held to be the choristers of *North America*; they sing with a great variety of notes, and perhaps more than any other bird. In *Virginia*, *Carolina*, and other *English* plantations, they are brought up in cages, though they often build their nests near the houses in the fruit-trees; they frequently sit on the chimney-tops in summer, when there is no fire, and sing the whole evening, and most part of the night. They feed upon mulberries, and other berries and fruits, especially the mechoacan berry, which is very common in those parts.

THE JAMAICA THRUSH is seven inches long and ten broad; the bill is an inch in length, strait, roundish, and of an orange-colour, with a black line at the tip; the tail is three inches long, and the upper part of the body is of a dusky colour, and under the chin there is a white spot; the lower part of the neck and breast is lighter, and the belly is white. The legs and feet are of an orange-colour, and it delights in woody mountainous places. The flesh is accounted very good eating.

THE FOX-COLOURED THRUSH continues all the year in *Carolina* and *Virginia*, where it is called the FRENCH MOCKING-BIRD: It is somewhat larger, and of a more clumsy shape than the true Mocking-Bird, neither does it sing so sweetly, though it has a great variety of notes.

The **LITTLE THRUSH** weighs about an ounce and a half, and has only one single note, like the winter note of our Song-Thrush. It abides all the year in *Carolina*, but it is seen only in the thickest woods and swamps. It feeds on holly-berries and haws; and it is of a brown colour, except the neck and breast, and a few whitish streaks.

The **GOLDEN THRUSH** is a bird of passage, and is found in the southern parts of *Europe* in summer. The bill and circles round the eyes are red, but the head, neck, body, thighs, upper and under covert feathers of the tail are of a fine yellow. The upper sides of the wings are black, except the quills and bastard-wings, which are with all light parts, tipp'd with yellow. The inner covert-feathers of the wings are yellow, and the quills are dusky within, but the first are very short. The middle feathers of the tail are black, and the side ones above half-way, with tips of a gold-colour; the legs and feet are of a dusky black.

The **GRENADIER** is an *African* bird, brought from the coast of *Angola*, and has a thick, shortish, dusky, black bill, ending in a point, and the fore-part of the head is black, which colour surrounds the eyes, and reaches as far as the ears on the sides of the head. The hinder-part of the head, and the whole neck all round is of a bright reddish orange, as well as the lower part of the back and rump. The middle of the back, and upper sides of the wings and tail are of a dirty brown, inclining to black, each feather being fringed on the edge with a lighter brown, which towards the tips are wholly dusky. The belly, as far as the legs is black; but the thighs, lower belly, and covert feathers under the tail, are whitish; the legs, feet, and claws are of a whitish flesh-colour. This bird has a very disagreeable note, somewhat like the winding up of a clock.

The **BROWN INDIAN THRUSH**, has a bill much like a common Thrush, of a yellow colour, and the head, whole upper side, neck, back, wings, rump, and tail are of a dusky brown; but the breast, belly,

thighs, and coverts beneath the tail, are of a lightish brown, gradually mixing with a darker brown on the sides of the neck, and upper part of the breast. The feathers of the wings have the edges a little lighter than their middles; and the middle feathers of the tail are longer by an inch than those on the outside. The legs, toes, and claws are yellow. This bird is a native of *Bengal in the East-Indies*.

The YELLOW INDIAN STARLING, has a bill in shape like that of a common Starling, of a reddish brown at the base, growing more dusky towards the point; the iris of the eyes is of a hazel-colour, encircled with yellow, and the pupils are black. The forehead, from the bill to the eyes is of a bright yellow, and round the eyes the feathers are dusky. The top, hinder part, and sides of the head under the eyes, are black, which at last loses itself in the yellow of the forehead. The throat, just below the bill is whitish, and the breast of a light yellow, but the belly, thighs, and coverts are of a deeper yellow, and the throat and breast have long, black, or dusky spots down the shafts of the feathers; the upper side of the neck, back, rump, and coverts on the upper side of the tail, are of a full bright yellow; but the greater quills of the wings are dusky, with yellow edges on their outer webs; all the covert feathers on the upper sides are yellow, with dusky spots in their middles. The middle feathers of the tail are dusky, with a yellow cast, and yellow tips; and the legs and feet are dusky. This bird is a native of *Bengal in the East Indies*.

The BLACK and WHITE INDIAN STARLING, has a sharp pointed bill, pretty thick at the base, bowed a little downward, and of a yellowish orange; the forehead, next the base of the bill above is white, which reaches from the base of the upper chap, all round the eyes, forming a white plat beyond the eye, from which a narrow white line passes from eye to eye round the back part of the head; but the top of the head is black, as well as the throat and neck, with a greenish gloss. The back, rump, wings above, and the

the tail are blackish, but the ridge of the wings next the breast is whitish, and the outer edges of the great quills are of a lighter brown than the other parts. The row of covert feathers next above the quills have white tips; the edge of the outer; and each of the tail is white, and the breast, belly, thighs, and covert feathers beneath the tail are white. A line of brownish white runs on the sides of the upper part of the breast, forming a ring round the lower part of the neck behind; and the legs and feet are of a reddish brown. This bird is a native of *Bengal* in the *East-Indies*.

The *TAMATIA* of *Brasil*, is of the size of a Lark, and is full of black spots, like the Lesser Thrush; the belly is white, and the spots brown, but the throat and neck are yellowish; the bill is long, red, and the upper chap is longer than the lower; but it has no tail: Both the head and bill are very large in proportion: It seems to be a singular and anomalous bird, and is placed here because the spots are like those of a Thrush.

The particular marks of distinction of a Thrush, are an ash-colour on the back, and a spotted breast; the colour of a Blackbird is the same in all parts of the body, and generally very simple, but in most it is blackish.

At the *Cape of Good Hope*, there is a sort of a Thrush, which *Kolben* has not thought proper to describe: It is so called because it delights to feed on the stones of grapes; for which reason they keep about vineyards at the time of the vintage. They make their nests of the same materials and in the same manner as other Thrushes, but in so artificial a manner that the water cannot penetrate them. It is accounted a delicious morsel.

The *STARE*, or *STARLING*, is known by its broad bill, which is flatter than in Thrushes or Blackbirds.

The *BLACK-BIRD*, or *OUZEL*, is about the size of a Fieldfare, and weighs about four ounces; the length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the feet, is nine inches and a half, and to the end of the tail

near eleven inches; the bill is an inch long, and of a yellowish saffron colour; but in the female the point and upper part are blackish; the inside of the mouth is yellow in both, as well as the circumference of the eye-lids. There are twenty-eight large feathers in each wing, of which the fourth is the longest, and the tail is four inches and a half long; it consists of twelve feathers, of equal length, except the last feathers on each side, which are a little longer than the rest; the feet are black, and the outer and hinder toes are equal; the first is joined to the middlemost in its lower part: the whole plumage of the cock is of a coal black, but the hen is of a brown or dark russet colour; however when the male is young he is rather brown than black, and he has a reddish crest and a greyish belly; insomuch that when they are small the male cannot be distinguished from the female by their colour. The liver is divided into two lobes, of which the right is biggest, and there is a gall bladder; but the stomach or gizzard is not so musculous as in other birds of this kind. The Black-bird sings very much, and may be taught to whistle any sort of tune, nay even to imitate a man's voice; the female lays four or five bluish eggs, sprinkled with brown spots; they build their nests with a great deal of art, much in the same manner as the Song-Thrush, only they line the plastering on the inside with small bents, hair, and other soft materials. Upon the *Alps*, and other high mountains, some have been found entirely white. It is a solitary bird, and is fond of being alone; they delight in thick groves, and generally make their nests in white-thorn bushes, of the height of a man; the male and female sit on the eggs by turns, especially in the day time.

The flesh is pretty good eating, but is not so delicate or easy of digestion as some others, especially when they feed upon juniper-berries, ivy-berries, or the like, for then it is bitter; however it agrees with persons of all ages and constitutions.

There are generally four or five young ones in a nest, which are hatched from eggs of a bluish green colour, and full of dark spots. They may be taken

at

at twelve days old, or sooner, for they are very hardy, and may be easily reared, by keeping them clean, and feeding them with sheep's hearts, and other lean meat, that is not salted; It must be cut very small, and mixed with a little bread, which is moistened, especially at first; they should be fed every two hours, especially at first, but afterwards any sort of fresh flesh-meat will do, either raw or dressed, but it will be always best to mix it with a little bread. When the nest grows foul, they should be taken out, and put in a cage or basket, upon clean straw, and when they can feed themselves they should be parted.

The Black-bird is generally very healthy; but if he should happen to droop, or be out of order, it will be proper to give him a house-spider or two, and a little cochineal in his water. These birds love to prune their feathers, and therefore when they are grown up they should have water set in their cages. They should always be kept clean, and their food should be neither stale nor sour.

The RING-OUZEL, or AMZEL, is of the size of a common Black-bird, or rather larger, being of a blackish brown on the upper part; there is a white ring, or collar, near an inch broad about the neck, and of the shape of a half-moon. It is eleven inches in length, and seventeen broad, weighing about three ounces. It frequents rocks and high mountains, and is found in *Derbyshire*, *Yorkshire*, and other places in the North of *England*.

The ROCK OUZEL is like the former, only it wants the ring. It is found in the mountainous part of the *Peak* in *Derbyshire*, and is red under the throat, with black spots. Some take it to be the female of the Rock Ouzel. It is also frequent in some of the high mountains in *Wales*, as also on the high hills in *Ireland*, particularly Mount *Lemster*.

The SOLITARY SPARROW is of the bigness of a Blackbird, and of the same shape, and not much different in colour: the cock is the most beautiful, being all over of a shining blue, or bluish purple, which is very glossy. It usually sits alone on the tops of old buildings,

buildings, and roofs of churches, singing very sweetly, especially in a morning. The hen is of a blackish ash-colour, and the under part of the body is beautifully tinged with transverse ash-coloured black and white lines, finely waved. The bill is a little larger than that of a Thrush, and blackish; the legs, feet, and claws are black, and less than in birds of the same kind.

The BLUE-BIRD of *Bellonius*, is like a Black-bird, but a little less, and all over blue. It builds its nests on the tops of mountains, in the islands of the *Archipelago*, but there are none in *France* or *Italy*.

The INDIAN MOCKING-BIRD is about the size of a common Lark, and has a straight, sharp bill. The colour all over is blue, and the tail long. Mr. Ray suspects it to be the same bird as the former.

The WATER-OUZEL, or WATER-CRAKE, is a little less than a Black-bird, and is black on the back, with a mixture of ash-colour, but the breast is white. It delights in watery places, and lives upon fish. It is very common in the mountains of Northern countries, and particularly in *Wales*; tho' the whole habit of the body and make of the feet denote it be a land-bird, yet it will sometimes dive under water.

The BRASILIAN OUZEL of *Bellonius*, is so intensely red all over the body, except the tail, which is black, that it appears more glorious than any bird of that colour; the tail is long, the feet and legs black, and the bill short, like a sparrow. There is also an *East Indian* bird, of the size of the Lesser Thrush, with an oblong tail, which seems to be nearly of the same kind.

The ROSE-COLOURED OUZEL of *Aldrovandus*, called by fowlers the SEA-THRUSH, is not spotted like that of the common sort. It is a little less than a black-bird, and the back, breast, and upper part of the wings, are of a rose or carnation colour; the head is crested; the other part of the wings and tail are black; and the bill, where it joins to the head, is also black, but the rest is of a flesh-colour, and the feet of that of saffron. It is seen frequently in our fields, and delights to be about places where there is dung.

The INDIAN OUZEL, with a red-coloured breast,

is of the size and shape of a Jackdaw ; the colours on the upper part of the body is wholly black, only the edges of the feathers near the rump are ash-coloured, or whitish ; the breast is red, and the bill like that of a Black-bird, as is also the tail. The JACAPU of *Marcgrave* is very like this bird, if it is not the very same.

The PARTY-COLOURED OUZEL of *Aldrovandus*, is chiefly of two colours, namely, blackish, and a yellowish red ; there is another, a-kin to this, with a red line near the bill ; as also a third, which does not differ much from the former.

The STARE, or STARLING, has a broader and a flatter bill than that of Thrushes or Black-birds ; which is three inches and a quarter long, and of a pale yellow colour, in which it chiefly differs from them ; for in other respects, as well as the size and shape, it is much the same. The tongue is hard, horny, and cloven, and the legs and feet of a reddish yellow ; the ends of the feathers on the neck and back are yellowish in the cock, and whitish in the hen. In other parts they are blackish, with a bluish or purple gloss, which seems to be mixed with green, when placed in some lights ; the tail is three inches long, and it lays four or five eggs at a time, which are lightly tinged with a greenish blue : Large flocks of them may be seen together, and they are often in company with Redwings, and Fieldfares ; they breed in the holes of old buildings, as well as in trees, and may be taught to speak. It feeds upon insects only, and not upon berries, but it will eat flesh, when it can come at it.

The INDIAN STARE has feathers of a darkish blue colour, speckled with spots of an ash-colour, not much unlike our Stare ; but it has a yellow crest on the hinder part of the neck near the head, and the head is covered with black feathers as soft as silk. It may be taught to speak more distinctly than a Parrot.

The STONE-STARLING, or GREATER RED-START, is equal in bigness and shape to a Starling or Throstle ; for its length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the claws, is nine inches and a half, and

its breadth fourteen inches, when the wings are extended; the bill is above an inch long, broad, and flat, and not rising up in a ridge like that of a Black-bird; the tongue is a little cloven at the end, and the legs and feet are of a lead-colour; the tail is three inches long, and of a dusky red; the throat, breast, belly, and thighs are variegated with white, black, and yellow; the wings are long, reaching to the end of the tail, and the head and back are brown, having the tips of the feathers of an ash-colour; but the quill feathers of the wings are a blackish brown, with reddish tips. It takes the name of Red-start from its tail, and it frequents rocky and mountainous places. It is often kept in cages as a singing bird, and will learn to talk pretty distinctly. It is a very common bird in *Italy*, as well as in some parts of *Germany*.

The RED-WINGED STARLING, is a *North American* bird, weighing between three and four ounces, and the shape is like that of a common Starling. They are all over of a dark grey, almost blackish, except that part of the wings next the neck, on which there is a large, roundish space, that reaches to the very edges; but below there is a broad, yellow stripe. The hen has a lightish mixture of grey, and the red on the wings is not so bright; these birds make their nests among the reeds, the tops of which they artfully interweave, and fill their nests under the web, safe from the water below and the wet above. They are great devourers of corn, and may be taught to talk and sing.

The PIE that makes a hanging nest, is a little larger than a Thrush, and has a bill like birds of that kind, only it is thicker and longer, and of a red colour; the feet are of a lead colour, and the wings and tail are chiefly black; the cock is beautifully painted all over the body with a fine yellow, and is not inferior to *American* birds with regard to the elegance and gloss of its feathers. It is found in *Germany* and *Italy*, and is like Thrushes and Black-birds, not only in the shape of the bill, but of the whole body, and it feeds like them.

The

The PITANGA GUACU of *Marcgrave*, is called BEMTERE by the *Portuguese*. It is a *South-American* bird, and of the size of a Starling, and has a thick, broad pyramidal bill, sharp at the point, and about an inch long; the head is flattish and broad, and the neck short, especially when it is sitting; the feet are brown, and the upper part of the body of a brownish black, but beneath it is yellow. On the neck, near the head, it has a tuft of a whitish colour, like a monk's cowl. Some of these birds have yellow spots, on the top of the head.

The ATINGA GUACU MUCU of *Marcgrave*, is about the size of a Thrush, and has a thick head; the bill is a little crooked, and the colour is a mixture of green and yellow. The feet are of an ash-colour, and the tail nine inches long; the upper part of the body, with the wings and tail, are brown, or of the colour of foot; the feathers at the end of the tail are white, to the length of half an inch, and the lower part is of an ash-colour. It has long feathers on the head, which, when raised, look like two horns.

The MATUITUI of *Brazil*, is of the size of a Starling, and has a short neck and legs; the bill is straight, sharp, strong, and of a red colour; the upper part is of a pale brown, spotted with yellow, and the throat is yellow, but it is white underneath, spotted with brown, and the legs are of a dark ash-colour.

The GUIRA PUNGA of *Brazil*, is larger than a Thrush, and has a bill near the size of a Pigeon, it being an inch long, broad, and of a black colour, and the mouth is wide; the iris of the eyes is bluish, and under the throat, and on the lower part of the neck there are many feathers hanging down, of an inch long, which are black, and powdered with flesh-colour; they are in shape like the end of a spear; the head is of a dark brown, and the neck, breast, belly, back, and upper part of the legs, are covered with greyish ash-coloured feathers, mixed with black, especially on the back; but towards the tail they are greenish. The wings are black, mixed with greenish feathers, and the legs are also black; the tail is three inches

inches long, and this bird has a loud cry, which may be heard at a great distance.

The GUIRARU is of the size of a Water-Ouzel, or rather bigger; the bill is strait, black, and flattish, and the iris of the eyes is of a sapphire colour; the feet are black, and the whole head, neck, breast, and lower part of the belly are of a whitish grey; the back is of an ash-colour, and the bill, on both sides the eyes, as far as the hinder part of the head, is marked with a black oblong spot; the wings and tail are black, and the ends of the feathers of the tail are white; likewise on the upper part it is covered with white feathers.

The ACOLCHICH is a *Mexican* bird, and called the MEXICAN STARLING *with Red Shoulders*, by *Hernandez*. It is nearly of the size, colour, and shape of a Starling, and the shoulders turn red when the bird grows old. It does a great deal of mischief in corn-fields, in which it differs from a Starling; it will learn to imitate a human voice, and talk very prettily. They are called by the Spaniards COMMENDADORES, on account of their red shoulders.

The TZANATLTOTOTL of *Hernandez*, is nine inches long, being of the size of a Starling, and has a thick, ash-coloured, and somewhat crooked bill; the lower part of the body is reddish, and the head is black; the rest of the body is variegated with black, white, and yellowish brown feathers.

The MOCOTOTL, or the bird that feeds upon a herb called Mocoquitl, is of the size of a Starling, and of a brown colour, which in some parts is lighter; the breast is whitish, as well as the tail underneath; the feet and bill are red, and it is a bird of the singing kind.

The CHIETOTOTL is of the size and shape of a Song-Thrush, and of an ash-colour, except on the belly and throat, which are whitish.

The TETZONPAN is as big as a Starling, and is variegated with ash, white, tawney, or black colours.

The XOCHITOTOTL has the belly, breast, and a great part of the tail of a saffron colour, with a little

the mixture of black; the wings underneath are of an ash-colour; but above they are variegated with black and white; the rest of the body, with the head is black. *Hernandez* says, that this bird, when young, is of a yellow colour, and of the size of a *Canary* bird. In another place he speaks of a bird of the same name, which is entirely yellow, marked with a black spot on the head, only the tail and wings are variegated with black and white. *Mr. Ray* thinks these are all the same sort of birds.

Likewise there is another **XOCHITOTOTL**, adorned with very lively colours, of the size and shape of a sparrow; it is variegated with grey, black, white, and yellow feathers, and builds its nest in such a manner as to hang upon the branches of trees.

The **TOXCACOZTIC** is of the size and shape of a Song-Thrush, but has a yellow neck and breast, with a stripe of the same colour that runs over the forehead.

The **CHIAHOTOTOTL** is of the size of a Starling, with a middle-sized bill, a little crooked, and of an ash-colour; the breast and belly are whitish, speckled with brownish spots, and the back is variegated with brownish and black colours, but the feathers of the wings are variegated with white and black; the head is of an ash-colour, and marked with a white line near the eye on each side.

The **NOPALTENCOL** is a little larger than a Starling, with a long, crooked bill, and the iris of the eyes is reddish, but the other parts are of a dusky and ash-colour.

The **CAXAXTOTOTL** is a bird entirely covered with feathers, that are blue and blackish, and it is a little longer than a Starling; the iris of the eyes is yellow, and the bill longish, sharp, and black.

The **AHUATOTOTL** is of the size and shape of a Starling, but the wings and tail are blue; the rest of the body is whitish, tending to brown.

The **PITZMALOTL** is of the Starling-kind, and a little above nine inches long, with a broad black bill.

The **YAYAUHQUITOTOTL** is of the size of a Starling, and is variegated with green, blue, yellow and

and ash-colour; there are two feathers at the end of the tail longer than the rest, which are naked towards the roots, and have the ends covered with blue and black hairs.

The COCHITOTOTL has a slender bill, sharp at the end, and a little crooked; the upper parts are covered with a mixture of ash-coloured and black feathers; but the rest are yellow, and the feet of an ash-colour; this seems to be the same as the Xochitotl.

The IZANATL, with regard to the colour, nature, and note, is like a Starling; it being a span long, from the tip of the bill to the root of the tail; but to the end of the tail it is nine inches; the feathers are black, and of a gloss like those of a Peacock; the bill is three inches long, and black, as are also the feet.

The TEQUIX, QUIACATZANATL, or SALT-STARLING, so called because it delights to be near salt-lakes. It is in shape, size and colour very like a Starling, only the tail is longer, and the body bigger: All the feathers, (except those that cover the head and neck, which are tawney) are of a shining black; they fly in flocks, and do a great deal of mischief in corn-fields.

The TOLOCATZANTL, or BULL-RUSH STARLING, is like the common sort in shape and size, only it is a little less; it is wholly covered with black feathers, except the head, which is brown.

The TXONIAYAUI, is of the size of a Starling, but the colour is white, and yellow below, and of a palish green above: At the rise of the right wing it is white and yellow; but the head is partly greenish and pale and partly blackish; likewise the right side of neck is black, as well as the bill; the feet are of a reddish white.

The YXAMAZCATL is of the size of a Starling, has a bill of a mean size, a little crooked, and of an ash-colour, but the iris of the eyes is blue; the colour of the feathers is of a dusky green, except the breast, which is yellow, and the belly white; the feet are of a dusky colour.

The

The ELCOZTOTOTL is of the bigness of a Blackbird, with a yellow breast and belly, and a black tail; the wings are of a yellowish black, and the upper part is of an ash-colour; but the bill is longish, and a little black; the iris of the eyes is yellow, and the feet of an ash-colour.

The CACALOTOTL is of the same size as a Starling, and is of a bluish black all over the body, with a black bill and a long tail; the iris of the eyes is of a reddish yellow.

The CHILCOQUIPALTOTOTL is as large as a Black-bird, and has a bill of a bluish black, but the legs are greenish; the head is blackish, the belly and the breast pale, and the rest of the body yellow and green, variegated with white and black.

The CHILTOTOTL is like the former in the bill, size, and variety of colours, but the head is red, and the feet yellow.

The TLAUHTOTOTL is of the bigness of a Black-bird, and is all over red, except a few black feathers in the wings.

The XOTLAPECH is less than a Thrush, and is yellow above, but blue below; the crest on the head is yellow, and that part towards the bill is blackish, with almost upright feathers.

The OLOTOTOTL is of the the same size as the former; and almost entirely covered with bluish feathers, or rather like those of a Peacock; but about the neck they are white and red.

The YACATLIL or BLACK-BILL, so called from its black bill, which is of a finger's breadth, long, thickish at the beginning, and ending in a point; from whence it had its *Mexican* name.

The CEOAN or SNOW-BIRD, is a little larger than a Song-Thrush, and is remarkable for imitating the human voice. It is yellowish on the breast and belly, and at the rise of the wings; but at the end of the tail there is a mixture of ash-coloured feathers; the extremities of the wings, and the lower side of the tail is of an ash-colour; but the whole body above is of a brownish black; the bill is slender, and of a yellowish colour, as well as the feet.



C H A P. XXV.

Of the several Sorts of LARKS.

BIRDS of the Lark kind may be distinguished from others by having the hind toe pretty long, and of a brick colour, and by singing when they fly, mounting in the air.

The COMMON SKY, or FIELD-LARK, is not much bigger than a House-Sparrow, but has a longer body, being from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail six inches and a quarter long; and the tail itself is three inches, consisting of twelve feathers. It weighs about an ounce and a half, and the colour is a mixture of brick and black; for the edges of the feathers are of a reddish ash-colour, and black in the middle; the upper chap is black, and sometimes of the colour of horn; but the lower is whitish; the tongue is hard and forked, and the nostrils round; the head is of an ash-colour, inclining to red, and in the middle the feathers are black, and are sometimes raised up like a crest; the hinder part of the head is encompassed with a greyish crown, that runs from one eye to the other, but it is not so plain as in the Wood-Larks; the back is of the same colour, and the head and the chin is whitish; the throat is yellowish, with brown spots, and the sides are of a reddish yellow; there are eight large feathers in each wing, of which four or five of the first are whitish on the edges, but the others are reddish, except those next the body, which are greyish; the edges of the small wing feathers are of a reddish ash-colour; the tail is three inches long, as just observed, and the last or outermost feather on each side is white, as well on the upper half as on the external webs near the shafts, the next are only white on the outer side; the three following are black, the middlemost two have sharp points, the legs and toes are brown,

brown, and the claws black, unless at their extremities, where they are whitish; the outer toe is connected below to the middlemost, and the liver is divided into two lobes, of which the left is much larger than the right, that it may allow room for the gizzard, which is fleshy, and very large in proportion to the size of the bird.

The male is distinguished from the female by being more brown, and more particularly by the length of the heel or hind claw; for *Gesner* affirms he has seen them above two inches long; it is strait, because these birds never perch upon trees, for those kinds that do have them a little crooked; they delight in mounting very high towards the sky, and in flying they always describe circles, singing at the same time that they rise upwards; these sort of Larks are easily tamed and are kept for the fineness of their singing; they begin to build their nests in *April*, in fields sown with corn, or under tufts of grass, and they breed twice a year; they are seen in pairs in the spring, but in autumn and winter they fly in flocks; the cock only sings, which is almost a general rule in birds.

The flesh is delicate, it having a fine taste, and is easy of digestion when it is young and fat. As for the medicinal uses they are so trifling they need not be mentioned.

The young of these birds must be taken when they are about ten days old, or sooner, for they quit their nests very early; they must be put into a small basket, with short clean hay at the bottom; they must be kept very warm, and fed with white bread and milk boiled to a thick consistence, which must be mixed with a third part of rape seed, that is soaked, boiled, and bruised. Some bring them up with sheep's-hearts, minced very fine; they must be kept very clean, and fed every two hours from morning till night; in about a week they may be put into a large cage, with very short hay or coarse bran at the bottom, which must be turned or shifted every day; they will feed themselves in about three weeks time, and then they must have bread, hard egg, and hemp-seed; the egg must
be

be chopped very fine, and mixed with an equal quantity of hemp-feed, which last must be bruised till they are able to crack it themselves; they should have a fresh grassy turf once or twice a week, and dry gravel should be sifted at the bottom of the cage; they may have a little flesh-meat for change, and in moulting time they must have bread, egg, and hemp-feed every other day. When he is ill, he should have a little old cheese, or a spider or two should be given him, with a blade or two of saffron in his water: He may be taken in clap-nets.

The WOOD-LARK, is six inches and a half in length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, and in breadth twelve inches and a half, when the wings are extended: Its weight is about an ounce and a quarter. It may be distinguished from a common Lark in having a less and shorter, but thicker body; in having the outer feathers of the tail whitish at the end; by its note, which is like a Black-bird's; by a circle of whitish feathers, like a crown, which runs across the head, from one eye the other, and in having the outward quill feather of the wing much shorter than that next unto it: Likewise it perches upon trees, whereas the Sky-Lark sits upon the ground. The head and back are of a brown sort of party-colour, inclining to black, with a reddish or light-brown shade, and the middle parts of some of the feathers are spotted with black; the breast and belly are of a pale brown, spotted with faint black spots; but the neck is more of an ash-colour, with a pale wreathed line passing round the hinder part of it to each eye; the feathers of the wings have some of their edges white, and others yellow, but those on their ridges are more of an ash-colour; the rump is of a light brown or yellowish red, and the tail, which is near two inches long, is of a dusky or fallow red, with some of the tips white, and others more inclining to black; the legs and feet are of a pale flesh-colour, and the back toe is pretty long, and the claws dusky; they breed sooner than most birds in this kingdom, for the young are ready to fly towards the latter end of *March*; they build their nests under small tufts of grass, and sometimes by the side of a turf as it lies; the cock may be distinguished from

from the hen, when in cages, by its stateliness in walking about, and frequently doubling his call.

Young Wood-Larks are very tender birds, and there are generally four in each nest. It is very difficult to bring them up, and therefore they should not be taken out till they are well feathered; they should be put in a basket with hay at the bottom, that they may lye clean and warm; they should be fed with sheep's heart, mixed with hard boiled egg; a little bread and bruised hemp-feed, all chopped together, as fine as possible, and made a little moist with clean water.

Those birds that are hatched in the spring may be taken in *June* or *July*, with a Hawk, and a net of about eleven or twelve yards long, and three or four broad, with a line running through the middle of it; there must be two persons, one to carry the Hawk, and the other to take hold of one end of the line. When you find where the Larks lye, get as near them as possible, and then hold up your Hawk on your hand, making him hover his wings. As soon as they perceive him, they will lye very close to the ground, then let one take hold of one end of the line, and the other of the other end, till you come to the place where they are, holding up the Hawk as you go along; by this means you may readily draw the net over them, and so they may be taken. These birds are to be found near gravel-pits, on heaths, and in pasture ground. At *Michaelmas* they may be taken with clap-nets, and these are accounted the best birds, because keeping them all the winter will make them sooner grow tame.

They must be then fed with hemp-feed, bruised very fine, mixed with hard egg and grated bread; there must be fine red gravel at the bottom of the cage, and if his meat be scattered upon it he will eat the sooner; the common diet may be like that of the Sky-Lark, but he must have no turf in his cage, red gravel being sufficient. When he is not well mould, full of ants should be put therein; but if this is not to be had, give him two or three meal-worms or hog-lice every day, with a little saffron or liquorice in his water. When he has a scouring, grate cheefe or chalk among his meat, as also among his gravel. It is a bird in great
esteem

esteem for its singing, and is by some preferred to a Nightingale; it sings in the night, for which reason it is often mistaken for a Nightingale, in *May*, *June*, and *July*, especially in hot weather, when the sky is serene, but principally when the females are hatching their eggs.

The WHITE LARK is found on the mountains of *Lapland*, but in the winter comes into *Sweden*: It has a short body and white wings; but the first outward feathers are black, as well as the tail, and the sides are of a fine white: It never perches upon trees.

The BLACK LARK has a bill of a dusky yellow, and the iris of the eyes is yellow; it is all over of a dusky brown, inclining to black, with a reddish cast, except on the back part of the head, where there are feathers of a dusky yellow, and on the belly there are feathers with white edges; the legs, feet, and claws are of a dirty yellow: This bird is not very common in *England*.

The CALATTI is a beautiful bird of *Amboyna*, of the same size as a Lark, and is greatly valued for its singing; the head is adorned with a dark-coloured tuft, inclining to black, but round the eyes, and on the breast, the feathers are of a most delightful sky-blue; the back is as black as a raven, variegated with azure; the wings are of a sky-blue, only those which are principally used in flying are variegated with green, *Turky* blue, and black; the hinder part of the body is of a pale blue, mixed with green, and the tail, which is very handsome, is of a dark brown, terminated with a reddish grey. Some take this bird to be a kind of an *Ortolan*.

The GONAMBUCHO is a common bird at *Surinam*, and is of the shape of a Lark, but it sings as fine as a Nightingale; the prime feathers of the wings are white below, and grey above, with some mixture of red; but the small feathers are of a bright grey; the breast, and the upper part of the tail are partly red, and partly yellow, and the head is all over grey, with a short pointed bill; they are fond of *Indian* corn.

The

The TIT-LARK is less by one half than the common Lark, being only six inches in length, and ten inches and a quarter in breadth: It is of a more greenish colour than a common Lark, but not so beautiful; the head is small, and the body pretty long and slender; the iris of the eyes is hazel, and the top of the head, and upper part of the body are of a yellowish green, with a mixture of black and ash-colour; the sides of the wings are of a dusky brown, with the edges and tops of the feathers somewhat greenish, some of a pale yellow, and others white; the breast is of a pale dusky colour, spotted with black, but the belly is whiter, and free from spots; the tail is above two inches long, and some of the upper parts of the outmost feathers are white, and others brown, with pale green edges; the feet are yellow, and the claws are very long, and of a pale dusky colour; they feed upon insects and seeds, like other Larks, but they build their nests with moss in low bushes, not far from the ground, covering them on the inside with horse-hair; they generally lay five or six eggs, of a dark brown colour, and the young are commonly hatched about the beginning of *June*.

The cock is yellower than the hen, especially under the throat, on the breast, legs, and soles of the feet; the young ones may be brought up in the same manner as Wood Larks, but it is hardly worth the trouble, because they may be easily taken with lime-twigs and clap-nets; the ends of their wings at first must be tied with a thread, to prevent their beating themselves against the cage: they must be fed in the same manner as Wood-Larks, and their other management is much the same; and they will sing in about a week's time. It perches upon trees, and is a hardy, long-lived bird; its song is short, and has no great variety, though some pretend it is not unlike that of a *Canary* bird.

The CRESTED LARK differs from the common Lark in being bigger in its crest, in its not being of so beautiful a colour, in its not rising so high in the air, nor in staying so long there; in its not flying in flocks,
and

and its frequenting the banks of lakes and rivers. The crest is composed of seven, eight, and sometimes of ten feathers, which it can erect, spread, or contract at pleasure; the colour on the back is not so fine, nor so full of spots, and its tail is shorter. The outer parts of some of the pinion feathers are of a dusky or yellowish white, but the throat is beautifully spotted; the breast and belly are white, of a yellowish cast, and the tail is about two inches long: Some of the outermost feathers of this have white borders, others red, and others again black.

The PIPIT LARK is less than any of the former, and has a slender, sharp-pointed bill, of a dusky colour, and about half an inch long; the head, and upper parts of the body are of a dusky olive green, as well as the wings; but these are more shaded with black, and they have a dusky white border on the two first rows of the covert feathers; the breast and lower parts of the body are of a pale brown, and have faint large spots of black. The tail is above two inches long, and the outermost feathers are white about half way, with dusky edges; but the others are more brown, with yellow edges: The feet are of a pale brown, and the claws long, as in other Larks. Great numbers of them are taken by the bird-catchers in *September* and *October*.

The LESSER CRESTED LARK, is much less than the common Lark, and the crest is longer in proportion to the body; the feet are red, and the colour of the whole body is more brown.

The LESSER FIELD LARK differs from the Tit-Lark in being a little larger, and not quite so green; in having paler feet, and shorter heels.

The TIT-LARK *with the note of a Grasshopper*, is less than the small Yellow-Bird, and is yellow on the upper part, and speckled with blackish spots; but below it is of a whitish yellow: It sits upon a bush, carrying his body upright, with an open mouth, and the wings a little spread. It sings like a Grasshopper, but more shrill and loud. It has the chief and distinguishing mark which is proper to the Lark kind, that is in having the claw of the hind toe very long.

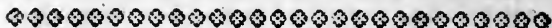
The

The SPIPOLETTA, so called by the *Florentines*, and TORDINO by the *Venetians*, is less than a Lark, and has a slender, strait, sharp, and very black bill; the feet are also black, and the claw of the hind-toe is long, like that of a Lark. The colour on the upper part of the body is ash, with a sort of a greenish mixture; the throat, breast, and belly is white in some, and in others of a beautiful yellow, but the breast in all is darker than the throat and belly, and a little spotted. It differs from other larks in the length of the heel, and in the black colour of the bill and feet.

The GIAROLA is of the size of a Lark, and has a red bill; but it is yellowish on the inside, and on the edges of the mouth; the upper part of the body resembles that of a Quail, but the hinder part of the head, and beginning of the neck, are covered with feathers, whitish on the edges, and in the shape of a crown, but the belly is white; the tail is narrow, hardly a thumb's breadth in length, and consists of very narrow feathers; the feet are of a flesh-colour, the hinder claws like those of a Lark, and it resembles, almost in all respects, a Wood-Lark, except in the colour of the feathers.

The LARKS of *Carolina*, by some called RICE-BIRDS, delight in low meadow-grounds, and have the like heels as common Larks: The cock's bill is of a lead colour, the fore-part of the head black, the hinder part of the neck of a reddish yellow, the back next the head black, lower down grey, the rump white, and the greatest part of the wings, and the whole tail black. The legs and feet are brown in both sexes, the breast and belly of a pale yellow, and the bill strong and sharp pointed. *Catesby* observes that the hens come into *Carolina* in *September*, to devour rice, and that both cocks and hens make a short visit together in the spring. It is very fine eating.

The CAT-BIRD, so called because it makes a noise exactly like young cats, and is of the size of a Lark; they have a blackish head, and an ash-coloured body, and will fight a Crow, or any other great bird. It is a native of *Carolina*.



C H A P. XXVI.

Of Birds of the SWALLOW kind.

BIRDS of the Swallow kind are distinguished from others in having a large head, a short bill, and a wide mouth, that it may catch flies more readily when it is upon the wing; the wings are also very long, and their flight swift, that they may be able to follow them more speedily; their feet are short and small, because they are never used much for walking; and the tail is long and forked, that they may turn and wind about in the air more easily; the eggs are white. In the winter, when there are no more flying insects in the air, they either hide themselves, or fly to other regions.

The COMMON or CHIMNEY SWALLOW weighs nearly an ounce, and is, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail seven inches in length; but the breadth is twelve inches and a half when the wings are extended; the bill is short, flat, black, very broad at the head, and sharp pointed, and the feet are short and black: The upper part of the body has a deep blue, or black, purplish gloss; and on the fore-part of the head, and under the chin, there is a whitish spot, with a reddish tincture; the breast, belly, and feathers under the wings are whitish, with a reddish cast; the tail is very forked, consists of twelve black feathers, except two in the middle, and is adorned with transverse white spots running in a line; the tongue is short, broad, and of a yellowish colour, as well as the palate; but the other parts of the mouth are blackish. The eyes are pretty big, furnished with nictitating membranes, and their iris is a hazel colour.

Willoughby informs us, that he has seen a great number of these birds brought to market at *Valencia* in *Spain*, towards the end of *September*. Naturalists are
not

not agreed about what becomes of these birds in the winter, but the above-mentioned author is of opinion, that they go into hot countries, as *Egypt* and *Ethiopia*, and that they do not hide themselves in hollow trees, in holes of rocks, and in old buildings, as some have supposed; but there are several relations which contradict this: Some affirm they hide themselves in holes under the ground, joined close together, that is, bill against bill, and feet against feet: Some inform us, they have seen them taken out of the water, and even from under the ice in bunches, where they pass the winter without motion, except the beating of the heart; and several creditable writers might here have been mentioned on this occasion: But *Frisch* tells us, that he has taken several Swallows alive, and that he has tied several marks to their claws, and when the same Swallows returned he did not perceive the water had spoiled them; one of these was red thread, made so by a water colour only, which must needs have been washed off if the Swallow had hid itself under the water. Perhaps some may wonder how he came to catch the same Swallow again, but this will not appear strange, if they consider that Swallows always return to their old nests again, and that they often build them in chimney-tops. Besides, if Swallows continued in the water in the winter, they could not breath, for they have no gills like fish.

When Swallows make their first appearance, they are always in good case, and their feathers are smooth and regular, which could not be if they had been without food so long a time, and the water must surely have ruffled their feathers. Mr. *Reaumur*, who was very curious in inquiring into these matters, received several accounts, that bundles of Swallows have been found in quarries, and under the water; and he was promised ocular demonstration, but none of his correspondents have been able to keep their words. It has been often seen, that when Swallows have returned at their usual time, after a hard winter, many of them have perished for want of food, because there were no insects flying in the air. Thus *Reaumur* acquaints us,

in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences, that the Swallows which appeared first after the long frost in 1740, all died of Hunger: Hence it is plain they always frequent such places where they expect plenty of food; for which reason they leave us when the insects that fly in the air, on which they live, begin to fail. Every one knows, that the severer the winter has been, the later flying insects appear, because heat always advances their transformation, and cold retards it; and there is no wonder there should be so few in the air in 1740.

The flesh of Swallows is never eaten in these parts of the world, though it appears, from what has been said above, that they make use of it as an aliment in *Spain*. Some recommend a dram of it, when dried and reduced to powder, against the apoplexy, epilepsy, and Palsy; but I would advise no one to depend upon it for any such Purpose.

The MARTIN is a small bird, six inches in length, and ten and a half in breadth when the wings are extended: The head, neck, back, tail and wings are of the same colour with the house swallow, but darker, and the rump, breast and belly are milk-white: The tongue is cloven, the feet small, the legs short, the claws white, and the feet, to the very claws, are covered with a white down, by which mark alone it is distinguished from all others of the Swallow kind: Besides, the tail is not so forked, nor are the outer feathers much longer than those next to them. It builds its nest of a roundish shape, like the House-Swallow, and of the same materials, but not in chimneys; for they construct them on the tops of windows, and under the eaves of houses: Besides the nest differs from a Swallow's, in having a hole in the side; whereas that of a Swallow is open at the top; likewise it is a little more oval than that of a Swallow.

The SAND-MARTIN, or SHORE-BIRD, is the least of the Swallow kind, being only five inches and a quarter in length. It has a cloven tongue, and is of a dusky or mouse-colour, with bare feet, in which it differs from the former, and in not being white on the rump.

rump. It builds in the holes of the banks of rivers, laying five or six eggs, and making its nest of straw, feathers, and the like.

The BLACK MARTIN, or SWIFT, is the largest of the Swallow-kind; for it is seven inches and a quarter long, and sixteen and a half broad when the wings are extended: The head is large, the mouth exceeding wide, and the bill very small and weak. It has a whitish spot under the chin, and the feathers have a sort of a greenish cast; The legs are very short, and the feet extremely small, being of such a singular structure that the like has not been seen in any other bird. The toes, which are four in number, are all placed forward, and the least has only one bone, but the rest have three, contrary to the rule of all other birds, which have no more than two, one of which is very short, and the other long. This bird can hardly raise itself from the ground, on account of the length of its wings, and the shortness of its feet, for which reason they generally light on the tops of churches, towers, and other high buildings, from which they can slide off with ease.

The AMERICAN SWALLOW, called in *Brazil* TAPERÁ, flies like a Swallow, and is nearly of the same size, with a bill not unlike it; the mouth is large, and opens beyond the eyes; the upper part of the body is covered with a mixture of grey and brown feathers, and the throat and breast are grey mixed with white, and the belly is white: In short it has a great resemblance to a Martin.

The CHINESE SWALLOW of *Bontius*, is of the shape of a common Swallow, and in the time of breeding comes out of the inland parts to the rocks on the sea-side, where it builds its nest, which is a great rarity in *China*, and accounted delicious eating. It is made with a certain clammy, glutinous substance, which is collected from the surface of the sea; and here it lays its eggs, and hatches its young. The *Chinese* carry on a great trade in these nests, and sell them in several parts of the *East-Indies*: They are of the size of a Goose egg, and of a substance resembling isinglass. They generally dissolve one of these nests in broth, and pre-

fer it to all other kinds of sauce whatever. We have no particular description of this bird.

At the *Cape of Good Hope* there are three sorts of Swallows, the first of which is black on the head, back and tail, but the belly is white. The second is called a Swallow of Prey, because they drive the former from their nests. All the plumage of the third kind are grey, and they have their legs and feet covered with pretty long feathers. They may be seen in this country throughout the year, but they are very scarce in the winter, and numerous in the summer.

The PURPLE MARTIN of *Catesby* lays its eggs in holes made on purpose for them, like Pigeons, and in calabashes fixed to long poles. Some call it a Swallow, but it seems to have no relation to that bird: It is of a purplish colour, with a forked tail, and they are very useful in courts, from whence they drive the crows. They leave *Virginia* and *Carolina* at the approach of winter, and return in the spring.

The AMERICAN SWALLOW of *Catesby* has the top of the throat of a brownish black, and the extremities of the feathers of the tail are pointed. They leave *Virginia* and *Carolina*, and return back at the same times of the year as the *English* Swallows. He thinks they pass in the winter time to the southern parts, and that this bird is properly the *Brazil* Swallow.

The GREAT SWALLOW of the *Straits of Gibraltar*, called by some the GREATEST MARTIN or SWIFT, has the upper part of the body of the colour of a Kite, mixed with brown: The throat is white, and the neck is separated from the breast by brown spots. The breast is whitish, inclining to the colour of Earth, and the feet and bill are black; and the wings are a little longer than the tail. *Edwards* takes it to be a bird of passage, and that in the winter time it flies into the hotter parts of *Africa*. This bird has never been seen in *England*, but there was one brought from *Gibraltar*, which was killed there as it was sitting upon the rock, and this seems

seems to be the only one that ever made its appearance thereabouts; and it was thought to have been forced over by a storm.

The SEA MARTINS of the *Cape of Good Hope* have very short feet, which are covered with feathers to the very extremity; however they are seldom seen unless at sea, for which reason we have not a more particular description of these birds.



C H A P. XXVII.

Of Small Birds, with short and thick bills.

THOSE Birds that have short and thick bills in proportion to their bigness, generally perch upon trees, where they live upon insects, and they build their nests in the holes thereof. Some affirm they will likewise feed upon hempseed, as well as nut-kernels; and that they will make holes in nut-shells with their bills. The feet of all are of a lead-colour.

The GREAT TITMOUSE, or OX-EYE, is near the bigness of a Chaffinch, and weighs about an ounce. Its length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail is six inches, and its breadth, when the wings are extended, is nine inches. The bill is strait, black, and half an inch long, and the two chaps are of the same length: The tongue is broad, ending in four filaments, and the feet are of a lead colour or blue. The outward toes are joined part of the way to those in the middle; the head and the chin are black, and under the eyes on each side there is a broad streak, or white spot, beginning at the base of the bill, and passing under the eyes to the sides of the neck, with a white line on the hinder part, which separates the black on the head from the yellow colour on the neck, which last reaches as low as the shoulders and middle part of the back, where it inclines to a glossy green.

The rump is bluish, and the breast, belly and thighs are yellow, but the lower belly is whitish. The quill-feathers have some of their tips white, some blue, others green, and the covert-feathers, with their white tips, make a small transverse white line upon each wing. The middle of the breast and belly are divided by a broad black line, which is continued from the throat to the anus. The tail is about two inches and a half long, and of a black colour, except on the outward edges, which are blue. Each wing is composed of eighteen large feathers, besides the outermost, which is shortest, and the tail of twelve. It lays five or six eggs, in the hole of a hollow tree, and lives four or five years. It lives upon flying and creeping insects, which last it gets in the holes and bark of trees; the flesh is eaten by some in autumn, but it is far from being inviting.

The **COAL-MOUSE**, or **BLACK TIT-MOUSE**, has a black head, with a white spot on the hinder part, but the back is of a greenish ash-colour, and the rump is greener. The outward edges of the prime wing-feathers are also green. It weighs a quarter of an ounce, and is in length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, five inches, but the breadth, when the wings are extended, is seven. It is distinguished from all other Titmice by its smallness.

The **MARSH TIT-MOUSE**, or **BLACK-CAP**, weighs about three drams, and is four inches and a half long, but the breadth is eight inches: The head is black, the cheeks white, the back greenish, and the feet of a lead colour. It differs from the former in being bigger, in having a greater tail, in wanting the white spot on the back of the head, in being whiter on the lower part of the body, in having the chin less black, and in wanting the white spots at the ends of the covert feathers of the wings.

The **BLUE TIT-MOUSE**, or **NUN**, weighs about three drams, and is in length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail four inches and a half; but the breadth is eight inches when the wings are extended; the tail is two inches long, and the bill is short, thick,
and

and sharp, with a broad tongue, ending in four filaments. It may be distinguished from the other Tit-mice, in having a blue head, surrounded with a white circle; likewise there is a black line, that runs from the bill by the eyes to the back-part of the head. The back is of a greenish yellow, and the whole hinder-part of a yellowish colour; but the feet are of a lead colour, as in the former.

The LONG-TAILED TIT-MOUSE is white on the top of the head, with a black neck, and white jaws and throat. From the bill there runs a broad black line over the eyes to the hinder part of the head, and the back, belly, and rump are of a chestnut colour: But the chief mark by which it is distinguished from all others is the tail, which is like that of a Magpie; for the outer feathers are very short, and the rest grow gradually longer as far as the middle, where the feathers are longest of all; but the whole tail, for the size of the bird, is extremely long. The feet are black, and it lays more eggs than any other small bird. The nest is artificially built with moss, wooll, feathers, and down, in the form of a pine-apple, and six inches in height; there is a small hole left in the side, for the bird to go in and out at, and there have been nine young ones found in it at a time.

The BAHAMA TIT-MOUSE of *Catesby*, has a pretty long black bill, a little crooked; and the head, back, and wings are brown; there is a white streak that runs from the corner of the bill to the back-part of the head, and the breast, and the upper part of the wings are yellow, with a long tail, brown above, and of a dirty white below.

The YELLOWISH AMERICAN TIT-MOUSE of *Catesby*, has a black bill, and all the upper part of the body is of a yellowish green, but it is quite yellow underneath, only it is white near the tail; the wings are brown, spotted with white, and the tail is brown, with two of the upper feathers half white, and the legs are of a dirty white; but the female or hen is brown.

The YELLOW-THROATED TITMOUSE of *Catesby*, has the bill and back-part of the head black, with the throat of a shining yellow, separated on each side the upper part of the head and neck by a black streak, which begins at the corner of the bill, crosses the eye, and advances to the breast. The hinder-part of the head, the neck, and back are grey, and the wings are of a brownish grey; the under part of the body is white in the middle, and the sides spotted with black; the tail is black and white, the legs and feet brown, and armed with very long claws, with which it creeps up trees.

The YELLOW TIT-MOUSE of *Catesby* is less than a Robin Red-breast, and has a thin bill; the head, breast, and belly are of a bright yellow, the back yellow and greenish, and the tail brown, shaded with yellow.

The TIT-MOUSE-CHAFFINCH of *Catesby*, has a bill brown above and yellow below, with a blue head, a green back, yellowish towards the bottom, and the wings and tail of a dark blue; the covert feathers of the wings are spotted with blue, and the throat is yellow; the breast is of a deeper yellow, divided by a dark blue streak, which begins under the bill; the belly is white, the breast adorned with red spots, and the feet of a dark yellow. The female or hen is black and brown.

The TIT-MOUSE *with a golden-coloured Breast*, has a black body, a short tail, and the back mixed with purple. *Klein* cannot imagine why *Edwards* places this bird among the King's-fishers, and he takes his figure to be false; for the feet and toes are like those of a Tit-mouse; the upper part of the head is of a gold colour, the remainder black, the back purplish, the feathers of the legs red, the bill short and black, a little crooked at the end, and the feet are brown.

The BEARDED TITMOUSE, is six inches and a half long, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, and ten inches and a half broad when the wings are extended; the bill is thick, short, and of a yellowish colour, and the head is of a dark ash-colour, with

with a tuft of feathers, that begin at the base of the bill, and are continued beyond the eye, hanging down the sides of the neck in a peaked, triangular form; the back, wings, and upper part of the body are brown, the breast and the lower parts of a yellowish white, shaded with a dusky brown, and the outer feathers on each wing are white, with two remarkable black spots on the upper coverts. The tail is brown, and about two inches long; the hen is more beautiful than the cock, but not quite so large; they are to be met with in *Lincolnshire* and *Essex*.

The CRESTED TIT-MOUSE, weighs about two drams and a half, and is in length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail five inches; but the breadth, when the wings are extended, is eight inches; and the tail is two inches long; the top of the head is black, and there are white edges on the feathers; the crest is about an inch in height, which distinguishes it from other birds of this kind.

The WOOD-TITMOUSE has a red spot on the top of the head, that is black on each side; the wings, and end of the tail are likewise black, but the rest of the body is green; which is more pale on the belly. Mr. Ray thinks it is the same bird as the Crested Titmouse; but for what reason he does not say.

The INDIAN TIT-MOUSE of *Aldrovandus*, seems to be a-kin to the Great Titmouse, though it has not the white spot surrounded with black. It is variegated with three colours, namely blue, white, and black; the top of the head, and all the neck is of a light blue, but the lower part of the body is white; the wings are blue, as also the tail, which is equal to the whole body; but the covert feathers are of a lighter colour, and the prime feathers of the wing deeper; the feet are very black and small, and the iris of the eyes is yellow.

The CAROLINA RED-BIRD is as big as a Sky-Lark, and the bill is thick, strong, of a palish red, and has a black list round the base. It has a crest on the head, which it raises and lets fall at pleasure, which, with the other parts, is of a scarlet colour,

only the back and tail are of a dark red ; the hen is brown, with a tincture of red on the wings and other parts ; they sing in cages, and are common in *America*, though there are seldom above four of them seen together ; the bill is so strong as to break the hardest *Indian* corn with ease.

The NORTH-AMERICAN RED-BIRD is about the size of a Thrush, and is met with near *Hudson's-Bay* ; the feathers on the back and head are of a crimson colour, but the tails and wings are of a lightish brown, only there are a few light feathers on the wings ; those on the breast are crimson, and those on the belly of a leaden grey colour ; the crimson feathers on the breast are brighter, and more beautiful than those on the head and back ; they feed on what they get from the poplar trees.

The MINOR, a curious *East Indian* bird, is eleven or twelve inches long, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, and the breadth, when the wings are extended, is about eighteen inches ; the bill is of a fine red, the iris of the eyes of a pale yellowish colour, with a broad yellow stripe running below the eyes from the back-part of the head ; the upper part of the body is black, with two or three long white marks on the outer wing feathers ; the under parts are more dusky, the legs of an orange colour, and the claws black ; it may be taught to speak and sing very curiously.



C H A P. XXVIII.

Of Birds of the WAG-TAIL kind.

THE Birds of this sort have a very long tail, which is always in motion, from whence they have their name; they delight to be in places where there is water.

The WHITE WATER-WAGTAIL weighs about six drams, and is in length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail eight inches, but the breadth, when the wings are extended, is eleven inches; the bill is slender, sharp-pointed, and black; and the tongue is cloven, looking as if it were torn; the iris of the eyes is brownish, or hazel-coloured, and there is a large spot, which surrounds the eyes, with another or two underneath it, on each side the throat; the top of the head, and fore-part of the neck, as well as the upper-part of the back are black. Some of the tips of the quill-feathers are white, which form a small white line upon the wing, and there is another, which is made by the white edges of some of the rows of the covert feathers; the lower-part of the breast and belly is white; the outmost feathers of the tail are mostly white, and the rest black; the claws are sharp-pointed, pretty long, and of a dusky or blackish colour, and the claw of the hind toe is long, as in a Lark; the tail is about three inches long. It delights to be on the banks of rivers, ponds, and other watery places, where it catches flies and other insects that are found there; they build their nests in some places under the eaves of houses, and in holes of the walls of old buildings, laying four or five eggs; these birds are not seen in *England* in the winter, either for want of proper nourishment, or because they cannot bear the cold of the winter; the flesh has formerly been greatly recommended against the stone and gravel,

gravel, and a dram of the powder of the dried flesh was a dose; but now it is entirely neglected.

The **YELLOW WATER-WAG-TAIL** has a strait, sharp-pointed, and black bill, except at the base of the lower chap, which inclines to a flesh-colour; the iris of the eyes is hazel, and the upper side, from the head to the tail, is of a dark olive green, only the tips of the covert feathers of the tail are more yellow; there is a yellow line passes from the base of the bill above the eye, and a dusky line from the corner of the mouth, as it were, through the eye; the lower side, from the bill to the tail is yellow, except some black marks on the throat, and some fine transverse dusky lines, just above the knees; the wings and tail are dusky, or rather black, having their feathers edged with a yellowish white, except some of the outer quills, which are wholly black; the two outer feathers on each side of the tail are white, as far as they appear from under the covert feathers; the third quill of the wing from the back is as long as the longest quill when the wings are closed, which is a principal characteristic of the Water-wag-tail kind. The legs and feet are of a dusky colour, and the claw of the hind toe is pretty long, nearly resembling those of Larks. *Willoughby* says, it makes its nest upon the ground, among corn, bents, and stalks of herbs, covered with hairs, on which it lays four or five eggs, variegated with dusky spots, and lines drawn without any order. Mr. *Edwards* is the first who has given a minute description of this bird, though it is very common in *England*.

The **GREY WATER-WAG-TAIL** has a slender strait bill, of a dusky colour, that ends in a point; the top and sides of the head, the upper side of the neck, and the back are covered with ash-coloured feathers, having a little tincture of greenish yellow on their edges. A line of light ash-colour passes above the eye, and the throat, from the bill about an inch downwards, is black. Between this black mark, and the eyes, on each side there runs a white line on the cheeks; but the whole under side is of a bright yellow,

low, except a little white on the edges of the breast, which falls over part of the wings when they are closed; the wings are dusky or blackish, and the three shorter quills next the back have yellow borders; but the greater quills have white at their bottoms, which are not wholly hid by the covert feathers above them, but leave a narrow white line across the wing; the two outer feathers on each side the tail are white, but all the rest are black; the tail-feathers are longer than in other birds of this kind, and are composed of twelve feathers; the third quill from the back, reaches to the end of the wing when closed, and the covert feathers above and beneath the rump are yellow; the legs, feet, and claws are of a dusky colour, and they frequent stony rivers, and feed upon water insects; the hen differs from the cock in wanting the black on the throat, and in having the other colours less bright.

The JAMAICA WATER-WAG-TAIL, has a tail near four inches long, with a little head, and a straight, black bill, but it is bluish near the base; the head is black, as well as the lower part of the neck, but the upper part is yellow: Likewise the whole back, breast, and lower part of the belly are yellow. The wings are black, with a white spot in the middle; and so is the tail, but the feet are brown. The length of the tail, and the colour of the feathers, prevailed upon Mr. Ray to place it among the Wag-tails, but whether rightly or not is not certain, because *Marcgrave* says nothing about the wagging of its tail, nor yet of the place and manner of feeding.



C H A P. XXIX.

Of Birds with black FEET, and BILL, with party-coloured TAILS.

THE FALLOW-SMICH, called in *Suffex* the WHEAT-EAR, because it frequents the *Downs* in the time of harvest, where it lives upon Beetles and other insects, and grows so fat that it is thought to be little inferior to an Ortolan. In some places it is called the WHITE-TAIL, from the colour of its rump. It is a little bigger than a Sparrow, and the head and tail are of an ash-colour, with a little reddish mixture; The rump above the tail is white, and the whole belly is tintured with a light red, but the breast is of a deeper red. Above the eyes, and to the hinder part of the head, there is a white line, and another that is black, which runs below the eyes, from the corners of the mouth to the ear; but this is peculiar to the cocks; the bill, feet, and claws are black.

The WHEAT-EAR of *Aldrovandus* is less than the former, and yet bigger than a Sparrow: All the feathers, except the prime-feathers of the wings (which are black, with yellow edges) are of a reddish yellow, but deeper on the back, and lighter on the breast. Behind the eyes there is an oblong black spot, almost in the shape of a half-moon.

The WHIN-CHAT is of the size of a Water-wagtail, and the upper part of the body is of a Murrey-colour, or reddish purple, with black spots placed in rows; the belly is whitish, with a reddish tincture, and the sides, and the top of the breast are of a reddish yellow; there are two remarkable white spots on each wing, and this bird may be distinguished from the following in being more beautifully coloured on the upper part of the body with feathers in the middle part, near the stem, black, with white edges; in having

two white spots on each wing; in the under part of the tail being white; in having feathers above and below the tail, which run beyond the middle, hiding the white part; and likewise in there being a white stripe, which runs from the bill to the back-part of the head; the bill, feet, and claws are black.

The **STONE-SMICH**, or **STONE-CHATTER**, is of the size of a Linnet, with a black head and neck; the sides of it are marked with a white spot, in such a manner that it appears like a ring, and the middle of the back is covered with black feathers, which are tawney at the edges. Above the rump there is a white spot, and the breast is tawney or yellowish red; the belly is white, with a little mixture of red, and there is a white spot on the back near each wing, which is the principal mark of distinction of this bird; the bill, feet, and claws are black, and it is found in the mountainous part of the *Peak* in *Derbyshire*.

The **COLD-FINCH**, so called by the *Germans*, has a white belly, and a yellowish tawney breast; the head and back are tawney, inclining to a greenish colour, and the covert feathers of the tail are black; the prime feathers of the wings are black; but from the fifth, and the rest downwards are white; the bill is black, flattish, and almost triangular; likewise the feet are black.

The **WHITE-THROAT**, is of the size of a Linnet, only the body is longer; the upper part is of a reddish ash-colour, but the top of the head is more of an ash-colour; the chin or throat is white, from whence it takes its name: Lower down it is of a reddish white, and the breast and belly are of a light red; the upper part of the bill is blackish, the lower whitish, and the mouth on the inside is yellow.

The **FLY-CATCHER** is a longish bird, with an oblong bill, of a reddish tawney colour; the upper part of the body is a mixture of lead, ash, and yellowish colours; but the lower part is white; the breast is spotted with black, and the wings are of a dirty black, with a mixture of white; the legs and feet are blackish. This bird; though placed in this class, does not agree with

with it in having a black bill, which is one of the characteristics; for which reason we shall mention other Fly-Catchers in this place, described by Mr. Edwards.

The BLUE FLY-CATCHER has a black bill, and the top of the head, the hinder-part of the neck, the back, rump, and covert feathers of the wings are blue, inclining to slate-colour; the tail, and quill-feathers of the wings are dusky or blackish, but the outward quills are white at the bottom; the throat and sides of the head are black, which blackness passes on each side of the neck under the wings; the breast, belly, thighs, but the covert feathers under the tail are entirely white; and the legs and feet are of a dusky brown colour. It is an *American* bird, and probably one of passage; for that this description is taken from was caught at sea, and supposed to be flying to some other country.

The OLIVE-COLOURED FLY-CATCHER has a slender bill, and the point of the upper chap bends downwards, hanging a little over the lower. It is of a dusky colour above, and inclining to a flesh-colour beneath. A dusky line runs from the bill, as it were, through the eye, and the top of the head, the upper side of the neck, and the whole back, wings, and tail are of a brownish green, or dark olive colour; the whole under side, from the bill to the covert feathers beneath the tail is of a whitish colour, a little clouded with light olive. The inner coverts, and ridges of the wings are whitish, but the inside of the quill-feathers of the wings, and the under-side of the tail are ash-coloured, the inner webs of the feathers being edged with white. The legs and feet are made as in most other small birds, and are of a blackish or dusky colour. This bird was brought from *Jamaica*, and is there called WHIP-TOM-KELLY, which words they say its note nearly resembles.

The YELLOW-RUMPED FLY-CATCHER has a slender bill, bending a little downward at its point, and is of a dusky ash-colour, but a little lighter at the base of the lower chap; the top and sides of the head round

round the eyes are of an ash-colour, which gradually becomes of an olive green on the hinder-part of the neck and back, which is sprinkled with blackish spots, in the shape of drop-pearls; the thighs, belly, and covert feathers under the tail are white, but the wings are of a very dark ash-colour; the tips of the first and second rows of the covert feathers are white, and form two oblique or crooked bars across each wing; the quills next the back are also edged with black, and the covert feathers on each side of the wings are white; the insides of the quills are ash-coloured, with narrow edges of white on their inner webs; the tail-feathers (except the two middlemost, which are black) have the middle parts of their inner webs white, their tips and bottoms being blackish; the covert feathers on the upper side of the tail are black, and the legs and feet are of a dusky colour, and of the same shape as in other small birds. This bird was brought from *Pennsylvania*, and may probably be met with in the other *English* plantations.

The **YELLOW-TAILED FLY-CATCHER** has a bill of a brown colour, which is flat like a Duck's bill: About the angles of the mouth it has hairs, turning forward on each side of the bill, and the top of the head, and the covert feathers above the tail are ash-coloured; the hinder part of the neck, the back, and covert feathers of the wings are of an olive-green, and the quill-feathers are of a dusky brown, or blackish, with an olive cast; the bottom feathers of the middle quill being yellow both within and without: The covert feathers on the inside of the wings are of a yellowish white, and the tail feathers are yellow, with dirty brown tips, except the two middle feathers, which are of a dark brown all over; the whole under-side, from the bill to the tail is whitish, with faint shades of reddish brown on the sides of the breast; the sides under the wings are yellow, and the legs and feet are of a dusky brown.

The **SPOTED YELLOW FLY-CATCHER** has a bill of a dark brown or dusky colour, and the top of the head and hinder-part of the neck, back, wings,
and

and tail are of a dark greenish olive; the greater feathers of the wing and tail are more dusky, and the inner webs of the side tail-feathers are white, for half their length next the tips; the second row of covert-feathers of the wings have white tips, which form a white spot on the upper-part of each wing: The throat, breast, sides, and inner coverts of the wings are yellow, with small black spots down the middle of the feathers; the belly and thighs are of a fainter yellow, without spots, and there are lines of yellow which pass from the bill over each eye; the covert feathers beneath the tail are white, and the legs and feet are of a dusky brown.

The MARYLAND YELLOW-THROAT seems to be of the tribe of Fly-catchers, and has a strait, slender, sharp-pointed bill, of a brown colour; there are black feathers round the upper chap of the bill, which pass on each side the head, and tend downwards towards the neck: In these black spaces the eyes are placed, and the top of the head is of a reddish brown. The back, rump, upper sides of the tail and wings are of a greenish olive colour; and the edges of the wings and tail feathers are of a lighter yellowish colour, as are the tail and wings on the under sides; the throat and breast are of a light yellow, which gradually becomes fainter on the belly and thighs, the covert-feathers being more yellow; the legs and feet are made as in other small birds, and are of a dark flesh-colour. This bird frequents thickets and low bushes near streams of water, and low grounds. It leaves *Pennsylvania* at the approach of winter, and is supposed to go to a warmer climate.

The SMALL BLACK and WHITE BIRD, is a native of *Jamaica*, and is four inches long from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, and seven broad when the wings are extended. The bill is strait, roundish, black above, white below, and half an inch long; the tail is an inch and a half long, and the upper part of the body is all over blackish, variegated with white lines; the under parts are white, mixed with a little

little black, and the feet are of a greenish brown, but the claws are yellowish.

The WORM-EATER is about five inches long, and twice as broad; the bill is strait, roundish, sharp at the point, half an inch long, and of a pale brown; the upper-part is of a light brown, and there are stripes of a darker colour near the eyes; the chin is likewise of a darker colour, and the breast and belly are of a blackish ash-colour, not much unlike that of our Larks; the legs are an inch and a half long.

The CRESTED FLY-CATCHER weighs nearly an ounce, and has a black and broad bill; the upper part of the body is of a muddy green, the neck and breast of lead colour, the wings and tail of a reddish brown, but the legs and feet are black. It breeds in *Carolina* and *Virginia*, but retires in winter: By its disagreeable howling noise it seems to be at variance as well as displeased with all others.

The BLACK CAP FLY CATCHER has a broad and black bill, and the upper part of the head is of a dusky black; but the back, wings, and tail are brown; the breast and belly are white, and the legs and feet black: The head of the cock is of a deeper black than that of the hen, which is all the difference between them; they feed on flies and other insects, and are seen at *Carolina* in the winter.



C H A P. XXX.

*Of other small BIRDS, not reducible to the former
Classes.*

THE STOPAROLA of *Aldrovandus*, is of the size and colour of a hen Sparrow, only the body is longer and more slender; the upper part of the body is of an ash or brownish colour, and there are black spots on the top of the head; the lower part of the head is white, only the throat and sides are a little reddish; the prime feathers of the wings are blackish, but their inner edges are yellow; the bill is strait, black, broadish, and flat at the nostrils; the upper chap is raised into an angle, according to its length, whence the bill seems to be triangular, and is a little longer than the lower, with a crooked point; the mouth is large, and yellow on the inside, and the feet are small and black: Flies and Beetles have been found in the stomach, and it frequents Gardens in *England* in the summer time; the Bill seems to be proper for catching of flies; the young ones are variegated on the back with white and black spots.

The NIGHTINGALE is the principal of all the *English* singing-birds, and is about the bigness of a Goldfinch, but has a long body: It weighs about an ounce, and is in length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail seven inches, but its breadth, when the wings are extended, is ten inches and a half; the bill resembles that of a Thrush, or Black-bird, but there is no great variety of colours on the body, nor is this bird remarkable for its beauty; the upper parts are of a faint tawney colour, with a greenish cast, but the tail is more deep; the belly is all over white, and the feathers on the breast and throat, as well as under the wings are darker, mixed with green; the bill is blackish, and the feet of a flesh-colour, but the

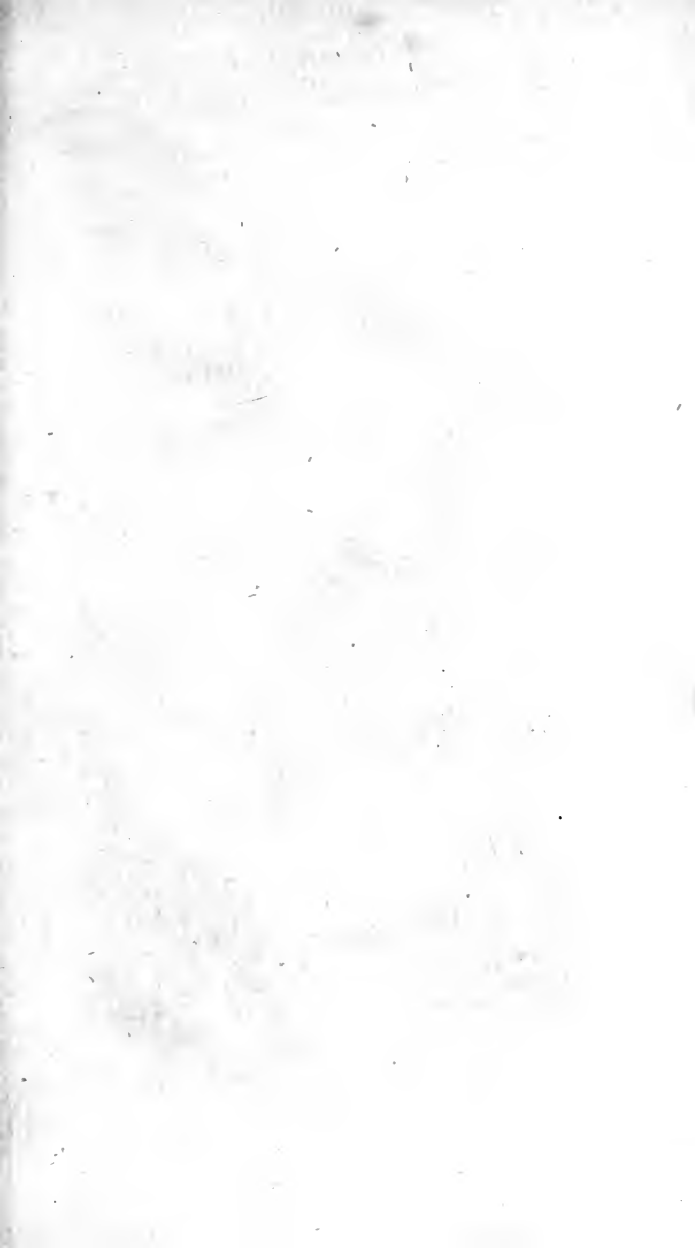
the inside of the mouth is yellow. It breeds in the month of *May*, and lays four or five eggs, and it chiefly sings in the night-time, but not close to the nest, for fear of discovering it. It haunts shady places, quick-set hedges, bushes, and small groves. There are no particular marks to distinguish the cock from the hen, only the colours are more lively in the former. A Nightingale's nest may be found by observing the place where the cock sings, for the hen is never far off; or you may stick two or three meal-worms on the thorns near the place most frequented by the cock, and then observe, when he comes to take them, which way he carries them, and by listening you will hear the young, while the old ones are about feeding them.

When you have found the nest, if the young ones are not fledged enough to be taken, you must not touch them, for then the old ones will entice them away: They should not be taken till they are almost as full of feathers as the old ones; they will refuse their meat, but you may open their bills, and give them two or three small bits at a time, and they will soon grow tame and feed themselves; they should be put, with the nest, into a little basket, which should be covered up warm, and they should be fed every two hours. Their food should be sheep's-hearts, or other raw flesh-meat, chopped very fine, and all the strings, skins, and fat taken away; but it should always be mixed with hard hen's eggs; they should be put in cages like the Nightingale's back-cage, with a little straw or dry moss at the bottom; but when they are grown large they should have ants mould; they should be kept very clean, like other singing-birds, for otherwise they will have the cramp, and perhaps the claws will drop off. In autumn they will sometimes abstain from their food for a fortnight, unless two or three meal-worms be given them two or three times a week, or two or three spiders in a day; they must likewise have a little saffron in their water. Figs chopped small among their meat, will help them to recover their flesh. When their legs are gouty, they should be anointed with fresh butter, or
Capon's

Capon's fat three or four days together: If they grow melancholy put white sugar-candy into their water, and feed them with sheep's-heart, giving them three or four meal-worms in a day, and a few ants, with their eggs; they should also have saffron in their water.

Those birds that are taken before the twenty-third of *April*, are accounted the best, because after that they pair with the hens. They usually haunt woods, coppices, and quickset hedges, where they may be taken with trap-cages, baited with meal-worms; they should be placed as near the spot where they bird sing as you can, and before you fix the trap turn up the earth twice the breadth of the cage, because they will there look for food. They are also taken with lime twigs, placing them upon the hedge where they usually sing; and there should be meal-worms stuck at proper places to draw them into the snare. After they are taken, their wings should be gently tied with thread to prevent their beating themselves against the cage. It should be first hung in a private place, that he may not be disturbed, and he should be fed every two hours at farthest with sheep's-heart and egg minced very fine, mixing it with meal-worms: however his first food must be worms, ants, caterpillars or flies: You must take the bird in your hand, and open his bill with a stick made thick at one end, giving him the insects, or four or five bits of food as big as peas; to entice him to eat, his common food should be mixed with ants, so that when he goes to pick the ants, he may pick up some of that with it.

The ROBIN RED-BREAST, is so called from its red breast, and is very well known in all parts of *Europe*: It weighs about half an ounce, and is in length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, six inches, but the breadth is nine inches when the wings are extended; the upper part of the body is of a greenish ash-colour, and the breast is red, or of a deep orange: In the summer time it haunts woods, groves, copses, hedges and bushes; but in winter it frequents houses in search of food, and perhaps for the sake of warmth; and



*Red and Blue
Brazilian Finch*

454



*Little black and
Orange Indian
Hawk* 28



*Indian
Redstart*

239



and is a very familiar bird. It is generally seen alone, and makes its nest in thick bushes. It is said to lay eggs three times a year, and has seldom above five young ones at a time: It is a song-bird, and some are greatly delighted with its note.

The cock may be known from the hen by its breast, it being of a deeper colour, and is more extensive: Some say the legs are of a darker colour, and that he has hairs on each side the bill; but be this as it will, the bright red on the breast is a mark that may be depended upon.

The young ones are hatched in the beginning of *May*; and they build their nests in barns or out-houses, though sometimes in a bank or hedge; the young may be taken when they are ten or twelve days old, and they must be kept warm in a little basket, with hay at the bottom; they must be fed in the same manner as Larks and Nightingales, and their meat must be minced very small, of which they must have but a little at a time. When they are put into cages there must be moss at the bottom, and they must be managed in all respects like a Nightingale. When he is out of order he should be cured with meal-worms; but if he is kept clean and warm with wholesome food he will have little occasion for them. A little liquorice or saffron in his water will make him long-winded, and help his song very much. When they are brought up from the nest they may be taught to pipe or whistle finely, but some like their own natural song best. They are taken with lime twigs or trap-cages. Very old birds are sullen, but young ones will sing in a few days.

The **INDIAN RED-START** has a bill dusky at the base, and black at the point; the top of the head is covered with long, soft, black feathers, hanging over behind in the form of a crest; and under each eye there is a scarlet spot, encompassed with white on the lower side. The throat, breast, belly and thighs, are white; but the sides of the neck and breast are black. The hinder part of the neck, back, wings, and tail are of a dark brown, and the ridge of the wing next the breast is whitish; the feathers about the vent, and the coverts beneath the tail are of a fine red colour,

lour, but the legs and feet are of a dusky black : It is a native of *Bengal* in the *East-Indies*.

The ROBIN RED-BTEAST of JAMAICA, is a bird four inches long, and the head is pretty large in proportion to its body ; the bill is strait, the under jaw red, and the upper red mixed with brown ; the top of the head, the back, and the wings are green, and the breast is of a shining purplish red for the breadth of half an inch ; the lower part of the breast is green, and the belly white.

The RED-START has a reddish breast, rump, and tail, and the feathers under the wings are also red, but the bottom of the belly is white ; the head, neck, and back are of a lead colour, and there is a remarkable white spot on the fore-part of the head, the throat, and cheeks under the eyes are black, and the bill and feet are black, but the inside of the mouth is yellow. The hen is a beautiful bird, but is more of the colour of a Nightingale, and has a red tail, but somewhat fainter than the cock's ; this may be always distinguished from the hen by his black head ; these birds breed in *May*, and their young are fit to be taken towards the latter end of the month, that is when they are ten days old ; they build their nests in the holes of old walls and trees, and their eggs are like those of a hedge sparrow, but of a pale blue, and not so big : If they are taken while young they must be kept warm, and managed like the Nightingale ; they will sing night and day, and will learn to whistle and imitate other birds. It is remarkable, that if an egg be touched, the nest will be forsaken ; and if the young ones are meddled with, the old ones will either starve them or throw them out of the nest, as *Willoughby* has observed more than once.

Aldrovandus and *Gesner* mention three sorts of Red-Starts, one of which is the same as that now described ; the second has a reddish tail, and the third, which is found about *Strasbourg* in *Germany*, has a blue breast at the top, and of a yellowish red at the bottom ; the belly is of an ash-colour, and the legs brown.

The

The HEDGE SPARROW is much about the size of the common Sparrow, and it has a slender, long, black bill, with a horny, cloven tongue, and black at the tip. The iris of the eyes is hazel, and the ears are wide; the colour on the upper part of the body is a mixture of black and dirty red, and the middle of the feathers near the stem are blackish, and of a dirty red on the other parts. The head and neck are inclinable to an ash-colour, with dark spots; the lower part of the back above the rump is greenish, without spots; but the lower part of the body is of an ash or lead colour, only the bottom of the belly is whitish. The eggs are of a fine pale blue, or of a sea-green colour, and it sings early in the spring, having variety of notes. The hen is more pale on the breast than the cock, and the colour on the back is more bright. They hatch their young about the latter end of *April*, or the beginning of *May*, and they build their nests in low bushes, with green moss, and line them on the inside with wool and hair. The hen lays commonly five eggs and the young ones are ready to be taken near the middle of *May*, when they are nine or ten days old; they must be fed with bread and flesh meat, chopped very fine, and made moist, as for other birds.

The PETTICHAPS, so called in *Yorkshire*, is the BECCAFIGO of the *Italians*: It is of the size of a Linnet, and has a short body. The colour of the head, back, wings and tail are of an ash-colour, inclining to a brownish green; the lower parts are all white, or of a silver colour, except the breast, which is darker, and has a yellowish cast. The bill is black, and the feet bluish, however there are in general no remarkable colours on this bird.

The BLACK-CAP, is a small bird, and is black on the top of the head, from whence it derives its name: the sides of the head, underneath the black, are white, and the neck grey or ash-coloured, which becomes more pale and light upon the breast and belly, inclining to a dusky white, with a yellowish cast. The back and sides of the wings are of a dusky brown, with a pretty strong shade of green. The head of the hen is more

pale, being not of so deep a black as that of the cock ; the tail is forked, and the legs and feet are of the colour of lead ; but the claws are black.

The BLACK-CAPPED MANAKIN, is black on the top of the head and bill ; but the under side, from the throat to the tail is white ; a white collar passes round the lower part of the neck, and the lesser covert feathers of the wings, both inner and outer are white. The top and hinder part of the head is white, as well as the wings, tail and back. The inside of the quills, and under side of the tail are of a dark ash-colour ; the legs and feet are of an orange colour, and made like those of the Kings-fisher.

The WHITE-CAPPED MANAKIN, has a bill of a dark brown colour, and the base of the upper chap has a narrow list of black feathers round it. The top of the head is white, as far as the eyes ; but all the rest of the feathers are black ; as are also the legs and feet. Both these birds are supposed to be natives of *South America*.

The YELLOW RED-POLE, has a black, slender, sharp-pointed bill, and the top of the head is red, from whence it has its name. The upper side, from the head to the tail, is of an olive green ; and the under side, from the eyes and bill to the tail, is of a bright yellow, but the breast and belly are spotted with red, down to the shafts of the feathers. The wings and tail are dusky, having all their feathers edged with yellow, except some of the longest quills, which are wholly blackish. The inner covert feathers of the wings are yellow, and the inner webs of the quills are dusky, edged with yellow. The under side of the tail is yellow, and the legs and feet are of a dusky flesh colour. It is a very lonely bird, and visits *Pennsylvania* in *March*, always keeping in thickets, and feeds upon insects, which it finds upon the low bushes ; for it seldom gets upon high trees. They do not breed in *Pennsylvania*, but go farther to the northward.

The AMERICAN HEDGE-SPARROW is five inches in length, and has a pretty strong bill, sharp at the point, bowed a little downwards, and black. The head

head and neck are of an ash-colour, a little inclining to green, and the back, wings and tail are brown. The breast, belly, and thighs are white, clouded with a dusky colour, and the legs are brown. This bird was brought from *Jamaica*.

The SPARROW of PARADISE, has a stronger and thicker bill than other birds that feed upon seeds, and the middle feathers of the tail are longer than the side feathers, which is not common in birds of this kind. It is of a whitish flesh colour, and the nostrils are lost in the feathers of the forehead. The eyes are of a dark colour, and the whole head is covered with scarlet feathers. The upper side of the neck, back, and rump, and upper sides of the wings and tail, are of a darkish blue ash-colour. The quills, and the first and second rows of the coverts of the wings, the tail-feathers, and its overts, are all tipped with white, or light ash-colour. The breast and belly are variegated with black and white, not unlike the scales of a fish, but more broken and confused. The sides of the belly are interspersed with a tincture of reddish brown; and the thighs, lower bill, and coverts under the tail are white; but the legs, feet, and claws are of a flesh-colour. This is an *African* bird, and was brought from *Angola*.

The GOLDEN-CROWNED WREN, is so called on account of its smallness, and has a saffron-coloured spot, or rather of a most beautiful light red on the top of the crown, which some call a crest. The head and neck are of a dark yellowish green, and the breast and belly are green, which changes to a dull whitish colour. The stomach, when opened, was found full of insects, and it sits on the tops of trees, especially oaks. It is to be met with in several parts of *England*.

The RUBY-CROWNED WREN, is a native of *North-America*, and particularly *Pennsylvania*. The weight is equal to that of eleven dry white peas, and it has a black bill. The head, upper-side of the neck, back, and rump are of darkish olive green colour, but deeper on the head and lighter on the rump: On the top of the head there is a spot of an exceeding fine red, or

ruby colour, from whence this bird had its name. The whole under side, from the bill to the tail, is of a lightish yellow or cream colour; but a little darker on the throat and breast than on the belly. The covert feathers of the wings are of an olive colour, with cream-coloured tips, that form two lines across each wing. The three quills next the back are black or dusky, with cream-coloured edges; the remainder of the quills are also blackish, with narrow greenish yellow edges. The bottoms of the quills, where the light tips of the covert feathers fall on them, are wholly black. The inner covert feathers of the wings are cream-coloured, and the inside of the quills are of an ash, with narrow white edges on their inner webs. The tail is blackish, and the feathers are edged with yellowish green; but beneath it is of an ash-colour. The legs, feet and claws are dusky. This is a description of the cock bird, but the hen differs nothing from it, except in wanting the red spot on the head.

The GOLDEN-CROWNED WREN of *North-America*, differs in nothing from the bird last described, but in being less, and in having the spot on the head longer, and of a yellow orange colour, surrounded with black. It has also a white line, dividing the base of the upper chap of the bill from the black line that surrounds the yellow spot. This bird is to be met with in the *East-Indies*, as well as *America*.

The COMMON WREN weighs about three drams, and is four inches and a half in length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail. The head, neck and back are of a sort of brown colour; but the back is variegated with transverse blackish lines; the middle of the breast is of a whitish colour; and lower, and on the sides there are transverse black lines. It carries its tail erect, and makes its nest of moss, and in the shape of an egg, with a hole on the side to go in and out at. It builds in the thatched roofs of barns, stables, and the like, as also in hedges, and it lays nine or ten eggs; nay some affirm they have found sixteen in its nest, which, if true, is very strange, considering how small a bird it is to hatch them, as well as feed the young

young when hatched. It breeds twice a year, namely in *April* and *June*, and the young ones may be fed and brought up like young Nightingales. It sings very prettily, and has a louder note than could be well imagined.

The SMALL YELLOW-BIRD, is covered on the upper parts, except on the wings and tail, with feathers of an ash-coloured green; but the throat, breast and belly are white, with a small tincture of green; elsewhere it is yellow. It delights to be among willow trees, and shrubs, where it sings, with a shrill note like a Grasshopper. It lays five eggs, speckled with red. These birds vary their colours, some of them being of a lighter, and some of a deeper green or yellow. Some call this bird the GREEN WREN.

The WREN of the *Caribbee islands* in *America*, is called a Nightingale in those parts, it sings so sweetly. It builds its nest in much such sort of places as the *English* Wren, and feeds upon small flies and spiders. It is a little larger than the common Wren, and is the more remarkable because the birds in those parts have generally very disagreeable notes. One of these built its nest in a Callabash, that hung up in a room, for three or four years together, it having been undisturbed.

The HUMMING-BIRD is the least and prettiest of all the birds in the world. There are two sorts of these in the *Caribbee islands*, of which the least is no larger than the end of a man's little finger. All the large feathers on the wings and tail are black, but all the rest of the body, and under the wings are of a greenish brown, with a fine red cast or gloss, which no silk or velvet can imitate. It has a small crest on its head, green at the bottom, and, as it were, gilded at the top, which in the sun sparkles and shines like a little star in the middle of the forehead. The bill is black, straight, slender, and of the length of a small pin.

The LARGER HUMMING-BIRD is near half as big as the common Wren, and the wings and tail are like the former. All the feathers of the back are of a

fine blue, but there is no crest or tuft upon the head; but to make amends it is covered from the throat half-way down the belly with changeable crimson coloured feathers, that in different lights change to a variety of beautiful colours, much like an opal. The heads of both are small, with very little round eyes, as black as jet.

As soon as the sun is risen, they flutter about the flowers, without ever lighting upon them, and thrust in their tongues, which consist of two small threads, to the very bottom of the flowers, from whence it is supposed they get the honey. The nest of these birds is artificially made on the twigs of an orange or citron tree, as well as on those of pomegranates; and very often in huts, if they can find any thing like a very small twig in a proper place. The female is the architect, while the male goes in quest of materials which are generally cotton, exceeding fine moss, and the like. It lays two eggs at a time, about the size of small peas, and as white as snow, and the male and female sit upon them alternately for the space of ten or twelve days, at the end of which the young ones appear much about the size of a fly. These birds move their wings so exceedingly swiftly, that their motion cannot be perceived, and they make a humming noise in flying, like bees. Mr. Ray observes, that they feed upon honey-dew, and the juice of flowers, which they get from thence with their long tongues, formed by nature for that purpose: However, as they have gizzards, it is not very improbable that they sometimes catch very small insects. Some Authors pretend that they always sleep in the winter time, and lie as if they were half dead; but this is not at all probable, for there is no winter where these birds are found, and *Marcgrave* affirms that there are plenty of them in the woods at all times of the year. There are several other kinds of them, of which we shall give an account as they are described by different authors.

The LONG-TAILED BLACK-CAPPED HUMMING-BIRD, has the longest tail of any of this kind, which consists of two long feathers, of a loose soft texture.

They

They are the outermost but one on each side, and have each a stiff feather under them, as well as above, the better to support them, The bill is thicker at the base than in most of this kind, and is pretty long, ending in a point, which is black: It is a little bending downwards, and of a yellow colour, The crown of the head, and the beginning of the neck behind are black, with a bluish gloss, but the throat, breast and belly are covered with green feathers, inclining to blue, lying close and regular, like the scales of fishes, and have so fine a surface that they reflect the light like burnished gold. The back is of a yellower green, and not quite so shining; the wings are of a brownish purple, with a bluish purple cast in some lights. The ridge of the wings, from the shoulder a good way down, is white, and the tail is dusky.

The GUINAMBI, or GREATER HUMMING-BIRD, is green on the upper part, and shines with gold, flame, and yellow colours. The lower part is whiter, the wings brown, and the tail has a bluish appearance, like polished steel,

Another GREATER HUMMING-BIRD is coloured on the upper part like the former, but the lower shines with a greenish gold colour, and there is a white spot near the vent.

The LESSER HUMMING-BIRD has a very long forked tail, with a black head and neck, which have a bluish gloss. The back and breast are of a greenish gold colour, the wings of a liver colour, and the tail is of a bluish black, with a white spot near the vent. They all shine and glitter very much, especially in the sun.

The LITTLE HUMMING-BIRD *with a crooked Bill*, has the upper chap of it black, and the lower yellow. The upper parts are of the same colour with the first, but the lower are of a reddish white, and the tail is of a blackish green, but white at the end; and the legs are also white.

The HUMMING-BIRD *with a black Bill*, is black on the lower parts, with a greenish gloss; and it has a white spot near the vent. The feathers on the upper

parts are coloured with a mixture of gold, flame-colour, and green, and the tail is of a beautiful brown, with a bluish gloss.

Another sort is all over of a gold, green, and flame colour, mixed together, and the wings are blackish, the legs quite black, and the tail changeable.

The GREEN SPARROW, or GREEN HUMMING-BIRD, is near four inches long, and eight broad. The head, in proportion to the size, is large, and the bill is long, broad, and deep like a Duck's bill. The lower chap is red, and the upper of a reddish brown, with a ridge along the top; but Mr. *Edwards* says, that the upper chap is of a dusky brown, and the lower of an orange colour. The whole under side, from the bill to the end of the tail is of a beautiful lively green. The throat has a bright red spot, half an inch in diameter; and the breast, belly, thighs, and covert feathers under the tail are white, a little shaded with a pale green. The legs and feet are of a dusky colour, with a reddish cast. The toes are joined, like those of the King's-fisher.

The ASH-COLOURED HUMMING-BIRD, so called, is nearly of the colour of a Sparrow, with a beautiful gloss, that shines like a ruby.

Another of the larger sort, has the head, and upper part of the neck of a shining red colour, and the throat, and lower part of the neck looks like polished gold. The lower part of the belly, and the beginning of the back seem to be covered with black shining silk; but the remaining part is of a brownish green. The wings are brown, and there is a white spot near the vent.

Another again is of a bright green, with a golden gloss, only the wings are brown.

There is still another HUMMING-BIRD, which Mr. *Edwards* calls the WHITE-TAILED HUMMING-BIRD. The bill is long, slender, and bowed a little downwards, and of a black colour towards the point, but lighter at the base. The head, the hinder part of the neck, back, the lesser covert of the wings, and the breast, are of a greenish brown colour, which is changeable, according to the different reflexions of the light
to

*Arctic Diver
or Lumme
349*



*Three Toed
Wood Pecker
110*



*Green Sparrow
or Humming
Bird
248*





to a copper or gold colour. The two middle feathers of the tail are of the same colour, and the remaining eight are white, except the two outermost on each side, which are a little clouded with a dusky colour at the tips. It has an horizontal bar, of a light reddish colour, across the throat; and the belly and covert feathers under the tail, are of an obscure whitish colour. The wings are of a dark purple both without and within, and the legs and feet are very small and whitish. Dr. *Brown*, in his natural history of *Jamaica*, says, the Humming-Birds, feed on the nectar of flowers, which they sip when upon the wing, and pass from one blossom or tree to another with inconceivable agility.

Mr. *Lawson* observes, that there are HUMMING-BIRDS in *Carolina*, which, like Bees, get their living by sucking the honey from flowers; inasmuch that they will bury themselves, as it were, in the largest sort, where sometimes children will catch them. and keep them alive, for five or six days. He does not mention any particulars in the colours that have not been already observed, but he takes notice that their nests are the most artificial of any of the winged tribe, and that they commonly hang upon a single briar, and have a small hole left to go in and out at. He also adds, that the eggs are of the bigness of Peas, as was observed above.

The GREY-EINCH is an *East-Indian* bird, and is much of the same size, shape and action with our Linnet, and like that sings finely. The bill is of a dark ash-colour, and the eyes are dark or black. There is a little whiteness round the base of the lower chap of the bill, which extends itself under the eyes. The breast, belly, and whole under side are of a very light bluish ash-colour, but the top of the head, the upper side of the neck, and back are of a dark ash. The rump and coverts of the upper sides of the tail are of a very light ash, and the upper sides of the wings and tail are dusky, only the edges of the feathers are of a light ash. The greater quills are dusky at the tips, and white at their bottoms, which form a white spot on each wing. The legs, feet, and claws are of a dark flesh-colour.

The WAX-BILL, has the middle feathers of the tail longer than those on the sides, which has never been observed in the small birds of *Europe* that feed upon seeds. The bill is of the colour of red sealing-wax, from whence it is named. There is a long red spot, which begins from the corner of the mouth, which is broad in the middle, and ends in a point, about the place of the ear. The eye is in the middle of this, and is black; the top of the head, the upper side of the neck, the back, the upper sides of the wings, and tail are of a dusky brown. The sides of the head, under the red mark are whitish, and the breast becomes gradually of a light ash-colour: The sides of the belly, the belly, thighs, and coverts of the tail are also of a light brownish ash-colour. The lower part of the breast and middle of the belly, are finely stained with a longish red spot, that gradually looses itself in the ash-colour. All the brown feathers are transversely marked with fine lines of a darker colour; and its toes are dusky, and of the shape of other small birds. This bird was brought from the *East Indies*.

The GUIRA GUACUBERABA of *Marcgrave*, is of the size of a Gold finch, and is a bird of *Brasil*, in *South America*. The lower part of the neck, the back, and the extremity of the belly are of a yellow or Gold colour, but the upper part of the head, the neck, and the fore half of the back, with the wings and tail, are of a light green. Under the throat, as far as the eyes, there is a white spot or space, which is black. The bill is small, strait, sharp, and yellow, only on the upper part is blackish, The legs and feet are brown.

The GUIRA COEREBE, of *Marcgrave* is a *South-American* bird, and of the size of a Brambling. The bill is black, sharp, and a little bent downward, and there is a tuft on the top of the head of a sea-green colour. The rest of the head, and all the lower parts, and half the back on the hinder part are covered with blue feathers, inclining to white. There runs a broad blue line from the beginning of the wings to the back transversely. The whole upper part of the neck, with the

the other part of the back are covered with deep black silky feathers. The tail is likewise black, and an inch and a half long. The wings are large, and yellow half way, but underneath they are entirely yellow. The feet are of the colour of cinnabar.

The JAPACANI of *Marcgrave*, is another bird of *Brasil*, and has an oblong black bill, a little bending downwards. The eyes are of a gold colour, and the head is blackish, but the rest of the upper parts are a mixture of black and umber. The tail is black above and white underneath, and the lower parts are a mixture of white and yellow, streaked with transverse black lines. The legs are brown.

The TANGARA of *Marcgrave*, is another bird of *Brasil*, of the size of a Brambling. The bill is strait, thickish, and black, and the feet are of a brownish ash-colour. There is a black spot on the base of the bill, and the whole head and neck are green. The beginning of the back is surrounded with black feathers, like a collar; but the upper parts of the back are yellow. The belly is of a fine blue, and the wings are black, except at the extremities of the sides, where they are blue. The beginning of the wings are outwardly of a sea green colour, and those on the shoulders next the back are partly yellow. The tail is an inch and a half long, and consists of black feathers, only the extremity of the side feathers are blue.

There is another species of this bird, of the size of a Sparrow, with a small dusky yellow broadish, sharp bill. The plumage of the head is of a fine red, but the rest of the body, with the wings and tail, are of a shining black. The tail is short, and the legs are white on the upper parts, but on the outward side there is an oblong red spot. The feet are of an ash-colour.

The QUAUH-CHI-CHIL is a small bird, with a red head, a little larger than a Humming-bird. It is white beneath, and above of a dusky green, with a red head, and a black bill and feet. This is accounted a singing bird.

The SILK-TAIL is nearly of the size of a Thrush, and has four or five quills in the wings that are small, red, and without webs. There is a broad border on the end
of

of the tail, that is as yellow as lemon-peel, but the rest of the feathers are generally of the colour of wool. The bill is black, and there is a tuft on the head like that of the crested Lark, which falls backwards. The colour of it nearest the bill is of a faint chesnut, colour, but behind it is ash-coloured, inclining to brown. It feeds upon fruits, and is very fond of grapes, though one would have imagined it lived upon seeds, from the thickness and strength of its bill.

The GROSS-BEAK, or HAW-FINCH, has a bill very large in proportion to the size of the body, from whence it has its *English* name; nor is there need of any other distinction to know it from all other birds. It weighs about an ounce and three quarters, and is seven inches in length from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, but its breadth, when the wings are extended, are upwards of twelve. The bill is said to measure about two inches in compass next the head; and it is about three quarters of an inch long, ending in a very sharp point. The eyes are ash-coloured, or grey, and the feathers at the base of the bill are of an orange colour; but they are black between the eyes. The rest of the head is of a rusty yellowish red, with a border of black feathers encompassing the lower chap. The neck, and upper part of the back are more red; but the middle part of some of the feathers are pale or whitish. The sides of the body, the breast, and the rump are of a reddish ash-colour, but the under part of the tail is more pale, inclining to white. Some of the shafts of the quill-feathers are white, and others red, with tips of a fine shining purple or blue, and all parts of the wings are beautifully interspersed with variety of shades and colours. The legs and feet are of a pale flesh-colour, and the claws are pretty large and strong. They come into *England* in very hard winters, and feed upon haws, holly-berries, and the like. They are fed with hemp and canary seeds.

The VIRGINIAN NIGHTINGALE, called by some the RED GROSS-BEAK, and in *Carolina* the RED-BIRD, is of the size of a Black-bird, or somewhat less:

less: The bill is of a palish red colour, and is very strong and thick. It is surrounded at the base with a black border of feathers, which are extended below the chin, and end a little beyond the eyes in a blunt point. The head is large, and there is a tuft, or very remarkable crest thereon, in the shape of a pyramid of fine scarlet coloured feathers. The back, and some part of the wings and tail are of a brownish red; but the rest of the body is of a lovely scarlet. It can move its tuft or crest backwards or forwards, as it pleases. They have naturally a sweet note, and may be taught to sing almost as well as a Nightingale, from whence it has its name.

The GAMBIA GROSS-BEAK, is about the size of the Haw-finch, and the bill is large, and broad at the base, ending in a sharp point, and resembling the figure of a cone. The mouth is very large, and of an ash-colour on the inside. The pupils of the eyes are black, surrounded with a white iris, the head and most part of the neck are black, which colour ends in a circular point on the fore-part of the breast. The rest of the body, with the wings and tail are of a delightful yellow, shaded with a beautiful green. The legs and feet are of an ash-colour, with a bluish gloss. They are found chiefly near the river *Gambia* on the coast of *Guinea* in *Africa*.

The PURPLE GROSS-BEAK, is of the size of a Sparrow, and over the eyes, on the throat, and near the vent under the tail there are streaks of red; but all the rest of the body is of a deep purple. The hen is brown, with the like red spots, and it is a native of the *Bahama* islands.

The SPANISH OR AMERICAN NIGHTINGALE, has a long, sharp black bill on the upper side, but of a flesh-colour underneath. The top of the head, upper-side of the neck, the back, and upper sides of the wings and tail are of a dark greenish brown colour; but the rump, and borders of the wing-feathers are of a more yellowish green. The under side, from the bill to the tail is of a dirty orange, and there runs a dusky line from above the corners of the mouth through each eye; and

and below them, under each eye, there is another dusky line. From the nostrils there runs lines above the eyes, and the legs, feet and claws are blackish.

The **BLUE AFRICAN GROSS-BEAK**, is of the size of our Haw-Finch, and has a strong bill, thick at the base, sharp-pointed, and of a lead-colour. The eyes are of a dark hazel, with a black pupil, and the bill is encompassed with black feathers, narrow on the forehead, and reaching to the eyes, on the sides: The head; neck, back, rump, lesser covert feathers of the wings, and all the under side, are of a very fine deep blue. There is a little crest on the hinder part of the head, and the quills in the wings, and the row of covert feathers next above them are black; but those next the back, and the first row of coverts above them have blue edges. The tail is black on the upper side, and somewhat lighter below; and the legs and feet are little, weak, and of a black, dark, or lead colour.

The **GREEN GOLDFINCH**, was in possession of the late Prince of Wales, but what country it came from is uncertain. It is near five inches in length, and has a bill of a light yellow, thick at the base, sharp at the point, and a very little bending downwards. The fore-part of the head round the bill as far as the eyes, is of a fine scarlet, and the top of the head, and hinder part of the neck are of an ash-colour, but the back, rump and wings are of a yellowish green. The tail is partly of a dusky colour when spread, and the feathers have claret-coloured edges; so that, when closed, it appears red. On the sides of the red on the throat and below it, the feathers are of a light yellow, which gradually become white on the breast and belly, and the green on the fore side of the neck, and the white breast and belly are variegated with transverse dusky lines. The legs and feet are of a flesh colour.

The **AMERICAN GOLDFINCH**, so called by *Catesby*, is black on the forehead, and about the eyes, with wings of an earthy colour, only their extremities are of a straw colour, and fringed. The tail is of a yellowish black, and the other parts yellow.

The **GREEN-FINCH** is bigger than a common Sparrow

Sparrow, has a bill like the former, but much less, it being not above half an inch long. The upper chap is of a dusky colour, the lower more pale and whitish, and the head and back are green, but the outmost edges of the feathers are grey, with a sort of a chestnut-coloured mixture on the middle of the back. The rump is of a fine yellow, but the breast is more pale, and shaded with green, and the belly is white. The feathers upon the wings are a mixture of yellow, green and ash-colour, and those upon the ridge of each wing are of a beautiful yellow. The tail is about two inches long, and the middlemost feathers are quite black, but those on the edges are yellow. It builds in hedges, and feeds upon the seeds of rapes, thistles, and docks, but it is most fond of hemp-seed. They generally lay five or six eggs, of a faint green colour, speckled with small reddish spots. The young may be taken at ten days old, and brought up in the same manner as Linnets, only observing to keep them clean; however, he is more valued for his beautiful colours than for his singing.

The BULL-FINCH is of the size of a common Sparrow, and has a black, short, strong bill, and crooked like a Parrot's, and the tongue is short. The eyes are of a hazel colour, and the head is large in proportion to the size of the body. The breast is of a crimson colour, as well as the jaws and throat, but the top of the head is of a fine shining black, as well as the sides of the bill. Part of the neck, shoulders, and back are of a bluish ash-colour, shaded with red, and the belly and rump are white. Some of the quill feathers have their outward webs red, and the inner of a fine glossy black: Others are black, with dusky edges, and of a bluish gloss; and others again have their outward edges white, which make a sort of a white line, or cross-bar upon each wing. The tail is two inches long, and of a shining black, and the legs are of a dusky colour, but the claws are black. It is a very docile, tractable bird, and will learn to whistle any tune after a pipe, upon which account they are greatly esteemed.

BULL-

BULL-FINCHES delight to feed on the buds of fruit-trees, such as the apple, pear, and peach; but as they only take the blowing buds they do a great deal of damage in gardens, for which reason the gardeners destroy at many as they can. The cock is of the same bigness as the hen, but has a flatter crown, and much excels her in the beauty of his feathers. A lovely crimson or scarlet adorns his breast, and the feathers on the crown of the head, and those that surround the bill, are of a brighter black. When they are both seen together they may readily be distinguished, the colours of the cock being much brighter than those of the hen. The only method of knowing them while young, is to pull off a few feathers from their breast, when they are about three weeks old, and in about ten or twelve days those that come in their room will be of a fine red, if a cock; but those of a hen will be of a palish brown. Bull-finches breed late in the spring; for the young ones are seldom hatched before the middle of *June*. They build their nests in orchards, woods, parks, and other places where there are plenty of trees, but their nests are hard to be found. The hen lays four or five eggs, of a bluish colour, and sprinkled at the biggest end, with large dark brown and faint reddish spots.

The young should not be taken till they are pretty well feathered; that is, when they are twelve or fourteen days old. They should be kept very warm and clean, and be fed every two hours from morning till night, giving them but a little at a time. Their meat must be rape-feed, soaked in clean water eight or ten hours, and then scalded, and bruised; it must be mixed with an equal quantity of white bread, soaked in water, strained, and afterwards boiled thick with milk. It should be fresh every day; for when it is sour it will do them harm. When they are able to feed themselves they must be broken from their soft meat as soon as possible; and then give them rape and canary seeds, but more of the former than the latter. If they happen to be sick, put a blade of saffron into their water. While they are young,
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they must often hear the pipe, whistle, or organ, and then they will soon learn any note.

The AMERICAN BULL-FINCH, called GUIRA TIRICA in *Brazil*, is of the size of a Lark, and has a thick straight bill. The whole head, with the throat, the lower and middle part of the neck, are of a fine blood colour, but the back is grey, mixed with black feathers. The upper part of the bill is brown, but the lower is of a light carnation, and the legs are of an ash-colour. The wings and tail are a mixture of black and grey, and the eyes are bluish.

The NORTH-AMERICAN BULL-FINCH, is seven inches in length, and the shape of the bill, and the colour of the breast, are like those of our Bull-finch. The upper chap is black, arched, and a little longer than the lower, like that of a Parrot; and the lower is of a reddish flesh-colour next the throat, but the point is black. The head, throat, breast and rump are scarlet, and from the nostrils to the eyes on each side runs a blackish line. The feathers on the hinder-part of the neck and back are black, tipped with scarlet, and the wings are black, but the greater quills next the back are tipped and bordered with white; but those next the belly have narrow borders of red. The first and second rows of the covert feathers are tipped with white, which form two oblique white bars across each wing. The lesser coverts of the wings are a little fringed with red, and the belly and thighs are of a light ash-colour. The tail is black above, and inclining to an ash beneath, and the legs are of a blackish brown.

The RED and BLUE BRASÍLIAN FINCH, has a bill shaped like that of a Goldfinch, and of a very fine scarlet. The sides of the head all round the eyes, for a good breadth, are of a fine purple, and the eyes are of a dark colour; but the skin round the eyes is of a fine scarlet. Between the bill and the eye is a dusky line, and the throat next the bill is black. The top of the head, neck, back, covert feathers of the wings, the breast and belly as far as the thighs, are of a dark dusky red, but the quills of the wings are dusky.

The

The lower part of the back, the belly, about the vent, and the covert feathers of the tail are of a very fine blue, which softens into the reddish on the back and belly. The tail is black, and the middle feather is pretty long, but the side feathers gradually become shorter. The legs and feet are of a darkish flesh-colour.

The SHELD APPLE, or CROSS-BILL, is not much unlike a Greenfinch, its plumage being mostly green, and sometimes yellow; for it is said to change its colour thrice in a year. It weighs about an ounce and a half, and its bill is black, strong, thick, and very hard. The upper and lower chaps cross each other, the lower pointing upwards, and the upper downwards, in a manner contrary to what has hitherto been observed in any other bird. The iris of the eyes is of a yellowish hazel colour, the nostrils round, and the ears large and open. The upper part of the back, and the under part of the belly, are brown, with a mixture of pale and darker colours. On the upper part of the head, and some part of the back, the feathers are black, with green edges. The breast and rump are green, and the edges of the tail feathers are of the same colour. Some parts of the belly are white, and under the chin it has a few greyish or ash-coloured feathers. The wings are of a dark brown, only a few of the feathers are edged with green. The feet are of a dusky flesh colour, and the claws are black. It is a very voracious bird, and feeds on hemp-feed, and the kernels of pine-apples. Some say it can with one or two strokes of its bill cleave a pine-apple in two, in order to come at the kernels. It is sometimes seen in *England* in the autumnal season; but it does not build its nest with us.

The HOUSE SPARROW has a very thick, strong bill, about half an inch long, and the eyes are of a hazel colour. The head is of a dusky ash-colour, with two small white spots above the eyes, and there is a broad brown line passing from them. This bird is so universally known that it needs no farther description. It weighs a little more than an ounce, and it

is six inches and a half long, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail. It feeds upon corn, and often does a great deal of mischief in the corn fields. It is a very salacious and short-lived bird.

The AFRICAN SPARROW of *Seba*, is a very beautiful bird, and the plumage on the back, neck and head is of a reddish citron colour, but on the breast it is of a yellowish orange; the wings, tail, legs and feet are of a fine vermillion colour.

The AMERICAN SPARROW of *Seba*, was sent from the island of *Barbadoes*, and has the back of a curious black colour, the belly white, the head and breast of a fine blue, and the wings and tail of a shining black, with a purplish cast; the rump is of a deep green.

The SPARROW of the *Cape of Good Hope*, has a bill of a palish brown colour, and not quite so strong as in other birds of this kind: The iris of the eyes is of a yellowish white, and the upper part of the body, with the head and neck, black, which terminates in a point on the belly, the lower part of which, with the thighs, and round the fore-part of the wings is white. The sides of the wings are of a light brown, and some of the quill-feathers are black. The colour of the tail is the same as the wings, and the legs and feet are of a dusky brown.

Aldrovandus mentions sixteen sorts of Sparrows, of which we shall give the distinguishing marks:

The FOOLISH SPARROW of *Bononia*, is all over yellow, with red oblong spots in most parts, tending downwards.

The bird a-kin to a Sparrow is reddish on the upper parts, and white on the lower, and is spotted all over with reddish oblong spots, tending downwards.

The SPOTTED SPARROW, has its feathers variegated with white, black, and yellowish colours.

The SPARROW called ALBICILLA has a tail of a whitish ash-colour, but in all other respects it is like the common Sparrow.

The ILLYRIAN SPARROW is larger than a common Sparrow, but is like it in all other respects.

The

The RING SPARROW has a larger body and bill than the common, and has a white ring under the eyes.

The LITTLE SPARROW that haunts groves of walnut trees, is the least of all this species.

The INDIAN SPARROW has a tail five inches long, and the prime feathers of the wings are of a deep black, but the upper parts are purple.

The LONG-TAILED INDIAN SPARROW, with a red bill.

The LONG-TAILED INDIAN SPARKOW with a blue bill.

The SHORT-TAILED INDIAN SPARROW.

The SHORT-TAILED ITALIAN SPARROW is yellowish on the upper parts, but lighter below, with a bill of a deep yellow.

The YELLOW-HEADED INDIAN SPARROW, has a whitish-coloured bill, that is thick and strong like the common Sparrow. The top of the head is of a yellowish gold-colour, but the neck, back, wings, and tail are of a dark brown, whose feathers are edged with a lighter brown. There is a bar of a dark brown that runs from the sides of the neck across the breast, and the sides of the head beneath the eyes and throat are white.

The belly, thighs, and coverts under the tail are of a yellowish white, and the sides of the belly are marked with faint dusky spots. The legs and feet are of a flesh-colour, This bird is a native of *Bengal* in the *East-Indies*.

The AMADUVAD is an *East-Indian* bird, which they feed with canary-feed. It is nearly of the same size as a Robin-Redbreast, but the bill resembles that of a Gold-finch, and is red. The top of the head and back are brown, and the wings and breast of a dark colour, variegated with red and white spots. The tail is an inch and a half long, the upper part of which is red, and the under black. The legs and feet are of a dusky yellow, and the top of the head and back of the female are of the same colour, and so are the wings. The breast and belly are of a pale yellow, and under the bill there is a white spot; but the tail and legs are of the same colour as those of the male. They generally

rally keep the male and female together in the same cages.

Catesby takes notice of five different sorts of Sparrows found in *America* and the *Bahama* islands:

The **BLACK SPARROW** is of the size of a Lark, with a thick, short beak, and the iris of the eyes red. The head, neck, breast, back and tail are black, but the wing feathers are edged with white; the breast and belly are white in the middle, on the sides and lower parts; the upper part of the wings are of a dark red, and the legs brown.

The **BROWN SPARROW**, with a darker back.

The **SMALL SPARROW**, all over brown.

The **SNOW SPARROW**, with a white bill, breast and belly; but the other parts are black, with lead coloured spots.

The **LITTLE BAHAMA SPARROW** is of the size of a *Canary Bird*, and has the head, neck, and breast black, but all the other parts of a dirty green.

The **CHINESE SPARROW** is less than the common *House-Sparrow*, and has a short, thick, ash-coloured neck. The head, neck, breast, and belly of the cock are quite black, but the rest of the body, wings, and tail are of a rusty brown. The upper parts of the body of the hen are more brown and dusky, and the lower part of the breast is inclining to a hair-colour, with beautiful regular black and white spots on the sides of the belly and under the wings: The legs and feet are of the same bright colour, inclining to yellow.

The **WHITE LAPLAND SPARROW** of *Linnaeus*, is of the size of a Lark, and generally weighs about an ounce; the bill is sharp, conical, and black, but towards the base often becomes of an ash-colour. The lower part of the bill is more thick and short than the upper, and bended down towards the base; and the nostrils are round, and covered with feathers. The tongue is as smooth as parchment, with the basis cut like an arrow at the two cloven roots; the orifice of the throat has teeth on each side the palate.

The eyes are small and black, and the feet pretty short, and of a dusky colour. The claws are black,
and

and a little crooked, as well as flat and sharp at the edges, but blunt at the end. The claw behind is twice as long as those on the other toes. When the wings are shut they appear white, except on the lower edges of the extremities, where they are black, as well as the joint of the wings, where there is a small spot of the same colour. The quill feathers are sixteen in number, and to the eighth they are white at the base, and black at the end; but the first is half white and half black. The tail, which is a little forked, is black on the middle above, and white on the edges, with other variegations of white and black. The head, breast, and neck of the cock are white, but each feather considered by itself is black on the edge, half way from the base, and white to the extremity. The breast is white, only the feathers are black at the base; but this colour in summer changes to a brownish yellow. The back is black, but some of the feathers are of a whitish yellow, white at the end, forming almost imperceptible clouds. The covert feathers of the wings are white above and below, except towards the base, where they are black. The extremity of the tail is black, without mixture. The head, breast, and neck of the hen are of a brownish yellow; the back is black, streaked with a brownish yellow, and the black feathers that cover it have half the outer edges of a yellowish brown. The covert feathers of the wings are also of a yellowish brown, but the quill feathers are mostly black, with their ends a little tinged with a brownish yellow. In the winter they become whiter, like many other animals that live in snowy countries. Before the depth of the winter these birds descend into the flat-countries of *Sweden*; and when it is over return back to the mountains of *Lapland* again. The flesh is so good that many in *Sweden* have mistaken it for that of an *Ortolan*.

The INDIAN SPARROW without a tail, is red all over the body, and at the beginning of the wings, but all the other parts are black,

This Sparrow agrees with the *American* called *TIGER-PIRANGA*, only it has a rump and a tail; but as the *Indian* sparrow was described by *Aldrovandus*, from a painting

painting only, perhaps the tail might have been plucked off.

There is another *Indian* SPARROW, said to be without a tail; but this likewise was described only from a painting.

The MOUNTAIN SPARROW is of the size of a common House-Sparrow, but somewhat longer, and the bill is thick and strong, of an ash-colour. The circles of the eyes are of a yellowish white, and the pupils black. The upper part of the head, the sides, and some part of the throat, are of a dusky brown, beautifully mottled with black and white, with a dusky line surrounding the hinder-part of the head, and a broad white line passing from the under chap, bending downward. The back is of a rusty brown, with a few black stripes, and the wings are of a deeper colour, more inclining to red, and the edges of some of the covert feathers are white. The tail is of a dark colour, sprinkled with small round white spots. They are found in mountainous woody places, but are not very common.

The MOUNTAIN SPARROW, which is found in the Eastern part of *Germany*, has a black chin, and a black spot near the ears on each side. The head is of a reddish brown, and there is a white ring round the middle of the neck, but in other things it is like the common Sparrow.

The WOOD-SPARROW of *Aldrovandus*, has the top of the head covered with the colour of rusty iron, inclining to red, and there is a white space about the eyes. There are also blackish transverse lines, which run along the chin and lower part of the neck.

The CHAFFINCH is a little less than a common Sparrow, and has a pretty long tail. It weighs somewhat less than an ounce, and has a sharp strong bill, white underneath, and dusky near the tip, as well as on the upper part: The tongue is cloven and rough, the head bluish, the back reddish, with a mixture of green, and the breast is red; but the under parts of the body is white. The colours are much more strong and lively in the cock than the hen, and some of the quill feathers have white webs, with green edges, shaded

shaded with yellow; and the small feathers on the ridges of the wings are blue, spotted with white. The tail is a little above two inches long, and some of the feathers have black shafts, with white on their middle parts; and there are others green upon the edges; however there is a good deal of variety in their colours. It is a brisk, lively, hardy bird, feeding upon seeds, and builds its nest sometimes in hedges, and sometimes in low trees, and makes it of moss, lining the inside with horse-hair. It generally lays five or six eggs, and in some parts of *England* it is called the **PIED FINCH**.

The young of the Chaffinch may be taken, when they are ten days old, for as they are hardy birds, they may easily be brought up; and they may be bred in the same manner as the Goldfinch. They may be taken in clap-nets in *June* and *July*; especially the young flight when they go to drink at their watering-place; therefore it is hardly worth while to bring them up from their nest. Some bird-men blind Chaffinches by closing up their eyes with a wire made almost red hot; but this is a cruel custom, and does not answer the purpose, especially if proper care is not taken of them otherwise.

The **BRAMBLE**, or **BRAMBLING**, or **MOUNTAIN-FINCH**: In *Yorkshire* it is called the **SEALARK**, and is about the size of a Lark. The upper part of the head is of a reddish brown, or chestnut colour, and the upper part of the neck is reddish, as well as the rump and sides, but these are of a fainter colour. The upper part of the body is of a blackish red, or ash-colour, beautifully mottled; the feathers in the middle are blackish, and the sides of a reddish ash-colour, but on the tips of the wings, and the bottom of the back they are more red. The wings are black, with a large white spot or space in the middle. The bill is yellow, with a blackish tip, and the feet and claws are of a deep black. The hinder claw is pretty long, as in Larks, which mark is sufficient to distinguish it from other birds of this kind. It delights in mountainous countries, and they are common in *Yorkshire* in a hard winter.

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The MOUNTAIN FINCH of *Linnaeus*, is not the same bird described before in a different manner; for he says the cock is black above, and the edge of the feathers irregularly tinged with a dark iron colour; the belly is white, and the breast is of a sort of a gold-colour, as well as the base of the wings on the outside; but the base of the wings on the inside are of a fallow or deep yellow colour. The prime-feathers of the wings are black, with the outer edges white, and four of these feathers, as well as those that follow towards the base, are on their external side half white and half black. The principal feathers on the tail towards the outside are black, but eleven between them, on their external sides towards the base, are white. The last toe is almost as long as that in the middle. The hen is brown, where the cock is white, and ash-coloured where he is fallow-coloured: Under the base of the wings she is of a beautiful yellow, and under the vent, of an irregular yellow. The prime feathers of the wings and tail are of the same colour as those of the male.

The second TIJEPARANGA of *Marcgrave*, is of the size of a Sparrow, and the feathers over all the body are of a bluish ash-colour. The wings are nearly of a sea-green, and the belly is whitish. The legs and bill are of an ash-colour.

The GUIRANHEEMGATU of *Marcgrave*, is of the bigness of a Sparrow, and is yellow upon the upper part of the head and throat; but the other parts beneath the body are of a bright yellow. The colour on the wings is a mixture of greenish, yellow, and brown; and the legs are brown. It sings like a Chaffinch, and may be properly placed among the Sparrow kind.

The SAYACU of *Marcgrave*, is of the size of a Chaffinch, and the colour of the whole body is ash, mixed with a sea green, and there is a fine gloss on the back. It has a little bill, which is black, as well as the eyes.

The GUIREA PEREA of *Brazil* is of the size of a Lark, and has a short, thickish, blackish bill. The upper part of the body, and the lower belly are of a

dark yellow, and the wings and tail are brown or blackish; but the tail near the extremity is of a sea-green on the sides. The feet are of a dark ash-colour.

The TIGEGUACU PAROARA of *Marcgrave*, is of the size of a Lark, with a short thick brown bill, white underneath. The upper part of the head, the throat, and lower part of the neck, are reddish in the cock, but yellow in the hen, spotted with a blood colour. The remaining upper parts are ash-colour, and the wing and tail feathers are brown, with whitish edges. The sides of the neck, and the under part of the body are white, but the feet are brown.

The *Mexican* small birds are the MIACATOTOTL or MAIZ-BIRD, so called because it usually sits upon Maiz, which is a kind of *Indian* corn, has a pale belly, and the wings and tail are of an ash-colour above; but the rest of the body is black, mixed with a few white feathers.

The COCOZTLI, or YELLOW-BIRD, is of the size, and has the note of a Gold-finch, and the colour is of a yellowish brown.

The QUATOZTLI, is less than a Goldfinch, and is of a tawney colour, mottled with black; but the hinder-part of the body and about the head is pale.

The TECHICTLI, or the bird that scratches itself against the reeds, is a little less than a Goldfinch, and the upper parts are of a greenish brown, but whitish below. The feet are red, the bill short and sharp, black above and white underneath.

The TLAPALCHICHI, or RED-SCRATCHER, is of the bigness of a Gold-finch. It is mottled with a great many beautiful colours, such as blue, red, green and orange. The bill is thickish, blackish above and whitish underneath.

The COCOCHATL is a little larger than a Goldfinch, and mottled with yellow, white and brown, with a remarkable spot near each eye.

The COCOZTON is of the size of a Goldfinch, and is mottled with yellow and blue.

The **TECHITOTLI** is of the size of the former, but mottled with ash-colour and yellow.

The **CACATOTOTL** is white underneath, but above mottled with blackish and tawney feathers, with ash-coloured feet.

The **AXOYATOTOTL** is of the size of a Goldfinch, whitish underneath, but mottled with tawney and yellow above. The legs are of a reddish yellow, and it has a crest on the head.

The **XOMPANTOTOTL** is near the size of the former, and the feathers are a mixture of white, purple, and yellow.

The **CUITCUITZCATOTOTL** is bigger than the former, and reddish underneath, but the upper part of the head is tawney; the rest of the body is mottled with blue, white and blackish feathers.

The **CHILTOTOTL** is a little bigger than a Goldfinch, and is all over of a reddish colour, only there is a mixture of black feathers on the wings, and whitish spots near the eyes; the bill is small and black.

The **XIQUIPILTOTOTL** is a very small bird, whose feathers are motled with blue and ash-colours, and there are black spots on the bill and neck. It is a singing-bird.

The **QUAUHCUICHIL** has a red head, and is whitish below, but above of a greenish tawney; the head is adorned with red feathers, and the thighs are black, as well as the bill and feet.

The **TOZACOTLI**, or **PALE-THROAT**, is much of the size of a Goldfinch, and has feet of a very light red; the bill is short, slender, sharp-pointed, and black on the upper part, but reddish below. The lower parts of the body are yellowish, and the upper are mottled with yellow and bluish colours; the wings beneath are of an ash-colour, but of a pale brown above. There is a black streak runs from the bill near each eye, as far as the breast.

The **COZTOTL**, or **YELLOW-BIRD**, is mottled with brown, black, ash-colour and yellow. It is a singing-bird, and is said to change its colour.

There is another bird of this name, all over yellow, marked with a black spot on the head; only the tail and wings are variegated with white and black.

The TZITZQUILOTL is of a light brown colour, and seems to rejoice greatly when the rainy season begins to come on. It has long black feet, a small long neck, and a long black bill.

The TLAGILOTOTOTL, or PAINTED-BIRD, is beautifully mottled with yellow, red, green, and purple colours; but the feet are of an ash-colour, and the iris of the eyes yellow.

The TLAUHTOTOTL, or RED-BIRD, improperly so called, because it is mottled with the same colours, and is only a little less in the body.

The COYOLTOTOTL has a short thick bill, and yellow thighs, with a red belly and breast; but the rest of the body is mottled with a reddish colour and black.

The TLAPALTOTOTL is near the size of a Goldfinch, with a slender bill and the iris of the eyes is yellow; but the wings and tail are of a reddish black colour, and the rest of the body crimson.

The CHACHAVATOTOTL is a little larger than a Goldfinch, and has brown legs, with a small black bill; but the lower parts are yellow, and the rest of the body mottled with blue, black, and ash-colours.

The CHICHILTOTOTL is of the size of the former, and the lower parts are red; but those above are ash-colour and black, inclining to a purple, but the bill is a little sharper and longer than the former.

The XOLOTLAPECH is almost the bigness of a Sparrow, red underneath, and brown above.

The CAQUANTOTOTL is of the same size as a Sparrow, and of an ash-colour; but the end of the tail is yellow, as well as the extreme feathers of the tail. There are crimson filaments hanging on its head, which is small and crested, and the bill is little.

The GOLDFINCH is a little less than a House Sparrow, weighing about half an ounce, and its length

length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, is five inches, and a half; but the breadth, when the wings are extended, is nine inches; the bill is whitish, and in the shape of a cone; and the colour, on the top of the head is black, but the cheeks are white; the hinder part of the head is likewise whitish. A ring of curious scarlet feathers encompasses the fore-part of the head, or base of the bill. From the eyes to the bill on each side a black line is drawn; the jaws are white, and from the top of the head, a broad black line or streak is produced on both sides, almost to the neck; the hinder part of the head is white; the neck and fore-part of the back is of a reddish brown, or ash-colour, and the rump, breast, and sides are of the same colour, but lighter. The belly is white, and the wings and tail black, but the points of the chief feathers are white in both. There is a beautiful yellow stripe, which runs cross the wings, and the tail is about two inches long; the cock is distinguished from the hen by the feathers on the ridges of the wings, which are of a jet black, whereas those of the hen are of a dusky brown. It is a mild gentle bird, and soon grows tame, and feeds upon thistles in the winter time.

The Goldfinch begins to build in *April*, when the fruit-trees are in blossom; the nest is not only very small, but exceeding pretty; the outside consists of very fine moss, curiously interwoven with other soft materials, and the inside is lined with fine down or wool: She lays six or seven white eggs, speckled and marked with a reddish brown. They build their nests in fruit-trees, pretty high among the branches, but most commonly in apple-trees. Sometimes their nests have been found in the elder-tree, and sometimes in hedges; the young are tender, and therefore should not be taken out of their nests till they are pretty well feathered; they should be fed with white bread, soaked in clean water, afterwards strained, and then boiled with a little milk; to which a little flour of canary seed should be added. They should be fed every two hours, giving them two or three small bits only at a time; they should begin to be fed about sun-rising,

which should be continued till sun-setting; their food should be fresh every day, that is, it should never be stale or sour. In about a month they should have a little canary-feed given them with their other meat, and when they begin to like it, their bread and milk may be left off.

If a young Goldfinch be brought up under a Canary-Bird, a Wood-Lark, or any other fine singing-bird, he will take their song very readily. A cock Goldfinch, bred from the nest, will couple with a hen Canary-bird, and their eggs will produce birds between both kinds; but the young will never breed no more than a mule, that is generated between an ass and a mare. It is a long-lived, healthful bird, and is seldom sick, but if he should happen to droop it will be proper to give him saffron in his water; and if he has a scouring, a little dry chalk may be crumbled in his cage, or among his feed; or stick a bit between the wires of the cage, and lay gravel at the bottom: Or he may have a little thistle-feed, because they delight to feed upon it when wild; they may be found in the great thistle at the bottom of the white down. Goldfinches may be taken in *June, July, or August*; but the best time for catching them is about *Michaelmas*. They frequent the fields where thistles grow, and they are easily caught; they are of so gentle a nature, that they will both feed and sing very soon. Hempseed will be proper for them at first, but in a short time they may be brought to feed on canary seed, which is more fit for them than the other.

The COMMON LINNET weighs about an ounce, and is in length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail six inches; but the breadth, when the wings are extended, is ten inches; the bill is thick, strong, black, and half an inch long, and the tongue is short. The head is variegated with ash-colour and black, and the back is of a blackish red; the breast is whitish, and the lower part of the belly about the vent yellowish; the lower part of the throat is of a beautiful red, and the edges of its feathers are yellow, or of a yellowish red. It is kept in cages, and feeds upon Linseed,

seed, from whence the name is derived; however it will eat canary-feed, hemp-feed, rape-feed, cole-feed, and the like; from all which it takes off the hulls.

The cock may be known from the hen by the feathers on his back, which are much browner, and by the white of his wing; to examine which, when the wing-feathers are grown, one of the wings must be stretched out, while the body of the bird is held fast with the other hand; and then the white must be observed upon three or four feathers; if it appears clear and bright, and reaches up to the quills, it is a sure sign of a cock-bird; for the white in the wing of the hen is much less and fainter. The young ones are hatched in the beginning of *May*, and their nests are commonly built in a thick bush or hedge, though they sometimes may be met with in furze bushes. There are four or five young at a time, which may be taken when they are ten days old, or sooner; and they will better learn the song of any other bird by being brought up from their nests; they must be kept very warm, and be fed every two hours, from six in the morning till six or seven at night; their meat must be prepared as for a Bullfinch, that is, it must be rape-feed soaked in water eight or ten hours; then scalded, strained, bruised, and mingled with an equal quantity of white bread, soaked in clean water, then strained, and boiled with a little milk to a thick consistence. It must be made fresh every day, because if it be sour it will throw them into a scouring, and often kill them. When they begin to feed themselves scalded rape-feed must be set in their cages to wean them from the bread and milk, because if they feed too long upon it, it will make them rotten. In a month or six weeks time they will be able to crack the seeds, and live entirely upon hard meat.

They have sometimes a swelling at the end of the rump, which will make them appear melancholy; when this is ripe, it must be pricked with a needle to let out the corruption; then the part must be anointed with fresh butter and Capon's grease. He must also be fed with the seeds of lettuce or beet, or melon seeds chopped to pieces, which he will eat very greedily: Like-

wife a blade of saffron may be put into his water, as also white sugar-candy for a week or more, till the bird is entirely recovered. But his most common disease is a scouring, occasioned by bad feeds. He may be cured by melon seeds, chopped in pieces, or lettuce and beet-seeds bruised; likewise liquorice or saffron must be put into his water. But if the scouring be very dangerous, he must have linseed at first, and afterwards plantain seed; that is, if it be green; for otherwise it will do him no good; but for want of it the leaves of the same herb may be shred very small, or he may have a little bruised hemp-feed, with sugar-candy, liquorice, or a blade or two of saffron. Chickweed is likewise good, to which may be added a little chalk.

Linnetts may be taken with clap-nets in *June, July, and August*; but flight-birds are most plentiful in the beginning of *October*. The nets must be laid near the place where they come to drink or feed.

The PAINTED FINCH, is a *North American* bird, which wonderfully alters in its colour: In its first state it resembles a hen Sparrow, in the second state it is blue, but the head is of the finest and deepest colour. In the third state the feathers become dusky, edged with blue on the outside, and ash-coloured within. The head and back-part of the neck is blue, and from the throat to the thighs inclusive it is of a fine scarlet colour, as also under the rump. The back and sides, as far as the rump are greenish, and three or four of the large outward wing-feathers are of a dusky purple.

Mr. *Catesby* says, the Painted Finch weighs nine penny-weight, and breeds in *Carolina*, but does not winter there; both cocks and hens are nearly of the same colour: He took them in their various changes to be distinct birds, and adds that the blue Linnet weighs eight penny-weight, and that it never comes into *Carolina*, or within fifty leagues of the sea.

The BALTIMORE BIRD weighs about an ounce, and is of the size of a Linnet. It is of a bright gold-colour on the hinder-part of the body, from the neck to the tail; likewise the upper-part of the wing is of the same colour, and the head is black, but the rest of the wing

wing is black and white. It is found in *Virginia* and *Maryland*, and its nest is usually in the poplar or tulip trees, fixed to two twigs, at the end of a bough.

The **BASTARD BALTIMORE BIRD** has a pointed bill, with a black spot under it, and the tail and wings are of a brownish ash-colour; all the other parts are yellow, except the feet, which are blue. The female has a black head and breast, with the back half way black, and a black tail; the lower half of the wings is also black, but the upper half, the bottom of the back, the breast, the belly, and the thighs, are of a dirty red, and the feet are blue.

The **TWITE** is in colour and shape somewhat like a Linnet, but is less, for which reason he is called in *France* the **LITTLE LINNET**. He has a very short bill, and the cock has a curious red spot on the rump, which the hen has not. He is a very brisk cheerful bird, and is always singing, upon which account he is usually hung among other birds, to provoke them to sing. They do not breed in *England*, but come over from other parts in the winter time, in which season they are caught in the same manner as Linnets; they will feed upon rape and canary seed, but love the latter best. It is a common bird in some parts of *France*, and lays eggs like those of a Linnet but less.

The **GREATER RED-HEADED LINNET**, or **RED-POLE**, is somewhat less than the former, and has a bill like that of a Chaffinch; the crown of the head is of a red colour, but does not shine so much as the former. The breast is tinged with a reddish colour, and it weighs about five drams, being in length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail five inches and a half, and in breadth nine inches when the wings are extended. It is common on the sea coast.

It has a pretty chattering sort of a song, and is often kept in cages; and is fed with the same sort of seeds as the Linnet and Chaffinch; the female or hen, instead of a red, has a saffron-coloured spot on the head.

The **LESSER RED-HEADED LINNET** is less than the former, and the fore-part of the head is remarkable

for being of a shining red colour. It differs from the former, in being less, in having a smaller and sharper bill, in the hen's having the head pretty near the same colour as the cock, which is otherwise in the former; the feet are blacker, the edges of the tail feathers are narrowish, and whitish; the second row of the wing feathers are whitish, which make a transverse white line; and lastly these birds fly together in flocks, which the former do not.

The MOUNTAIN LINNET is twice as big as the former, and is of the same colour as the common Linnet, only the rump is of a beautiful red shining colour, and the tail is pretty long: Likewise its feathers, except two in the middle, are white upon the edges. Its length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail is six inches and a half, and its bill is small in proportion to its bulk, It is found in the mountains of the *Peak* in *Derbyshire*.

The SISKIN, or ABERDEVINE, has a black head, and the upper part of the body is green, but the shafts of the feathers on the back are blackish. The rump is of a yellowish green, but the throat and breast are paler. The belly is white, and the feathers under the tail are yellowish, with oblong brown spots, running according to the length of the shafts. The wings are marked with a transverse spot or space of a yellowish colour, and the two middle feathers of the tail are black; but those more in the middle are of a beautiful yellow, with black tops. These birds are frequently seen upon alder-trees; and they feed in the same manner as Goldfinches and Linnets.

They do not breed in *England*, for they come here in the winter, and leave us in the spring. It is easily taken in the same manner as Linnets and Goldfinches, and may be fed like them.

The CANARY BIRD is of the size of a Titmouse, and has a short bill, which is thick at the base, and of a whitish colour. They are of different colours, some of them being white, mottled with yellow, and others beautifully shaded with green, both on the sides of the wings and tails. The breast, belly, and lower parts

parts of the body of the cock are of a more deep yellow than the hen. It more resembles a Siskin in colour and shape than any other *English* bird that we know. It is highly valued for its singing, having a very sweet note, which it continues for some time in one breath, without intermission, and raises it higher and higher by degrees with great variety: They were originally brought from the *Canary Islands*, but they are now bred in *England*, in cages, but more especially in *Germany*. Some say that those birds that have the smallest bodies and longest tails are the best.

The fore-part of the head, the throat, the pinion of the wing and rump of the cock are of a brighter yellow than in the hen, which marks will hold good let them be of what kind they will; the cock is also bigger than the hen, and his carriage is also more sprightly and majestic, for he will often extend his neck and head in a very brisk lively manner. The hens do not sing, or so indifferently it does not deserve the the name of singing. Whenever the cock sings his throat may be observed to swell and play all the while he is warbling, whereas there is no such motion in the hen.

The most beautiful Canary birds, are those that are of bright lively yellowish, with jet black spots; the next is the mealy bird, so called from the mealy colour of its feathers; the third sort is the mottled bird, whose principal colour is white, which is mottled with black or brownish spots; but there is a great variety in their colours, insomuch that a *French* author in his treatise upon Canary birds, reckons no less than twenty-nine different kinds, and their names are given according the colour of the feathers; however their songs are not greatly different.

In chusing these birds those are best that appear with life and boldness, standing like a Sparrow-hawk, and are not subject to be frightened at every thing that stirs. If his eyes look chearful, and not drowsy, it is a sign of health; but on the contrary, if he hides his head under his wing, and stands all of a heap, it is very certain he is not well. The dung, when a Canary bird is in health, will be round and hard, with
a fine

a fine white on the outside ; but if he bolts his tail like a Nightingale after he has dinged, or if his dung be very thin, of a slimy white, without any blackness within, the bird is undoubtedly sick. Their singing must also be minded, for some will open with the Nightingale's notes, and run thro' several of them, but end in the Tit-Lark's song ; and some will sing only like a Tit-Lark. Others will begin almost like a Sky-Lark, and by a soft melodious turn of voice will fall into the Nightingale's notes, chaunting after a very delightful manner : These sort of birds are in universal esteem ; tho' some like those that will almost deafen the hearers ; for which reason it will be best for every one to chuse a bird according to his own fancy

Canary-Birds breed three or four times a year ; but they usually begin to pair in *April*, and breed in *June*, and *August*. Those are said to be the best breeders that are produced between the *English* and *French* ; but let them be of what kind they will, they should always be healthy stout birds.

Towards the end of *March* a cock and a hen should be put together into a small cage, where they should remain till they are perfectly reconciled ; towards the middle of *April* they should be put into a large breeding-cage, made on purpose for that use, that there may be room enough for them to fly and exercise themselves ; there should be two boxes in the cage, for the hen to build in ; because they will sometimes hatch a second brood before the first are ready to fly, leaving the former to the care of the cock, which will feed and bring them up. While the birds are pairing, they should be fed with soft meat ; that is, bread, mawseed, a little scalded rapeseed, and near a third part of egg ; the bread should be grated very fine before they are all well mixed together. When they have young ones, give them the same food fresh every day, and let them have likewise fresh greens, such as cabbage-lettice now and then, but chickweed with the seeds more commonly. In *June* they may have shepherd's purse, and in *July* and *August* plantain. Before they have young they may have groundsel, with the seed upon it. Those
tha

that breed a great number of Canary-birds should have a room made fit for that purpose ; this room should be so situated as to let the birds have the benefit of the morning sun ; and let wire instead of glass be in all the windows, that they may enjoy the advantage of the refreshing air ; the floor of the room should be kept clean, and sometimes there should be dry gravel or sand sifted upon it : After the dung is removed, there should be nest boxes in back cages in every convenient part of the room, which should be twice as many as there are birds, that they may have the liberty of choosing a place for their nests ; for some delight in one place and some in another.

There ought to be two windows in the room, one at each end, and several perches at proper distances for the birds to settle upon as they fly backwards and forwards. It would not be amiss if there was a tree in the room, because it will divert the birds, and some of them will build their nest upon it : Eight or ten pair are sufficient for a middling room.

A cock bird will take his turn in building the nest, sitting upon the eggs, and feeding the young. The birds must be furnished with stuff for making their nests, such as fine hay, wool, cotton, and hair ; they should all be thoroughly dry, and then mixed and tied together in such a manner that the birds may readily pull out what they want ; and they should be hung in a proper part of the room. They are generally two or three days in building their nests, where the hen commonly lays four or five eggs, and the young will be hatched in fourteen days. When the young birds can feed themselves take them away, and put them in cages. They should be caught in a spare cage, with soft food therein, taking the other meat away ; the door may be shut by a string fastened thereto, by a method which is obvious to all ; this method must be repeated till as many as are wanted be caught. Their meat should be the yolk of an egg boiled hard, with as much fine bread, and a little scalded rape-feed : This must be bruised till it becomes fine, and then it may be mixed with a little mawseed ; after which
blend

blend all together, and let them have fresh every day.

Canary-birds are apt to be disorder'd with colds, or feeding too much upon greens without seed; for they will breed a surfeit. This may be discovered by blowing up the feathers on the belly; for if it be swelled, transparent, and full of small red veins, with their bowels sunk down to the extream parts of the body, it has certainly got this distemper. When it is black, death generally ensues: in this case the bird must be kept warm, and he should have oatmeal among his feed for three or four days, with liquorice in his water; but if he is too loose he should have maw, and bruised hemp-seed, with saffron in his water, or milk and bread may be given, with a little maw feed therein. You may take millet, hemp, maiz, rape, and canary feeds, of each as much as will lye upon a sixpence; let these just boil up, and then boil a new-laid egg till it is hard; mince it small, and then take about a quarter of it to put to the feeds when they are cold; to which add as much lettuce-seed as any of the other. This composition has had a good effect upon several sick birds: but they ought to drink water two or three times in the morning before it is given them.

Another distemper Canary-birds are troubled with is a little pimple on the rump, called the pip; it generally goes away of itself, but when it does not, prick it when ripe to let out the matter, squeezing it gently; after this take a bit of loaf sugar, moisten it in your mouth, put it to the fore, and it will heal it.

Another disease is a sort of yellow scab, that appears about the head and eyes, which sometimes swell and are full of matter. They must be anointed with fresh butter, lard, or the oil of sweet almonds, for any of these will cure it.

The moulting-time may be known by the bird's appearing rough, melancholy and sleepy, often putting his head under his wings; besides which the bottom of the cage will be covered with down or small feathers. At this time the bird should be kept warm, and set in the sun, in a fine bright day, provided there is not much wind: Its food should be *Naples*

biscuit, bread and egg mixed together, with saffron in his water; as also bruised hemp seed, mixed with lettuce and maw seed. If the weather is very hot, let them have liquorice instead of saffron; and their food should be plantain and lettuce seed.

The SERINUS of *Gesner*, called at *Vienna* the HIRNERILL has a back a little reddish; but the feathers on the middle are black. The head is yellowish, and the rump of a greenish yellow; the breast is of a yellowish green, and the belly white, but the sides are variegated with black oblong spots.

The bird called VERZILLINO at *Rome*, and CITRIL at *Vienna*, differs from the Serin in having an ash-coloured neck, the lower part of the face green, the tail a little forked, and in having no spots on the sides. It is very common about *Rome*.

The LIGURINUS differs from both in having a little larger body, a longer bill, a black head, a shorter tail, the better half of which is yellow, and in having a yellow spot or space on the wings.

The AMADAVADE-BIRD has the bill of a Chaffinch, and the spurs of a Lark. It is not much bigger than a crested wren, and has a red bill, only the upper part of the upper chap is black on the top. The upper part of the body is brown, only upon the rump it is of a dark red, and the prime feathers of the wings are black; as also those of the tail, which are longer in the middle, and grow gradually shorter to the sides. There are small round white spots on the prime and covert feathers of the wings, and the breast and belly are black; but the feet are white.

The SEA PETRONIA, so called at *Bononia* in *Italy*, may be distinguished from all other birds, in having a beautiful yellow spot about the middle of the throat, and a round white spot on each feather of the tail a little above the point, which are black elsewhere, except on the edges, that are greenish. It is known from a Yellow-Hammer in having a bill much larger, and more green.

The TEITEI of *Brazil*, so called by *Marcgrave*, is of the size of a Robin Red-breast, and has a short thick black bill. The upper part of the body is black, with

with a purple or bluish gloss, and the lower is yellow. It has a yellow spot at the root of the upper chap, behind the nostrils; the legs and feet are brown; the hen is of a green colour all over.

The NEGRAL, or ANGOLA LINNET is near five inches in length, and its shape, action and note agree with our Linnets. The bill is of a dirty flesh-colour, and has a border of black feathers quite round its base, which reaches to the eyes on the sides, and a little way down the throat. Above and below the eyes next the black feathers there are white spots. The head, neck, back, and lesser covert feathers of the wings are of a brownish ash, with dusky coloured spots. The quills of the wings, and first row of coverts above them, are of a dark brown, with narrow yellow edges; the tail is also of a dark colour, and the feathers tipped with light grey or white; the breast, belly, and thighs are of a dull orange, which grow gradually darker towards the hinder-part. The rump, and covert feathers of the tail are of a bright yellow, and the legs and feet are of a flesh-colour.

The BENQUELINHA is another *Angola* Linnet, and is much esteemed for its singing. It is in shape and colour much like that above, only the sides of the head are of a light clay colour, and there is a dark line runs from the bill through the eyes. The top of the head, the neck below the head, the back, wings, and tail are of a redder brown than that above, and all the under side of a lighter brown, spotted with a darker. The rump and coverts of the tail are of a fine yellow; the quills, the first and second rows of the coverts of the wings, and the tail feathers are all tipped with white.

The BLUE-BELLIED FINCH of ANGOLA, is four inches and a half in length, and has a bill shaped like that of a Goldfinch, which is of a dirty flesh-colour; the top of the head, upper side of the neck, and the back and wings are all of an ash-coloured brown, a little inclining to purple; the sides of the head, quite round the eyes, the throat, breast, belly, rump, tail, and covert feathers above and below, are all of a fine light blue or sky-colour; the legs, feet, and claws are brown.

brown. It is called by the *Portuguese* AZULIN-HA.

The PURPLE FINCH of *Catesby* has a white belly, but the rest of the body is of a deep violet colour, with a brown tail an inch from the end; the wings are of a deeper colour than the body, and the feet are grey.

The BAHAMA FINCH of *Catesby*, has a black head, breast, and back, with a white streak above and below each eye, besides a yellow spot under the bill; the breast, and the belly are orange, and the upper part of the neck and rump of a dark red. The wings and tail are brown, mixed with white, and the feet are of a lead colour.

The BUNTING is greater than a common Lark, but not much different in colour, and it weighs about an ounce and a half. It is in length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the claws seven inches and a half, and its breadth, when the wings are extended, is eleven inches and a half. The bill is large, and thick, having a hard knob on the upper chap, and the sides of the lower are higher than usual, rising into a sort of an angle. It is something more of a brick colour than a Lark, and its chin, breast, and belly are of a yellowish white. There are oblong black spots on the throat, and the tail is above three inches long, and of a dusky red colour. It is supposed that it breaks or bruises wheat and other corn with the knob, but this perhaps is only imaginary. The legs and claws are of a dusky colour, and the back claw is crooked and pretty large, like that of a Lark.

The YELLOW-HAMMER is about the size of a Chaffinch, or somewhat bigger, and it weighs about ten drams. It is six inches and a half in length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, and has a hard knob on the inside of the upper chap, as some say to break or bruise the corn whereon it feeds. The sides of the nether chap are turned inwards, and a little bent together, like that of the Bunting. The head is yellowish, shaded with green, and speckled with a few brown spots; the eyes are of a hazel colour, and the breast is yellow, mixed with a reddish tincture

tincture; the sides of the body underneath the wings are pretty much of the same colour, and the throat and lower part of the belly are yellow; but some of the covert feathers on the neck and shoulders are black, with edges of a greenish red. The quill feathers of the wings have a brown or dusky colour thereon. Some of the edges are green, and others of a dirty white. The tail is about three inches long, and a little forked at the end; but the edges of some of the feathers are green, and some near the tips are marked with white spots; the feet are of a light brown, and the claws black. It builds its nest upon the ground, on the sides of banks or hedges, and is a very common bird in most parts of *England*. In the winter time they fly in flocks, with Chaffinches, and feed in farmers yards.

The young are fit to take about the middle of *May* when they are ten or twelve days old; they must be fed with flesh, minced very fine, and prepared as for other small birds; or the Wood-Lark's meat may be given them; they will also eat worms, cut into small bits, which kind of food agrees very well with them.

The REED SPARROW is of the size of a Chaffinch, and has a knob like the former. It weighs about six drams; the length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail is six inches and a half, and its breadth ten inches; it has a short black bill, the edges of which are turned a little inwards; insomuch that the tongue lies buried in a small hollow like a funnel; the head is black, and the neck is surrounded by a white ring, which points upwards towards the corners of the mouth; the covert feathers of the wings and back are of a reddish black, or rather a mixture of both these colours; for the middle parts of the feathers are black, and the outermost red. The quill-feathers of the wings are of a dusky colour, with red edges and tips; those on the ridges of the wings are bluish, and the breast and middle of the belly are of a dusky white, and there are dark spots on the breast; the tail is upwards of two inches long, and the middlemost feathers are not quite so long as the rest: Some part of these feathers are of a dusky colour, and others black.

black. Some are edged with red, others with white, and some few are spotted. The legs and feet are of a blackish flesh-colour, and the claws are black. The hen is of a more dusky colour than the cock, and it feeds upon corn and other feeds.

It frequents the reeds by the river sides, where they breed in nests, hanging between the reeds; it is a cheerful merry bird, and sings finely, though it is not usually kept in cages; the eggs are like those of the Hedge Sparrow

The REED SPARROW of *Klein* is a sort of a Thrush that delights in marshy grounds, and will sing very finely. It is commonly seen in the Islands of the river *Vislula*, near *Dantzick*. It makes its nest on mossy hillocks, near marshy places; and while the female sits on the eggs the male perches on bushes or reeds that are near the nest, and never leaves singing from morning till night. The belly is of a dirty white, with ash-coloured spots in the shape of scales, and the upper part of the body, as well as the sides are brown; the bill is black, and like that of other kinds of Thrushes; it is a little above an inch long, and above half an inch from the nostrils to the end of the upper mandible; it is a little crooked. From the tip of the bill to the end of the tail is seven inches and a quarter; and the breadth, when the wings are extended, is ten inches and a quarter; the length of the tail from the rump, is three inches, and the inside of the bill seems gilded; but the eyes are of the colour of a hazel nut, and the feet are bluish, and covered with scales. *Klein* thinks this bird has not been described before by any author. It is placed here on account of the name.

The CIRL of *Aldrovandus* is by the *Italians* called ZIVOLO, from the word *Zi, Zi*, which it frequently repeats. It is of the size of a Sparrow, and has a thick bill, with a knob on the upper chap like the former; the breast and belly are yellowish, sprinkled with brown spots, and the whole upper part is of a brownish brick colour. The cock is more yellow than the hen on the head and about the neck. It sits mostly on the ground, and feeds upon seeds.

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The FOOLISH CURL of *Aldrovandus*, is of the same size as the former, and much of the same shape; the upper part of the head, and the whole back are of the colour of rusty iron, sprinkled with large black spots; the lower part of the body is also of the colour of rusty iron, and the prime feathers of the wings and tail are blackish, with edges of the colour of rusty iron. On the wings there are a few black spots.

The ORTOLAN, called by the *Venetians* TORDINO, is of the size of a Yellow-Hammer, and very much like it. Its length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail is seven inches, and its breadth, when the wings are extended, is ten inches and a half; but the knob on the upper chap, is much less than in the Yellow-Hammer. The bill is short, and reddish in the cock, and the throat and breast is of an ash-colour: the lower parts of the body, as far as the tail are reddish, and the rump is of a deep red. The cocks are red on the breast, and have a yellow spot under the bill; the head is of an ash-coloured green, and the middle part of the covert feathers of the back are black, but the outermost red, or of a greenish ash-colour. It differs from a Reed Sparrow in not haunting reedy places, in being of a more red colour, and in having no ring about its neck; besides, there is a yellow spot under the throat, which the Reed-Sparrow wants. It is to be met with in *Italy*, and some parts of *France*, and lives upon millet. The flesh is exceeding fat, and very delicate, for which reason these birds bear a great price here in *England*.

Aldrovandus takes notice of six birds of this kind, of which one has the extremities of the prime feathers of the wings white; another entirely white; a third which is a-kin to an Ortolan, has a yellowish ash-coloured head, and the neck is also of an ash-colour, spotted with black; but the belly, legs and feet are of a saffron colour.

The ORTOLAN with a Green Neck, has a red bill and ash-coloured legs, but the other parts are black: Another species is of a pale colour all over the body, except the breast, and the extremities of the wings, which are white. The sixth sort is a-kin to the White-Throat.

The



Blue Jay
97

Jamaica
Wood-Pecker.

111



Lesser
Bonana
Bird.

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The SUMMER RED-BIRD has a pretty thick and strong bill, of a yellow colour, but longer than in those birds that crack seeds; the feathers of the whole bird are of a beautiful red or scarlet colour, except the tips of the greater quills of the wings, which are of a dusky red. The covert feathers on the inside of the wings are of a bright red; and the inside of the quills, as well as under-side of the tail are of a reddish ash-colour. The legs and feet are of the usual make, and of a dusky brownish colour.

The LITTLE BONANA BIRD is about five inches in length, and the tail is an inch and a half. The bill is only one third of an inch long; but is thick and roundish; the head, in proportion to the body, is large, and its breadth, when the wings are extended, is nine inches; the feet are black, and armed with sharp, black nails; the feathers on the back, as far as the tail are downy, and of a deep blue colour, but the breast is of a light blue; the points of the feathers on the belly are yellow, and the wings and tail are of a dark blue, with a greenish cast. It frequents Bonana trees, from whence it has its name.

The BLACK SPARROW is five inches long, and eight broad, with a short, thick, black, sharp bill, and the holes of the nostrils are round. The tail is two inches long, and the plumage in general consists of blackish blue feathers, only there are a few spots above the eyes, as well as under the chin, and tail of an orange colour. The feet are long and black, and the claws short and sharp.

The SAVANNA BIRD is four inches long, and seven broad, and has a short, thick, sharp bill. The top of the head, and the upper part of the neck and back are of a dark brown, mixed with whitish and ruddy coloured feathers. The lower part of the neck and breast are of a lightish brown, tending to the colour of oker: The belly is white, and the feet are also whitish; but the points of the wings are yellow. It does not perch upon trees, but sits on the ground like a Lark.

The

The Small BLACK and ORANGE-COLOURED BIRD, is four inches long, and six broad, and has a bill a quarter of an inch long, broad at the base. The tail is an inch and a half in length, and the head and neck are black, as well as the back, only there is a small tincture of orange. The wings and tail are brown, with stripes of an orange colour; the breast and covert feathers of the wings are also orange; but the breast is white and the feet black, and it lives upon ants.

The BIRD variegated with ASH-COLOUR, YELLOW, and BROWN, is eight inches long, and twelve broad. The bill is short, thick, and one third of an inch long, and the upper part is of a bluish brown, but the lower is of a lighter colour. The head is covered with a hoary colour, and the back is of a yellowish brown. The wings and tail are of a dark brown, streaked with white lines. The chin is hoary, and the breast and belly yellow; but it is white under the tail, and the feet are bluish. These five last birds are natives of *Jamaica*.

The LESSER BONANA BIRD is eight inches in length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, and its bill is pretty thick towards the head, bending a little downwards, and is sharp at the point, being of a dusky or blackish colour, except at the base of the lower chap, where it is of a flesh-colour. The bill is surrounded with black feathers, which are very narrow on the head, but reach to the eyes on the sides of the head, and descend an inch deep on the throat; the head, and part of the neck are of a greenish yellow, or olive-colour, and the whole body, both above and beneath, as well as the thighs, and the upper and under coverts of the tail are of a fine bright yellow; the lesser coverts of the wings, both within and without, are also yellow; but the row of covert feathers immediately above the wings are most of them white on their outer webs, forming a white space in the middle of the wings; the quills are black, except three or four of those next the back, which have their outward webs edged with black. There is a little mixture of black among the lesser coverts of the wing near the bend, and the inside of the quills are of a dark ash-colour, only the

the edges of the webs near the roots are lighter. The tail has twelve black feathers of an equal length, the middle feathers being longest; they shorten gradually to the outer feathers on each side, and the legs, feet, and claws are all black.

This bird is a native of *Jamaica*, and was brought from thence by Dr. *Brown*. These birds have hanging-nests, which they build with the inward hair of a sort of moss or herb called old man's beard, which they carefully weave amongst one another, from the utmost extremities of twigs of high trees, in the shape of a sack; in these they lay their eggs to avoid the snakes, monkeys, and the like. The nest that was brought from *Jamaica*, says Mr. *Edwards*, at first sight seemed to be made of horse-hair.

The YELLOW and BLACK PIE of Sir *Hans Sloane*, differs from this bird in being a little bigger, in having the head wholly black, the bill longer in proportion, and a black bar across the upper part of the back.



C H A P. XXXI.

Of BIRDS that frequent the WATER, and do not swim therein.

THE CRANE is a large fowl, weighing about ten pounds; and its length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail is near five feet: It has also very long legs and neck, the latter being eighteen inches long. The bill is strait, sharp-pointed, flat on the sides, of a darkish green colour, and four inches long; the tongue is broad, and horny at the tip, and the top of the head is rather covered with hair than feathers. On the back-part of the head there is a naked reddish space, in the shape of a half-moon, on which are a few hairs; and there are two broad white stripes, which run from each eye backwards, which uniting form a triangular ashcoloured space on the top
of

of the head, and are continued down to the breast: The throat, and sides of the neck are black. The back, shoulders, breast, belly, the thighs, and the covert feathers of the wings, except those on the last joint, are entirely of an ash-colour; the wings are very large, and are each composed of twenty-four large black feathers, though the lesser are of a reddish black, as well as the principal of the second row, placed at the last articulation; the tail is small, and short in proportion to the size of the bird, and consists of twelve ash-coloured feathers, that are black at the end, and roundish when they are expanded; the legs are black, and clouded for about the space of a palm above the joints; the toes are black, very long, and the outer toe is tied by a thick membrane to the last joint of that of the middle.

The wind-pipe is of an uncommon conformation, for it enters very far into the sternum, through a hole made for that purpose, where there is a great cavity to receive it, and being thrice reflected, goes out again at the same hole, and so turns down to the lungs. It frequents the marshy parts of *Lincoln* and *Cambridgshire*, where there are great flocks of them in the winter season. The flesh is well tasted and wholesome, for it does not feed upon Fish, but grain and seeds. It is not certain whether this bird breeds in *England* or not.

They are generally taken to be birds of passage, and they are said to leave us in *September*; this appears to be very certain, because they were seen to pass by *Orleans* in *France*, in the middle of the day, in the beginning of *October*, 1753. They flew in flocks, from fifty to an hundred, and there were several thousands of them seen passing from the North to the South. There is a plain distinction between the male and female, for the head of the male is reddish, which the female is not.

It is very curious to observe the regularity of the arrival of these birds of passage; for *Jedi* informs us, that in the fields near *Pisa* in *Italy*, they appeared on the twentieth of *February* in 1667, on the 24th in

1668,



Great Black Duck
from Hudson's Bay
422



Bolearic Crane
289



Indian Starling
195



1668, the seventeenth in 1669, and the fifteenth in 1670.

The INDIAN CRANE is less than the former, but has a longer bill, and is of an ash-colour; the principal difference is that the top of the head is covered with a red rough skin, on which there are a few hairs.

The BROWN and ASH-COLOURED CRANE of *America* has a bill four inches long, and the wings, when closed, are eighteen inches. The bone of the leg, from the knee to the foot, is seven inches, and the middle toe above three inches long. The bill is made like that of the Hooping-Crane, and is of a dusky colour, except the point of the lower chap, which is of a light flesh-colour. The top of the head, from the bill to the ear-holes, is covered with a reddish skin, thinly beset with black hairs; but the sides of the head beneath the eyes, and the under side of the throat, are white. The hinder-part of the head, and the neck all round are ash-coloured, which gradually becomes brown at the beginning of the breast. The beginning of the back, and covert feathers of the wings, are of a light reddish brown, with darker tips. The greater quills are of a blackish brown, with white shafts, and those that fall next the back are brown, whose points extend beyond the prime quills, when the wings are closed. The tail is of a brownish ash-colour, and the breast changes from brown to an ash-colour, which reaches to the covert feathers of the tail, where they are whitish. The lower part of the back, the rump, and upper coverts of the tail are of a light ash, and the legs are bare of feathers above the knees. The legs, feet, and claws are all black. This bird was brought from *Hudson's Bay*, which it frequents in the summer season.

The BALEARIC CRANE belongs to the Peacock kind, for it has the cry of that bird, and the gestures are alike. The shape of the body is like a Stork, only the bill is shorter, not only than that of a Stork, but of the common Crane. It has a crest on the top of the head, consisting of bristles, not unlike those of a hog.

which turn every way, and are of the colour of a hedgehog; they are in form of the globe, and seem bigger than the head itself: On each chap there is a white line, terminating in one that is red on the upper part. The lesser quill feathers of the wings are white, but all the other parts are black. Under the throat there is a wattle, and the legs are very long. It breeds in *Africa*, particularly near the coast of *Cape de Verd*, and feeds upon grass and seeds.

The JABIRU of *Brazil*, called NEGRO by the *Dutch*, is a sort of a Crane, and is bigger than a Swan; the neck is fourteen inches in length, and the bill is thick, black, and strait, being a little crooked towards the extremity. It is eleven inches long, and two inches and a half broad, but it has no tongue. In general the shape is like that of a Swan, and the neck is almost naked, half of it, as well as the head, being covered with a black skin; but the remaining part is white.

The JABIRU GUACA of *South America*, has a large bill, seven inches and a half long; but it wants a tongue, and is a little crooked, turning upwards: On the top of the head there is a bony crown, whose colour is a mixture of white and ash. The head, and half the neck, which is ten inches long, is naked, and covered with a scaly skin. It is of the size of a Stork, and has a short black tail, and the prime feathers of the wings are also black, but the other parts are white. There are long feathers hang down from the neck, and the legs are very long. *Nieuhoff* says the crown consists of white and green feathers, that the eyes are black, and that behind each there are two great cavities, instead of ears.

The CARIAMA of *Marcgrave* is a *Eraslian* bird, of the size of a Heron, and on the head, near the root of the bill, there is a crest of feathers, which are partly ash-coloured and partly black; the bill is short, and of a darkish yellow or tawney, and the irides of the eyes are of a gold colour; the legs are long, and the whole body is covered with grey or ash-coloured feathers, waved in the same manner as in other falcons; the extremities of the wing and tail are waved with brown, dusky, yellow,

yellow, and grey, and the tail hangs down. The cry is like that of a Peacock.

The ANHIMA of *Marcgrave* is another *Brasilian* bird, of the rapacious kind, and larger than a Swan. It has a black bill, a little crooked, and the iris of the eyes is of a gold colour. On the head near the bill there is a horn, which it carries erect, and is two inches in length, being round and whitish, and bending a little forwards. The wings are extremely large, and on the fore part there are two strait triangular horns, which grow from the bones; the top of the head is covered with white and black feathers, and the throat and upper part of the neck are blackish; but the lower half and the breast are variegated with white, black, and ash-coloured feathers. The lower part of the belly is white, and the back and sides, as well as the tail and wings, are black, except on the edges.

The NUMIDIAN CRANE is called by the *French* a DEMOISELLE, or LADY, because it is supposed to imitate the gestures and dances of the *Bohemian Ladies*. It does not follow people for the sake of somewhat to eat, as other animals do, but to be taken notice of; for when they perceive they are looked upon, they never fail to fall a dancing and singing; inso-much that some have given it the name of the Buffoon Bird. It has appendages at the head three inches and a half in length, composed of white feathers, consisting of fine long fibres, like those on the backs of Herons, near the wings. All the rest of the plumage is of a leaden grey colour, except some large feathers on the wings, which are of a darker grey, and a few feathers about the head and neck. Some have plumes of feathers on the top of the head, erected like a crest, and an inch and a half long. The sides and hinder part of the head are furnished with shorter feathers than the rest. From the corner of each eye there is a streak of white feathers that passes under the appendages, which form the great feathered ears. The fore-part of the neck is adorned with black feathers, composed of very fine, soft, and long fibres; and they hang down upon the stomach, being about nine inches long, and having a very graceful appearance.

This bird is in length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the claws, three feet and a half; and the bill itself is two inches, being strait and pointed. The neck is fourteen inches, and from the thigh bone to the extremity of the great toe ten inches; the eyes are large, having black eye-lids; but the internal eye-lid is white, interspersed with a great many blood-vessels. The legs are covered on the fore-side with large scales, near half an inch in length, and one third of an inch in breadth. The sole of the foot has the appearance of shagreen leather, and the claws are black, but not very crooked.

The HOOPING-CRANE is in length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the claws, five feet seven inches, and the wing, when closed, is twenty-five inches long; the lower bone of the leg, from the knee to the foot, is eleven inches, and it is bare above the knees about five inches. The middle toe without the claw is five inches long, and the bill is six inches, and toothed at the point. The nostrils are placed in the channels in each side, at about one third part of the length from the head. Both the chaps are of a yellowish brown at the ends, and a little dusky in the middle. The top of the head, and a line from the corners of the mouth running on each side under the eyes are covered with a reddish skin, thinly beset with black hairs on the hinder part; but next the bill they are thicker. Immediately behind the red bald skin on the crown there is a triangular black spot, with one of the points backwards; the sides of the head, throat, neck, whole body and tail are white; but nine outermost quills of the wings are black, and the tenth white and black; and the rest are entirely white. The first row of covert feathers, as far as they cover the black quills, are black, and all the remaining covert feathers are white. The small feathers on the membrane that connects the joints of the wings, have a faint tincture of red; the outer and middle toes are united by a web as far as the first joint; the legs and feet are covered with black scales. This bird was brought from *Hudson's Bay*; but in the Spring they are seen about the mouths

mouths of rivers in *Florida*. It seems to be a bird of passage.

The Cranes at the *Cape of Good Hope* in *Africa*, are much of the same shape, size, and colour as the *European*, and are to be met with in vast numbers. They feed upon grass, herbs, worms, serpents, and frogs; and when they light upon the ground, always some of them stand as sentinels, looking round to see what passes, and give notice to the rest when there is any danger, which immediately get upon the wing, and fly away. They also keep guard in the night-time, and then they always stand upon one leg, holding a stone in their right foot, that if they should chance to fall asleep, the falling of the stone may wake them. The flesh is black, tough, and not fit to eat, which makes it plain that they differ greatly from the *European*.



C H A P. XXXII.

Of the Cloven footed FOWLS, that feed upon Fish, Frogs, and Serpents.

THE WHITE STORK is sometimes seen on the sea-shore in *England*, but it does not build its nest in this Island. Dr. *Robinson* affirms he has often seen them sitting on cathedral churches. It is larger than the Common Heron, but the neck is more short and thick; the head, neck, and fore-part of the body and belly are white; but the rump, and the lower parts of the wing-feathers are black; and when the wings are contracted, which then hide their very short tail, they and the lower part of the back appear to be black. The bill and feet are red, with broad nails like those of a man. It frequently makes a noise with the snapping of the chaps of its bill, and it feeds upon frogs and snails, and is said to devour serpents. They are frequently

frequently seen in *Germany*, but before the winter sets in, they fly into warmer climates.

According to the *Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences*, a Stork is bigger than an Ibis; but the Ibis has a longer neck, and legs in proportion to the body. It is four feet in length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the feet, and the neck is very thick: At the lower part the wings are two feet and a half long, measuring them from the middle of the back to the extremity; a third part of the neck is adorned with feathers six inches long, near an inch broad, and terminating in points: About the roots there is a thick, shining down, and the small feathers of which it consists have a shaft of the thickness of a small pin, that is divided into fifty or sixty others, which are finer than hairs; and these small shafts are furnished on each side with small fibres, that can scarcely be seen. The part round the eye is without feathers, and the skin is very black in this place. The bill is of a pale red, inclining to flesh-colour, and entirely straight; it is pointed at the end, and not blunt, as in the Ibis; the legs and feet are red, and the three fore-toes are joined together by thick short skins, but only at the beginning. The fourth toe, which is the hindmost, is thick and short; and the nails or claws are white, broad, and short, not unlike those [of a man]. The gizzard is like those of other birds that live upon grass and seeds; and the glands of the inner coat of the gullet are very thick and numerous. The gizzard is covered with a great deal of fat, and is four times more fleshy than that of the Ibis, the muscles being above an inch thick; the callous coat on the inside is very hard, of a green colour, and the guts are about five feet long; the blind guts are half an inch long, and a sixth part of an inch broad. The liver is divided into two lobes, of which the right is three inches long, and the left only two. The gall bladder is near an inch long, and a quarter of an inch broad in the middle: It is hanging, and separate from the liver, to which it is connected by a ligament, and two small ducts, like roots. The pancreas is seated in the first fold of the duct, is three inches long, and a third of an inch broad, and the
pancreatic

pancreatic duct joins with the hepatic. The spleen is very small, and the kidneys and ureters are like those of other birds. The testicles are of the size of a Pigeon's egg, and are placed at the upper part of the kidneys, on the side of the great artery. The heart is about an inch and a half long, near half an inch broad, and almost round. The tongue consists of a cartilage, covered with a fleshy, fibrous membrane, and is ten inches long, and eight broad near the base; but it is narrow at the end. The globe of the eye is very large, it being two inches in diameter, and the cornea is very thick. The crystalline humour is above a third of an inch in diameter.

The bones of a Stork consist of very thin plates, and are entirely hollow within; but they are all so extremely light, that we cannot sufficiently admire how properly nature has formed them for flight: However they are complete and strong, for they are harder than those of quadrupedes, and yet they are as transparent as glass. Storks are birds of passage, but it is hard to say from whence they come, or whither they go. When they withdraw from *Europe* they all assemble upon a particular day, and never leave one of their company behind. They take their flight in the night, which is the reason the way they go has been never observed. However *Belon* assures us, that they are seen in the winter-time, in *Egypt*, and other parts of *Africa*. They generally return into *Europe* in the middle of *March*, and make their nests in the tops of houses and chimnies, as well as in high trees. The females lay from two to four eggs, of the size and colour of those of geese, and the male and female sit upon them by turns. They are a month in hatching their young, of which they are very careful, and will not forsake them upon any account. Whenever there is a storm, they cover them carefully with their wings as long as it lasts. Storks will walk very boldly in *Holland*, and the Low Countries, in the middle of the streets, as if they knew none would hurt them. They are looked upon as fortunate birds, and if a stranger should chance to kill one he would be in danger of his life. They are not made

for swimming, and yet they frequent valleys, moist meadows, marshes, lakes, and ponds; besides serpents they feed upon fish, particularly eel, and small birds. They always stand upon one foot, whether sleeping or waking, and keep their head between their shoulders: They generally disappear about the middle of *August*.

The flesh of this bird was formerly used as aliment, and was thought proper to purify the blood, and to resist poison; but since better remedies have been discovered, it has been neglected. It is hard, tough, difficult of digestion, and has a disagreeable taste. All the virtues that have been attributed to these birds are certainly inferior to those of hartshorn, and therefore it is no wonder that no parts of them are now prescribed.

The **BLACK STORK** is of the same size as the former, and has a black neck, back, and wings, with a greenish gloss, not unlike the colour of a Cormorant. The belly, breast and sides are white, and the bill green, as well as the legs, which are naked as far as the knees. It snaps with its bill like the former, and is in length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, six spans and a half, or as some say six feet and a half, and of the same breadth. Its bill is of the length of a *Roman* foot, and its neck a span and a half. It is a very beautiful bird to behold, and frequents fens, lakes, and the sea shore, running into the water in search of its prey, and sometimes dives under it.

The **AMERICAN STORK**, called by *Marcgrave* **MAGUARI**, is of the shape and size of the common Stork, and partly of the same colour. The feet are also red, like those of our Stork, and the tail is short and white. The head, neck, and the whole body is covered with extremely white feathers, as also the wings at the beginning, but near the back they are black, with a shining greenish gloss. The bill, from its root to the middle part, is of a greenish yellow, but the remainder is of a bluish ash. It snaps with its bill, like the common Stork.

The **EGYPTIAN STORK**, generally known by the name of **IBIS**, is of the size of a Curlew, or little less.

It is all over black, and has a head like a Cormorant, with a bill, where it joins to the head, thicker than a man's thumb, but it terminates in a sharp point, a little crooked, and red in every part. It has a long neck, and the legs are also long, like those of a Heron.

We meet with no accounts of its ever having been seen out of *Egypt*, and there it is said to be a very useful bird, for it destroys caterpillars, locusts, and serpents; insomuch that formerly they paid it divine honours: However, it is not certain whether this is the same bird or not that formerly went by that name; for *Maillet*, Consul of *France* at *Cairo*, says it is very hard to determine what the ancient Ibis certainly was; because there are Cranes, Storks, Hawks, Kites, and Falcons that are all equally enemies to serpents, and devour a vast number. He farther adds, that in the month of *May*, when the winds begin to blow, there are several sorts of birds that come down from Upper *Egypt*, from whence they are driven by the rains, in search of a better habitation, and that it is then that they do the country this great service. Nor does the figure of this bird, represented on the hieroglyphick pillars, help us out in this matter: Besides, Storks and Cranes are not particular to *Egypt*; nor are they to be seen there but at certain seasons of the year; and though hawks, kites, and falcons keep constantly in this country, they cannot be said to be peculiar to it, because they are frequently seen elsewhere: Whereas we are informed by *Pliny*, that this bird is particular to *Egypt*; and *Dapper* affirms it is to be met with between *Rosetta* and *Alexandria*: For these reasons some are inclined to think that it is the Capon of *Pharaoh* so called, which is a devourer of Serpents.

These birds are of several colours, namely, white, black and white, and black, which last is of the colour *Pliny* affirms it is to be of. It is of the shape of a Capon, but larger, and will follow the caravans that go to *Mecca*, to feed upon the offal of the animals that they kill in their journey; but whether this is the true Ibis or not, we shall not pretend to determine.



C-H A P. XXXIII.

Of Birds of the HERON kind.

HERONS are birds that live upon fish ; for which reason they have long, sharp, strong bills, with which they strike those animals. The legs are very long, that they may wade pretty far into the water, and the toes are also long, particularly the hindmost, that they may stand steadily in it. The claws are strong, and crooked, and the middle one, from the innermost, is notched like a saw, that they may be enabled to hold fast eels and other slippery fish. The certain characteristic of the Heron kind, by which they may readily be distinguished from all other birds, is their having a single blind gut, as in Quadrupedes, whereas most other birds have it double.

The COMMON HERON is white at the top of the head, and has a crest of black feathers, four inches and a half long, hanging behind it. It weighs about four pounds, and is four feet in length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the claws, but from thence to the end of the tail it is only three feet two inches. The throat is white, beautifully painted with black spots, and the colour of the whole body is ash, white, black, and yellow, but the ash is most prevalent. The feathers on the shoulders have generally white tips, with a sort of a black streak on each side of the wing. The quill-feathers are of a dark colour, inclining to black ; but they are white at the extremities. The lower part of the belly and thighs have a yellowish cast, and are without any black spots. The tail is of an ash-colour, and about six or seven inches long, and the legs are greenish, and bare of feathers above the knees. The bill is of a greenish yellow, and it sits with its head inclining to one of the shoulders, living upon fish, and more particularly frogs. It also feeds upon weeds
that

that grow in the water, for in opening one of their stomachs there was the herb called duck's-meat found in it.

These birds build their nests in the highest trees, and there are often several at small distances from each other; the eggs are of a palish green, inclining to blue. It is commonly said that the flesh of a Heron is a dish for a King, but for what reason it is hard to say; though beyond all doubt it is better than that of a Crane. It is a solitary bird, for they are generally single, as well in the night as in the day, in which last time they are commonly in the water. The fat is only used in medicine, and is said to be emollient and resolvent; and some pretend it gives ease in pains of the gout. Some affirm it is good to strengthen the sight; and others, that it will cure deafness, by introducing it into the ears.

There is another **ASH-COLOURED HERON** of *Aldrovandus*, which differs in little or nothing from the former.

The **LESSER ASH-COLOURED HERON**, called by some the **NIGHT RAVEN**, is much less than the former, and has a shorter neck. The back and the top of the head are black, the neck of an ash-colour, and the throat and belly yellowish. The bill is black, and there is a white line runs from the eyes. From the back part of the head there are three feathers, which hang backward, and are about five inches in length. The wings and tail are of an ash-colour, and the feet of a greenish yellow. It is called the **Night-Raven**, because it makes an uncouth noise in the night-time, like one straining to vomit.

The **GREAT WHITE HERON** weighs about two pounds and a half, and is in length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the claws, four feet and a half, but to the end of the tail three feet and a quarter. Its breadth, when the wings are extended, is five feet and a half; and its colour all over is as white as snow. The claw of its middle toe is notched like a saw. It may be distinguished from the Common Heron by its colour; by its size, which is less; by the length of its tail; and by its

and by its having no crest. This is sometimes seen in *England*.

The LESSER WHITE HERON weighs about a pound; and is in length from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail twenty-four inches and a half; but to the end of the claws, twenty-two inches and a half. It is entirely white all over, like the former, and it differs from it in being less, and in having a crest. The bill is black, four inches and a half long, and sharp at the point. There is another WHITE HERON, still smaller, but more fleshy; and the top of the head and neck are of a saffron colour, as is also the breast, but more faint. The neck is likewise shorter in proportion, than in other Herons.

The LITTLE WHITE HERON of *Catesby* has a red bill, a little crooked, with a yellow iris of the eyes, and the feet are green, but the rest of the body is white.

The RED-LEGGED HERON, or CIRRIS of *Virgil*, is the least of this kind, and has a short neck; and it is all over of a saffron colour, inclining to chestnut, which is deeper underneath, and fainter above. The tail is so small that it seems to be without one, and the bill near the head is of a blueish green colour, but black towards the point. The legs and feet are of a deep red.

The HERON, called SGUACCO, has a tuft of feathers on its head, with a short but very strong bill. The colour is yellowish, approaching to that of rusty iron, but the head and the whole neck is yellow, with a mixture of white and black. The belly is whitish, as also the tail in some measure, and the greatest part of the wings. The size is much the same as the former.

The HERON, called SQUAIOTTA, at *Malabergo*, has a yellow bill, blackish at the point, with a short tail and green feet. The tuft or crest on the head consists of thirty feathers, the middlemost of which are white, and the outermost black. On the back there are the like beautiful feathers of a reddish colour, with white roots.

The SMALL HERON, with a Crooked Bill, is marked with black spots on the neck and breast, as in the common Heron, but the other parts are of a whitish ash-colour; the upper are more deep. The thighs are covered with feathers to the knees.

The NORTH-AMERICAN ASH-COLOURED HERON is somewhat bigger than a common Heron, and differs from it in being browner on its back, in having no white feathers on its forehead, or black spots on the sides, below the bottom of the neck. The bill is strait, sharp-pointed, toothed above and below towards the point, and is six inches long. The upper chap is channelled and black, and the nostrils are placed pretty near the head. Between the nostrils and eyes the skin is naked, and of a greenish yellow. The lower chap is orange, and the top of the head is wholly covered with long black feathers, which form a crest seven or eight inches long. The sides and under-part of the head is white; the neck is covered with long, brown, slender feathers, barred transversly with dusky on the hinder part. The feathers on the hinder part are broad, white, and dusky down the middle, being black on each side, with reddish brown edges. The back and upper sides of the wings and tail, are of a brownish ash, and the skin which connects the joints of the wing is covered with dusky feathers, reddish at the tips. The breast is white, sprinkled with longish black spots, mixed with a little reddish brown. The thighs are of a reddish brown, and the belly is white. The back is covered with ash-coloured down, that is hid by the long feathers springing from the shoulders. The legs are six inches and a half in length, and covered with dusky scales. The claws are black, and the outer toes joined to the middle ones a little way by a web. The toes are longer in proportion than in the Crane kind.

The YELLOWISH ASH-COLOURED HERON of *Marseilles*, resembles a Common Heron, except in the colour, and it has no tuft. The bill and head are very long, and the neck of an ash-colour. There are black and brown lines, that run from it to the breast, and the belly

belly is of an ash-colour. The upper part of the tail and back are red, but the prime feathers of the wings are black, and the covert feathers of a deep yellow.

The YELLOW and GREEN HERON of *Marseilles* has a bill three inches long, black above and yellow underneath. The iris of the eyes is white, as well as part of the neck to the chin; but the rest of the neck, the top of the head, the breast, and belly are variegated with brown lines, and the back is black. The wings are yellowish, with black spots, and the tail is short, whereof the feathers are white, and have the appearance of hair; the thighs are of an ash-colour, the feet black, and the claws yellow at the end.

The BITTERN is about the size of the common Heron, being in length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the claws, thirty-eight inches, but to the end of the tail only twenty-nine inches. The head is small and narrow, or compressed at the sides, and the crown of the head is black. The skin under the eyes is bare of feathers, and of a greenish colour; and the ears are great and open. The feet are green, and the toes large and very long, armed with long and strong claws; that of the middle toe being notched on the inner edge, that it may hold fast slippery fish, as in the rest of the Heron kind. The colour of the whole body is diversified with red and black, or rather variegated with red and black lines. The bill is thick at the base, and by degrees grows sharp at the point. The quill-feathers of the wings are short, much like those of the Common Heron, and the tips of the large feathers are black, but the lesser rows are more pale. The tail is very short, and pretty much of the same colour as the wing-feathers; the legs are long, and bare of feathers above the knee.

In the North of *England* it is called the MIRE-DRUM, from the noise that it makes, which may be heard a long way off. Some say it imitates the bellowing of a Bull; and will give four, five or six bombs at a time. It begins to bellow about the end of *February*, and ceases when breeding time is over. It lies concealed among bulrushes and reeds, and may be known from all other birds by the noise that it makes.

There

There is a bird of this kind mentioned by *Aldrovandus*, which was sent him from the *Morea*, that was all of one colour, only it was of a deeper red above than below. These birds, in the autumnal season, are wont to soar aloft in the air with a spiral ascent, so high as to get out of sight; making a particular kind of noise at that time; so that it is hardly possible not to take notice of it. It builds its nest in a tuft of rushes on the ground, where it usually lays four or five round eggs of a whitish colour, with a greenish cast, and without spots.

The RED HERON seems to be of a spurious kind, between a *Heron* and a *Bittern*, though it is more like the former; whence it is called by some, the ASH-COLOURED HERON *with a red breast and sides*. The back is of a dark ash-colour; and on the shoulders there are red long bristles. The covert feathers of the wings are reddish, on the under side; but on the thighs they are of a whitish red. On both sides the breast there are broad red spaces, in the middle of which, on the sides of the neck, there is a broad black stripe. The bottom of the neck is red; but in other things it resembles the COMMON HERON.

The HERON OF BRASIL, called SOCO, seems to resemble the COMMON HERON, in many respects. It is of the size of the LESSER HERON, and has a short tail; the head and neck are covered with brown feathers, variegated with black spots, as is the belly in like manner; but under the wings, the feathers are diversified with black and white.

The COCOI, of BRASIL, has a bill six inches in length, and the iris of the eyes is of a gold colour, but the skin about the eyes is ash. The throat and the whole neck are white; but the top of the head and sides are black, mixed with ash-colour. It has a crest of the same colour, from which two beautiful feathers hang down behind, five inches in length, and of a blackish ash-colour. The fore-part of the neck, according to the length, is sprinkled with black and ash-coloured spots. There are beautiful small long white feathers, hanging down on the fore and lower part of the neck, which are worn in those parts, in men's hats. They are black on

part

Part of the back; but on the remaining part of the back, wings, and tail, they are of a light ash-colour.

The **BRASILIAN HERON**, with a **SERRATED BILL**, is of the size of a common duck, or rather bigger; and the fore part of the bill, both above and below, is doubly notched, being four inches and a half in length. The iris of the eyes is of a gold colour; and all the upper part of the head and neck has pretty long feathers, of a pale yellow colour, mottled with black. The lower part of the neck, the breast, and lower belly, are covered with white feathers, waved with brown; but the back and wings are brown, waved with yellow. The prime feathers of the wings have an equal mixture of black and ash-colour; only they are white at the ends. The feathers on the tail are crossed, transversely, with white lines.

The **GUIRATINGA** of **BRASIL**, called **GARZA** by the *Portuguese*, is of the colour and shape of a Pelican; and has a strait yellow bill, near four inches long. It is covered all over with very white feathers; and it differs very little from the *European* **WHITE HERON**, except in bigness.

The **LITTLE BITTERN** of **BRASIL** is hardly as big as a **PIGEON**, but it has a neck seven inches long, and at the base of the bill the skin is of the colour of oker. The upper part of the head is of the colour of steel, interspersed with paleish brown feathers. The whole neck, breast, and belly are covered with white and ash-coloured feathers; but the back is partly black, and partly of a dark steel colour, mixed with some of the colour of bees-wax. The long feathers of the wings are greenish; and they have a white spot at the extremity. The other parts above are beautifully variegated with steel, brown, wax, and ash-colours; and the feet are of a blossom-colour. All these *Brasilian* **HERONS** have a long, strait, sharp bill, yellow below, at the base, or of a yellowish green; and black at the point. The upper part of the legs, as far as the middle, are naked; and the iris of the eyes is of a gold colour, with a short tail, not reaching beyond the wings.

The **NORTH AMERICAN BITTERN** is less than the

the *English*; for the wing, when closed, is not above twelve inches long, and the bill not quite four. The leg, from the knee to the foot, is three inches and a half. It is very much, with regard to colour and make, like our BITTERN; but may easily be distinguished from it, by comparing them together.

The BROWN BITTERN of *Catesby* is smaller than a Night-raven; but the bill is four inches long, black above, and green underneath. The eyes are large, with a gold-coloured iris, and the bottom of the body is brown, with a mixture of white shining feathers; the back is brown, and the neck white; and on the wings there are three triangular white spots. The tail is short, and of a lead-colour; but the legs are of a yellowish green.

The BLACK HERON of *Aldrovandus* has a neck much shorter than the COMMON HERON, though it resembles it in every thing else. The colour is every where uniform, being blackish, except on the neck, where it is encompassed with a white ring, and the bill is yellow: but there is a black spot at the end, as well above as below.

The SMALL ASH-COLOURED HERON, with a crest, is called XOXOUKQUI HOACTLI, in *Mexico*. The crest consists of seven purplish feathers; and it has its name from its cry, which is HOHO. The bill is serrated and black. The LEAST MEXICAN HERON, with a very white tail, has a purple bill, yellowish at the point; and the legs are purplish, but the feet are pale.

The CRAB HERON is a common bird in the *Caribbee Islands*, of which there are two sorts, whose common food is Crabs. The first differs very little from an *European* Heron, only there is something very particular in this bird; for they have all on the skin of the belly four large yellow spots, which are near an inch broad, and two long; and they have the like on their thighs. These spots are as bitter as gall, and must be carefully taken out after they are killed, or otherwise the flesh will be good for nothing; for they communicate their bitterness when they are boiled, in such a manner, that it is almost impossible to eat them.

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The **SECOND CRAB HERON** is a very beautiful bird, and the body is of a longer shape than that of other birds; and yet the neck is two or three inches longer than the whole body. The wings terminate with the tail, and the legs are long and slender like those of the Heron, and of a greenish colour. The head is black, and on the top of it there is a beautiful tuft of feathers, of the colour of slate; below which there hang backward two plumes, eight or ten inches in length, that are very fine and slender, and of the colour of slate. The eyes are large, clear as crystal, and surrounded with a circle of the colour of gold. In the lower part of the neck there are five or six elegant white plumes, which are greatly esteemed by the inhabitants of those parts; and the more so, because they are scarce, for none of these birds have them except they are old. The whole back is covered with beautiful feathers, of the colour of slate, and are not unlike the plumes. All the wing-feathers are of the same colour, and the flesh is as good as that of other Herons.

The **BLUEISH BLACK HERON**, called by some the black and blue **GAULDING**, is in length a foot and a half; and has a bill two inches and a half long, which is covered with a green skin about the base, near the eyes. It is strait, sharp, and blackish at the point; but the rest is blueish. It has a crest of long feathers on the top of the head; and the neck is six inches long, thin of feathers, and of a blueish black colour, as well as the rest of the body, except the breast, belly, and under the wings, which are more light. The legs are seven inches long, and covered with greenish scales.

The **BLUE HERON**, is of the size of the common sort, and weighs about three pounds; the length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the toes, is three feet; and the bill is quite black, bending a little downwards, and a little hooked at the point. There is a fine crest of feathers on the top of the head, of a sky-blue colour; the sides of the head, from the bill, and the under part next the eyes, are white. The covert and scapular feathers of the wings are of a pale blue, but the quill-feathers are black, except the outer edge, which are blue. The rest of the body is of a blueish lead-

lead-colour, and the feet are yellowish, with very long toes; the middle claw is ferrated, and the outermost toes are connected to that in the middle, by a membrane. This is a very uncommon bird.

The SMALL BITTERN is fourteen inches long, and twenty broad; and the bill is surrounded at the base, and about the eyes, with a yellow naked membrane, extending as far as the nostrils. The bill is two inches long, and sharp at the point, the upper chap being black, and the lower yellow. The neck is five inches long, and in the form of a great S, and pretty stiff. The tail is not above an inch long; and the feathers on the top of the head are brown, rising a little, in the manner of a tuft. The upper part of the neck is of the same colour, as well as the back, wings, and tail, only there are a few whitish and tawney spots. The chin, lower part of the neck, breast, and belly are of a light brown, mixed with white and ruddy colours. The legs are four inches long, of a dark brown before, and yellow behind.

The PELICAN, or SPOON-BILL, is as white as a Swan all over the body, and the bill is flat, and of a circular figure near the extremity, where it becomes of the shape of a spoon; from whence this bird has its name. It is larger than a Common Heron, by which it may be distinguished from all other birds of this kind.

The PELICAN of the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, called by the *Dutch* a SERPENT CATCHER, has a neck like a Goose, and a large, long, strong bill, terminating at the end like a sort of a spoon. The eyes are grey, and the tail is above six inches long. They are very common at the *Cape of Good Hope*, and are a little larger than a Gosling; and their common food is worms, frogs, toads, serpents, and other venomous animals, of which they destroy great numbers. They are such useful birds that they are seldom or never killed; beside they are good for nothing when they are dead; for the flesh is never eaten.

Some say that this is the same kind of bird that is so common at *Hudson's Bay*; which is described to be of the

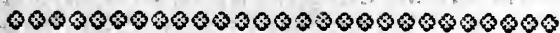
the size of a common Goose. The upper chap is more narrow in the middle than at each extremity, and it enters into the lower, except at the end, where it grows broader. The point of the bill is red; but the upper part, as well as the lower, next the head, is yellow. The bag of one drowned, resembles an ox's bladder, and is of a prodigious length when this bird is living. The head, and the hinder part of the neck are covered with white feathers; but the body is of a dirty ash-colour, and the feathers of the wings are black. All the under part of the body is of a blackish ash-colour, and the feet are short, with four toes joined together by a membrane. The middle toe is longer than the foot itself; and part of the feet are of a dirty yellow, mixed with green, except the claws, which are black. These birds live principally upon fish. There was a Pelican brought from *Egypt*, and exposed as a show in *London*, which was twice as large as a Swan. The bag was so extremely large, that the man who shewed it, commonly put in his head. This bird was also shewn in *Paris*, in the year 1750.

The POKKO is a sort of a Pelican found upon the coast of *Guinea*; though it is a very uncommon and an ugly kind of a bird. It is exactly of the size of a Goose, and the wings are extremely long and broad, covered with dark-coloured feathers; and the feathers underneath, if they may be so called, for they resemble hair, are of an ash-colour. Under the neck there is a crop or bag, about a span long, and as thick as a man's arm, which looks like a red skin, and in this it hoards up its food. The head is pretty long, and there is a red knob at the nape of the neck, which is furnished with feathers like those on the upper part of their body. The head is very large in proportion, and quite bald, excepting a few hairs. The eyes are large and black; and the bill extremely long and thick. Their food is fish, of which they will swallow as many as would suffice four men. It is a great lover of rats, and swallows them whole. It is observable that this bag, or crop, is much lower than in other Pelicans; for which reason it may be doubted whether it ought to have that name or not.

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The MEXICAN PELICAN, called TLAUHQUECHUL, is of the same kind as the former, and the feathers are all over red, or of a whitish red; but the head is whitish, and bald, as well as all the neck and part of the breast; and there is a broad black ring which separates the head from the neck. The bill is broad, made at the end like a spoon, and is of an ash-colour.

The BRASILIAN PELICAN, called AIAIA, and by the *Portuguese* COLHERADO, is of the size of a Goose. The shape is like the *European*, and the feathers are generally white; only the back and wings are of a light, shining carnation colour. The bill is white.



C H A P. XXXIV.

Of CLOVEN-FOOTED Water Fowls, of the middle and lesser Size.

THE CURLEW is a sea-fowl which seeks its food on the sands, and among the ouze and salt marshes near the sea-coast of *England*, and other *European* countries. Its weight is about twenty-seven ounces; and its length, from the top of the bill to the end of the claws, twenty-nine inches; but, to the end of the tail, only twenty-three and a half. Its breadth, when the wings are extended, is three feet four inches, and its bill near six inches long, being narrow, a little crooked, and of a dark brown colour; but the tongue is short, the legs long, bare, and of a dusky blue, and there is a thick membrane which reaches to the first joint. The colour is diversified with ash and black, or it is rather of a grey colour, and its flesh is very delicate.

The LESSER CURLEW, called by some the WHIMBREL, is very like the former, the size only excepted, for it weighs only twelve ounces; and its length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, is seventeen inches, but to the end of the claws twenty.

Its

Its breadth is thirty-three inches and a half, when the wings are extended; and its bill is three inches long. The top of the head is of a dark brown colour, without spots; and the back, as far as it is covered with the wings, is white, in which it differs from the former, and the whole body is of a darker colour; but the legs are greenish.

The LITTLE CURLEW has a black bill, a grey neck and belly, and the back and wings mottled with white and brown. There are three large black feathers on the wings; and the feet, below the knees, are of a dunnish ash-colour.

The STONE CURLEW, is thirty-six inches broad when the wings are extended, and has a straight, sharp bill, two inches long, black towards the nostrils, and the other part yellow; the eye and the edges of the lids are yellow, and there is a bare space under each eye, of a yellowish green; but the breast, thighs, and under the chin are of a yellowish white; the middle parts of the back, head, and neck are black, with borders of a reddish ash-colour, with transverse white spots on the quill-feathers. Some of the other wing-feathers are tipped with white, insomuch that they appear mottled with black and white. The tail is about six inches long, variegated like the wings, and the legs are long, and of a yellowish colour, with small black claws. It has no back toe; and those before are united by a small membrane. They are found in *Norfolk*, and have a cry like a green Plover.

The FASCINELLUS, of *Gesper* and *Aldrovandus*, is very much like a Heron; and the head, neck, back, breast, belly, thighs, and rump are of a tawny colour, and a little darker than that of a date. There is a spot in the middle of the back, of a darkish green, and the wings and tail are much of the same colour. The bill is blackish, very long, and hooked at the end; and the feet likewise are blackish.

The CURIACA of *Marcgrave* is a *Brasilian* bird, called MASARINO by the *Portuguese*. It is not unlike a Curlew, but it is of the size of a Goose. The head and neck are covered with white feathers, mixed with

with yellow; and about the eyes, from the beginning of the throat, the skin is black. The whole body is covered with black feathers, except the back, head, and belly, which are of a dark ash-colour. The middle of the wings are whitish, mottled with grey, as in a Stork; and the bill is of a brownish flame-colour, being crooked, and six inches long.

The ACACALOTI, or WATER-RAVEN, is a *Mexican* bird, and has a bill bent like a bow, of a blue colour, and two spans in length. The head and neck are covered with brown, white, and green feathers, a little inclining to yellow, and the lower parts are brown, mixed with a few red feathers; but the upper are mottled with purple, blackish, and shining green. There is a rough skin of a greenish white, an inch in length from the outer part of the eyes to the bill.

The GUARA, of *Marcgrave*, is a *Brazilian* bird of the size of a Pelican. The bill is long and crooked, like a *Polish* scymetar; and the legs are long and slender, of a whitish grey, as is also the bill. The whole body is covered with beautiful crimson feathers; only the prime feathers of the wings are black at the ends. That bird described by *Ciufius* had a bill and legs of a colour not unlike yellow oker. When it is first hatched, it is blackish, and acquires the crimson colour as it grows older.

The GUARAUNA, of *Marcgrave*, is another *Brazilian* bird, with a strait bill, only it turns a little downwards, and is yellow, with a brown point. It is covered all over with brown feathers, mixed with some of the colour of umber, and the head and neck are spotted with white.

The WOODCOCK is a little less than a Partridge, and weighs about eleven or twelve ounces. Its length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, is thirteen inches and a half; and its breadth, when the wings are extended, is twenty-six inches. The bill is strait, and three inches long, the upper part falling a little over the under, at the tip. The back, and all the upper parts of the body are diversified with variety of colours; such as red, black, grey, and ash-colour, which, all together, make a very delightful appearance. The back
part

part of the head is inclining to black, mottled with cross bars; and between the eye and the bill, there is a black line on each side, which is more reddish near the bill; the breast and belly are more grey, with a variety of transverse pale and brown lines. The sides of the wings are crossed with red bars, intermixed with a few pale or white feathers. The under parts of the wings are a mixture of grey and brown, variegated with waved lines. The tail is about three inches long, and the tips of the feathers, on the upper part, are of a brownish ash-colour; but those under are white, which are seen when it raises its tail. The legs, and feet are of a dusky pale colour; and the claws, which are small, are black. The eggs are long, of a pale red, with spots and clouds of a deeper colour; but they are rarely seen in *England*, for they seldom breed here; they being birds of passage, coming hither in the autumn, and leaving us in the spring. They frequent woods and woody places, where there are rivulets and springs; and are often found on the sides of banks, near watry ditches, and among small brambles. They feed upon slime, or a fat unctuous humour, which they suck out of the earth; for which purpose, as Mr. *Derham* observes, they have remarkable nerves, reaching to the end of their bills. The flesh is accounted a delicacy, and is very well known. It is said to be a very silly bird, for which reason, foolish people are often called *Woodcocks*. They pair before they leave *England*, flying two and two together.

The *SNIPE*, or *SNITE*, weighs about four ounces; and is in length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, eleven inches and a half, but to the end of the claws thirteen inches. The breadth, when the wings are extended, is fifteen inches and a half, and its bill is near three inches long. The tongue is sharp, and there is a pale red line, which divides the middle of the head longways; and parallel to this, on each side, there is a black list over the eyes. It has a white spot or space under the bill. The feathers that grow on the shoulders are so long, that they reach almost as far as the end of the tail, and the outward half from the shaft is of a pale red. There are also two lines down the back, the covert feathers of which are dusky, with white transverse lines;

The Spotted Plover.
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*Red
Coot-footed
Fringa.*
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Pool-Snipe
313



lines; and there are white tips on some of the large feathers of the wings; the lesser being mottled with red, black, and grey, variegated with white and brown lines. The tail feathers are more red, with black lines running cross them, and the bill is black at the tip. The eyes are of a hazel colour, and the legs of a paleish green, with pretty long toes, and black claws. It is a bird of passage; and yet some of them stay with us all the summer, building their nests in moors and marshes, and laying four or five eggs. They feed on the same slime as Woodcocks, in moist and fenny places, by the sides of ditches, rivulets, and pools, where they are often taken. The flesh is well known to be good, sweet, and tender.

The GID, JACK-SNIPE, or JUDCOCK, weighs about two ounces, and is in length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, eight inches and a half; but to the end of the claws ten inches. The bill is about two inches long; and the top of the upper chap hangs a little over the under. The rump is of a blueish, shining, purple colour, but the tips of the feathers are white; and there is a yellowish border on the scapula feathers that cover the back. The middle part is brown intermixed with red spots; and the inner part border is of a shining blue. The top of the head is black, with a broad yellow line passing above the eyes. The belly is white; but the rest of the body is variegated with black, brown, white, and pale red; only some of the wing feathers are tipped with white. The legs are bare above the knees, and of a palish green; but the claws are black. It feeds upon insects, and hides itself among rushes and high grass, not rising till you are just upon it. For this reason it is accounted a foolish bird; but it is not so common as the Snipe. The flesh is very sweet and good; though some will have it to be inferior to that of a Partridge.

The NORTH-AMERICAN POOL SNIPE, or WHITE RED-SHANK, has a bill about two inches long, and the wing, when closed, is about seven inches. The bill is black at the point, and orange elsewhere; but the plumage is all white, except a little pale brown or dirty white on the back, wings, and tail. The legs

and feet are of a bright reddish orange, and the legs are bare above the knees. Mr. *Edwards* thinks this bird is the same as ours of that name, only turned white by the severity of the winter.

The YARWHELP, or YARWIP, is like a Woodcock, only it is a little bigger. The head is of a reddish ash colour; but the middle of its feathers is black. The back is mottled with red and black colours, but the middle of the feathers is black, with reddish edges. The breast is of a dirty white, which, in the male, is painted with transverse black lines. On the rump there is a white triangular spot, with one of the points turned towards the head. It frequents sandy shores, where it seeks its food.

The GODWIT, or STONE PLOVER, is not much unlike a Woodcock, though it is somewhat bigger. It weighs ten or eleven ounces; and is seventeen inches and a half from the tip of the bill to the end of the claws; but the breadth, when the wings are extended, is twenty-eight inches and a half. The bill is longer for its size than either in the Woodcock or Snipe. The rump is remarkable for having a white ring; and it differs from the former in the colour of the tail, the feathers of which are variegated, with transverse white and black spaces alternately. The lower part of it, and the outer feathers are white; but there are two black ones in the middle. The STONE CURLEW of *Cornwall* differs from the former, in having a more short and slender bill.

The GREATER AMERICAN GODWIT has a bill four inches long, and the wing when closed is eight inches and a half. The bill is strait, and pretty slender, and is of a bright yellow half way next the head, which gradually grows dusky till it becomes black at the point. The eyes are more distant from the bill than in other birds; and there is a dusky spotted line passing from the bill through the eye; but above the eye there is a white line; and the sides of the head under the eyes, and beneath the head, are white. The upper parts are mottled with black and dark brown, only the rump and upper part of the tail are brighter, with cross bars. The quills of the wings next the great ones are orange, powdered with small black spots. The fore
part

part of the neck is of a light brown, with small black spots, tending downwards; and the breast is also of a light brown, with fine dusky transverse lines. The belly and thighs are of a brownish white; the thighs are naked a good way above the knees; and the legs and feet are covered with dusky scales.

The RED-BREASTED GODWIT of *North-America* is somewhat less than the former; the bill little more than three inches long; and the wing, when closed, is seven inches and a half. The bill is long and straight, and the nostrils are placed near the head. The point of the bill is black, then dusky, and the half next the head is yellow. There runs a dusky line from the bill on each side through the eyes, and a whitish line above them. The sides of the head and throat are white, with faint dusky spots; and the top of the head, the upper part of the neck, and the back are covered with dark brown feathers, variegated with black dusky lines. The rump is white, and the tail of a blackish brown; and the feathers are tipped with a whitish ash. The quills that fall towards the back are of a reddish brown and black; and the covert feathers, immediately about the quills, are brown, with white tips. The small feathers, near the ridge of the wings, are tipped with white; and the lower part of the neck, and the breast and belly are of a reddish orange, with small black transverse lines. The legs are black, and bare of feathers above the knees, and the feet and claws are black.

The WHITE NORTH-AMERICAN GODWIT is of the size of that last described, only the bill turns up towards its point like that of the Avosetta. The bill is of an orange colour, but black at the point; and the plumage is all over white, except the tail, the greater quills, and the small feathers on the ridge of each wing, which are of a dirty white. The legs are bare above the knees, and of a dark brown, as well as the feet and claws. Mr. *Edwards* thinks this bird becomes white from the severity of the *American* winters, and that it turns to a brown colour in the summer; but this is only a conjecture.

The SEA-PIE weighs about half a pound, and has a straight narrow bill about three inches long, ending in a sharp

sharp point. The under chap is somewhat longer than the upper; and the eyes and edges of the lids are of a fine red. The head and upper part of the body, down to the middle of the breast, are black; but the rest of the breast, together with the belly and rump, are white; from whence it takes its name. The lower part of the tail is white, and the upper black; but the legs and feet are of a yellowish red. The middle and the outermost toes are joined together by a membrane; so that it seems to be of a middle nature, between a cloven and a web-footed water-fowl. It feeds upon limpets; for the rooting up of which it seems properly formed. It is a common bird on the western shores of *England*. The flesh is rank and ill tasted, tho' it feeds upon shell-fish, which seems a little strange to some.

The GREATER PLOVER of *Aldrovandus*, called by the *Venetians* LIMOSA, has a bill two inches and a half long, and the upper part of the body is of a grey colour; but the lower is white, as well as the rump. The tail is variegated with white and brown lines, running alternately; and the legs are very long, of a colour between green and livid. It has been seen in the bishoprick of *Durham*; but whether it is in any other parts of *England*, or not, is uncertain.

The HIMANTOPUS of *Pliny* is white on the lower parts, and blackish on the upper; and on the upper part of the neck there are spots entirely black, tending downwards. The legs and thighs are of a wonderful length; but very slender and weak, and the more unfit to stand upon, because the feet want the hind toe, and those placed before are short in proportion to the length of the legs. The bill is black, and above a palm in length, and the claws are black, but the feet and legs of a blood colour.

The CHEVALIER in *French*, in *English* the HORSEMAN, is about the size of a Pigeon, and is well furnished with feathers. The bill is long, reddish near the point, and black towards the base; and the head and legs are all over black. The neck, back, and breast are white; but the remainder of the upper parts is black. The wings are blackish, and have a white line run cross them, on each side. It is called
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the Horseman, because it stands high upon its legs, which has made some fancy that it looks like one on horseback. It frequents meadows, lakes, and the banks of rivers, wading into the water as high as the thighs. Its flesh is very delicate, and has a very good smell; but it is not an *English* bird. It is called CREX, on the account of its cry, for it often repeats that word.

The RED HORSEMAN, of *Belonius*, has feet of a yellowish red colour; but the bill is shorter than the GREATER PLOVER of *Aldrovandus*. The head and neck are of a dark ash colour, and over the eyes there is a white line. The feathers under the wings are of an ash colour, and there are two black spots on the temples on each side.

The RED-LEGGED HORSEMAN is sometimes seen in *England*, but very rarely; and it takes its name from the colour of its legs. The top of the head and neck are of a fine light brown; and the bill is slender, and near two inches long, of a reddish colour at the base, and black at the point. The covert feathers, on the middle of the wings, are black; but downwards, within two inches of the end of the tail, they are of a brown colour, edged with white; and the legs are pretty long, with small black claws. They are about sixteen or eighteen inches long, from the point of the bill to the end of the claws; and the breadth, when the wings are extended, are two feet. It weighs about half a pound.

The *Mexican* Water-Fowls with cloven feet are the COMALTECATL, which haunts marshy places, and is of the size of a Wood-Pigeon, with red feet, that have only three long toes. The bill is slender, sharp, black, and a palm in length. The feathers in general are white; only the upper part of the head is black, and the wings above and beneath are mottled with black.

The CHOCOPITLI resembles a Curlew, and is a span and a half long from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail. The bill is a palm in length, greenish at the base, and black at the point. It is covered with white feathers, only there are some brown on the wings, which, with the head and neck, are variegated with white and black.

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The **CHICUATLI** is of the size of a Bull-Finch, has a long, slender, tawny bill, and has yellow crooked stripes near each eye. The lower parts of the body are of a pale colour; but there are black feathers among those of the neck. The upper parts are variegated with tawny, brown, and ash-colours. The eyes are black, except the iris, which is of a dusky yellow.

The **YACACINTLI** is about twenty-seven inches in length, with greenish legs, and a blue head and belly, inclining to purple; and the wings are mottled with tawny and black. The eyes are yellow, as well as the bill; but it is a little reddish at the base, and almost three inches long. The fore part of the head is like that of a Coot, of which it seems to be a species.

The **YOHUALQUACHILI** frequents salt lakes, and is about the size of a thrush. The head is small, the neck long and slender, and the bill long and yellow; the legs are also long, with long ash-coloured toes; but the claws are yellow. Above the base of the bill there is a tuft with three points, of a yellowish red colour; and on the fore parts of the wings there are two hooks. *Marcgrave* takes it to be a sort of a Coot.

The **XOCHITECANATL** is a frequenter of lakes, and is a palm and a half in length, without the bill, which is almost eight inches long, and three broad, being notched like a saw, and of a crimson colour near the point; but the other parts are covered with blueish and pale feathers. It is said to change its colours exceeding often; but this may be doubted. This seems to be the *Brazilian* Toucan, or very like it.

The **ACOLIN**, or **WATER PARTRIDGE**, so called on account of its size, is a bird of a dusky colour, and has a long bill bending a little down. It runs on the banks of rivers very swiftly, but seldom flies. There is another bird of the same name, for it can hardly be the same, of the size of a Thrush, with palish green feet, divided into four long toes. The bill is yellow, slender, crooked at the end, and long in proportion to the body. The iris of the eyes is tawny, and the head little. The lower parts of the body are white, and the sides spotted with brown; but the upper parts, as well as the tail, which is very short, are tawney, and spotted with black;

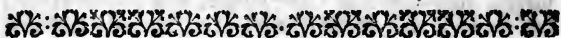
black; there are also white lines round about every feather, speckled with black. The head is beautifully diversified with variety of colours, and in the middle there is a black line, with some of ash-colour on the sides, and small whitish spots near the outer corner of the eyes. The neck and breast are of an ash colour. These birds haunt the lake of *Mexico*.

The ACOCOLIN is a *Mexican* bird, and is taken notice of here on the account of the affinity of its name, though it is of the Pye kind. The bill is grey and very sharp; the breast is of a fine purple, inclining to scarlet; but the belly and the thighs are blue, and the feet and claws black; likewise all the rest of the body is as black as a raven, with a blueish gloss; but the extremity of the feathers of the great wings is dusky and blue. Some take it to be a sort of Hawk.

The HOACTLI is about the size of a Hen, being three spans in length from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail. The legs are a foot long, and the bill an inch and one third, and as thick as one's thumb, black on the top, pale on the sides, and black and brownish below. The eyes are large, the iris yellow, and the eye-lids red. The top of the head is black, with a remarkable black crest; but the neck, belly, and the whole body is white, and the tail of an ash colour, as well as the upper part of the wings, which have a greenish cast or gloss. The back, is commonly covered with white feathers; yet sometimes they are black, with a greenish gloss. There is a white ring round the head, which is so broad, that it reaches from the base of the bill as far as the eyes. The legs and feet are pale, and it lives upon fish, that it catches in the lake of *Mexico*; and has a very deep cry.

The AMACOSQUE, or REDDISH NECK, is a bird that frequents marshes, and is about the size of our turtles. The feet are cloven, and are of a whitish red, with black claws. The bill is moderately long, slender and black, and the iris of the eyes is red. The lower part of the breast, belly, and wings are white; but the tail, which is of a middle size, is mottled with tawny and black. There are two rings on the neck and breast, near an inch distant from each other, and of a

black colour. The foremost runs quite round, but that behind partly disappears at the top. On each side there are two white stripes, of the same size, which run above the eyes towards the neck. The upper parts of the body, as well as the tail, are mottled with white, black, and tawny colours, and the wings with tawny and brown. It frequents the lake of *Mexico*, and lives upon insects and small fish. The flesh is as good as that of other water-fowls. It makes a very shrill noise; considering the magnitude of its body.



C H A P. XXXV.

Of Water-Fowls with Bills moderately long.

THE RED-SHANK, or POOL 'SNIPE, has a bill about two inches long, black towards the point; but at the base of a darkish red, with a slender sharp tongue, and the upper chap crooked towards the tip. The iris of the eyes is of a fine yellow; and the upper part of the neck towards the back, and hinder part of the head are of a dusky brown, with various transverse waving lines of a darker colour, and some are almost black; but the edges of the feathers are more light. The fore part of the neck is of a much lighter and paler colour, interspersed with light transverse lines. The feathers on the wings are pretty much of the same colour as the back, only their edges are more pale and light. The breast, belly, and under parts of the body are white, shaded with black, and there are several remarkable black spots on the breast. The tail is short, and brown, with light-coloured streaks running across it; and the legs and feet are of a fine orange, and the claws small and black. It is of the size of a Lapwing, and breeds in marshes and watery places; and when any person comes near their nests, they fly about like a Lapwing, making a considerable noise.

The GAMBETTA, of *Aldrovandus*, is a-kin to the Pool Snipe, and is a little less than a Lapwing. The upper part of the body is grey, like that of a Curlew,
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and the feet and legs are long and yellow; but the claws are black. The bill is shorter than that of a Pool-Snipe, but of the same colour. The tail is half a palm in length, and is hid by the wings when they are closed.

The RUFF is so called from a collar of long feathers, which encompass the neck near the head. The female, or hen, is termed a *Reeve*. The bill is like that of the former, and the whole bird is of the same size, weighing five ounces. There is a wonderful diversity of colours in the cock, for there are hardly two painted alike; only after they have moulted in the middle of the summer, there is said to be an exact resemblance. They are greatly addicted to fighting each other, and they seldom leave off till one of them is killed. The upper part of the hen is of an ash colour, variegated with white and black; but the under parts are all white. They breed in the fens of *Lincolnshire*, near *Crowland*, and their flesh is accounted fine eating.

The STONE CURLEW is about half a pound in weight, and is three feet in breadth when the wings are extended; the bill is strait, sharp-pointed, and near two inches long, black towards the nostrils; but the other part is yellow. The eyes and edges of the eye-lids are yellow, and there is a bare naked space under the eyes, of a yellowish green colour. The breast, thighs, and under the chin, are of a yellowish white; but the back, head, and neck are black in the middle parts, with borders of a reddish ash colour, and there are some transverse spots of white on the quill feathers; some of the wing feathers are tipped with white, so that they appear of a fine mixture of black and white. The feet are yellow, and they want the hind toe. The tail is about six inches long, variegated like the feathers on the body and the wings. It is found in *Norfolk*, about *Thetford*, and has a cry very much like that of a Green Plover. They breed very late in the year, insomuch that there have been young ones seen towards the latter end of *October*, scarce able to fly.

The KNOT, so called by the inhabitants of *Lincolnshire*, weighs two-ounces and a half, and the head

and back are of a brownish ash colour. There is a transverse white line distinguishes the wings, and the bill is near an inch and a half long. The feet are greenish, the claws black, and the flesh is accounted a great delicacy.

The SAND PIPER, so called in *Yorkshire*, weighs about two ounces. and the middle part of the neck is of an ash colour; but the upper surface in other places is of a greenish brown, beautifully variegated with darker transverse lines. The head is paler, and there are lines on it, running according to the length of the feathers. The sides, breast, and belly are white; and the top of the bill is of a brownish black; but below it is whitish, and the feet are of a palish green. It frequents the seashore.

The SAND PIPER, of *Aldrovandus*, is of the size of a Black-bird, or bigger. The colour of the upper parts is a brownish green, shining like silk; and the feathers on the shoulders, and the prime feathers on the wings next the body, as well as the coverts, are speckled with white on the edges. The feathers that lie on the tail are as white as snow, and the throat is white, spotted with brown; but the breast and belly are of a pure white. The bill is near an inch and a half long, straight, flat on the sides, and of a dark green. The feet are of a dusky green, and the claws black. The inside of the wings are blackish, and there are oblique white lines that terminate in an obtuse angle at the shafts of the feathers, which make a delightful appearance.

Another SAND PIPER, called by the *Italians*, GIAPPO CELIO and PINIROLO, has a much blacker and shorter bill than the former; but the body is very like it, and the feathers not much different, only it is a little darker.

The ROTKNUSSEL is of a reddish colour, with brown spots on the neck and about the eyes. The body is brown, spotted with a dirty colour; and the wings are tinged with white spots. The bill and feet are black.

The RED WATER HEN, called by the *Germans* MATKERN, is red almost all over, only it is darker on the back, and spotted with black; but lighter
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in some of the wing feathers, and almost of the colour of marble. The belly is of a whitish red, and the wings tawny; and the lower part of the neck is speckled with whitish spots. The bill is blackish, but not without a reddish cast.

The SANDERLING, or CURLWILLET, is a small round-bodied bird, weighing about two ounces, and has a slender, straight, black bill about an inch long, with a tongue that reaches to its end. The ears are pretty large, and the nostrils oblong. The head is small, and the upper part of the body is variegated with white, black, and ash colours, which have a very beautiful appearance. The belly, and the parts under the wings, are, if possible, whiter than snow; and when the wings are extended, there is a transverse white line on the upper parts, occasioned by the points of the quills of the second rank. The tail is about two inches long, and the legs, feet, and claws are black. It has only three toes, by which it may be distinguished from other birds of this kind.

The DUNLIN, so called in the North of *England*, is blackish on the middle of the belly, and waved with white. All the upper parts are red, and marked with large black spots, with a little white. It is of the size of the Jack Snipe, and has a black bill and feet; and the hinder toe is very short.

The STINT, called in *Suffex* the Ox Eye, is of the size of a common Lark, or a little bigger, is of the shape of the Snipe, and has a bill like it, but black, and an inch and a quarter long. The feet are brown, or of a blackish green, and the colour on the upper part, except the prime feathers of the wing, and the first row of the covert feathers, is a reddish ash colour, with black spots in the middle of the wings. In this and other birds of this kind the wings are long, reaching to the end of the tail when they are closed. That part of the wings which is under the covert feathers is white, and the rest are brown. They haunt the sea-shores and fly together in flocks.

The STINT, of *Alarcowanus*, is of the same colour with the former, only it is adorned with a white tail

with black lines running cross it. The body is of the same shape, but it differs in the bill, for where it joins to the head it is thickish, and grows smaller gradually to the point; likewise the legs are a little longer and more thick.



C H A P. XXXVI.

*Of CLOVEN-FOOTED Water-Fowls that live upon Insects,
with short Bills.*

THE LAPWING, called in the North of *England* a PEE-WIT, from its particular cry, weighs about eight ounces, and is thirteen inches and a half in length from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail; but its breadth, when the wings are extended, is twenty-one inches. There is a crest on the hinder part of the head, consisting of about twenty feathers, some of which are three or four inches long; and the top of the head, above the crest, is of a shining black; but the cheeks are white. The neck underneath is black, nearly in the shape of a half-moon, whose horns terminate on each side of the neck. The breast and belly are white; and the feathers under the tail are of a bright bay, but above of a deeper bay; those next them are dusky, and yet shine pretty much. The middle of the back, and the feathers on the shoulders are of a glossy green, with a purple spot on each side of the wings. The neck is of an ash colour, with a mixture of red, and the wings are white and black; but the lesser covert feathers are purple, mottled with blue and green. The tail is a mixture of white and black, and the bill is black, hard, roundish, and an inch in length; but the feet are reddish and long. It builds its nest on the ground, in the middle of some field or heath, open and exposed to view; and it lays four or five eggs of a dirty yellow, sprinkled with great black spots. The young ones forsake the nest as soon as they are hatched, and follow the old ones like

like chickens. This bird, the farther you go from her nest, the more clamorous she is, and keeps a greater noise; but the nearer, the quieter, and seems less concerned. Some keep them in gardens, in the summer time, to clear them of worms and other insects. In the winter they fly together in flocks, but are scattered about in the summer.

The GREEN PLOVER is as big, or bigger than a Lapwing, and weighs about nine ounces. Its length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail is eleven inches, and its breadth, when the wings are extended, is twenty-four inches. The plumage on the head, neck, shoulders, back, and in general of the whole upper side is black, thick set with yellowish green spots; the middle part of each feather is black, spotted with yellowish green on the edges; but the breast is brown, spotted with yellowish green, and the belly white. The tail is short, and of the same colour as the back; and the back toe is wanting, by which it is distinguished from other birds of this kind. The legs are long, bare above the knee; and the feet are black. The flesh is accounted a great delicacy.

The GREY PLOVER is twelve inches long from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, and the breadth, when the wings are extended, is twenty-four inches. The head and back, and lesser covert feathers of the wings are black, with tips of a greenish grey. The wings are white and black, and the bill likewise is black. The chin is white, and the throat marked with brown oblong lines or spots, and there are transverse lines or spaces on the tail, mottled with white and black. The flesh is as good as that of the former.

The AMERICAN SPOTTED PLOVER is of the same size, make, and proportion with our Green Plover, and has a black bill bending a little downwards towards the point. The forehead is white almost to the bill, and is parted from it by a line of black feathers. There is a white line on each side, that passes above the eye, and then down on each side of the neck, which join before like a collar, parting the neck and breast. The under side of the head and throat above it are white, and the top of the head, hinder part of the neck,

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the back, rump, and covert feathers of the wings are of a dark brown, very beautifully spotted with a bright yellowish orange. The greater quills of the wings are of a dusky black, and the quills next the back, and the tail feathers are variegated transversely with black and brown. The whole under side is of a deep black, except a few white spots on the covert feathers under the tail. There are only three toes, which stand all forward, and the legs and feet are black.

The CHATTERING FLOVER of *Catesby*, called by the inhabitants of *Virginia* KILL-DEER, is of the size of a Snipe, with large eyes, surrounded with a red circle; the fore part of the head is white, the top black, and the hinder part brown. There is a black streak which runs from the root of the bill, under the eye, to the back part of the head on each side. There is a large black ring about the neck, and the breast and belly are white; but the breast is traversed with a black streak, which runs from one wing to the other. The back and wings are brown, and of a deeper colour at the top. The covert feathers of the tail are of a reddish yellow, and the other part is black, as well as the legs. There is no heel, and the thighs are naked.

The DOTTERELL is about ten inches in length from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail; and the breadth is nineteen inches when the wings are extended. It weighs four ounces, and the bill is an inch long. The head is variegated with white and black spots, and the breast is of a dirty yellowish colour; but the belly is white. The back is variegated with ash colour and black; the feathers being black near the shafts, and ash-coloured on the edges. The wings are mottled with white and black, and the legs are of a dirty greenish colour.

The DOTTERELL is a very foolish bird, and is taken in the night by the light of a candle. If the fowler stretches out an arm, this bird will stretch out a wing; if he moves a foot, the *Dotterell* will do the same; and, in short, imitates the fowler in all it can; and is so intent upon it, that it is easily taken in a net. They breed in *Norfolk* and other parts of *England*; and the folly of this bird has occasioned silly people to be called *Dotterells*;

however,

however, the flesh is very good and delicate. They leave the marshes twice a year, namely, in *April* and *August*; and fly in flocks to hilly places in quest of food. When their stomachs have been opened, they have been found full of very small beetles, and little snails.

The TURN-STONE, or SEA DOTTEREL, is a *Cornish* bird, frequenting the sea-coasts of that county. The bill is strait, black, and near an inch long, thick at the base, sharp at the point, somewhat flat, and harder than that of a Snipe; the upper part of the body, except the back, which is white, and the top of the breast is of a brown colour; the middle of the feathers being black, or of a blackish purple with ash-coloured edges, or of a reddish white. The lower parts, except the breast, are as white as snow; and on the rump there is a large transverse black mark. Near the joint of the wings there is a white spot, and the lower half of the feathers of the tail are white, but the upper black. The legs are short, and of the colour of saffron.

The AMERICAN TURN-STONE has a strait sharp-pointed bill, which is a little arched on the under side, the better to enable it to turn up stones and clods, that it may feed on worms, and insects under them. The bill is black, except at the base of the lower chap, where it is of a flesh colour. The head is pied with white and black, that is, there is a black line passes over the forehead from eye to eye, and proceeding to the fore part of the eyes, forms a large spot under them, which runs to the corner of the mouth. There are black lines proceeding from these spots down the sides of the throat, and joining there to a black collar that encompasses the neck behind, and covers the breast a good way before, passing on the sides, under the joints of the wings. The lower part of the neck is white, and the back is covered with orange feathers, black, or dusky in the middle. The lower part of the back is white, below which is a half-moon-like plat of black feathers; but beyond these, the covert feathers on the upper side of the tail are white; and those on the tail are black tipped with white. The outermost prime quills are black, with white shafts; and the next are black, with white tips. The succeeding are almost white, and those that

fall over the rump are orange and black, as well as the back. Between the back and wings there is a longish plat of white feathers, and the belly and sides are white. The legs and feet are of a bright orange; but the claws are black, and the legs are bare of feathers a little above the knees.

The SEA LARK is a little bigger than the COMMON LARK, being eight inches and a half long, and the bill is not an inch long, and of a gold colour below and black above. The base of the bill is surrounded with a black ring or space, which runs from the corners of the mouth by the eyes, as far as the ears, and across the middle of the head, where it encircles a fillet or broad space of white, which runs from the inner corner of one eye to the other. The under part of the throat is white, and round the neck there runs a fine collar, or double ring, the upper part of which is white, and the lower pretty broad and black; the rest of the body is of a dark ash colour, except the breast and belly, which are white. The legs and feet are of a yellow or orange colour, with black claws, and the tail is two inches long. The back and lesser covert feathers of the wings are of an ash colour, and the wings are black, crossed with a long transverse line. It builds its nest with grass, straw, and the stalks of plants, upon the rocks near the sea, and lays greenish eggs spotted with brown. It makes but short flights, but runs exceeding swiftly along the shore. It is common upon most of the sea-coasts in *England*, and is said to feed upon beetles and small insects.

The FIRST JUNCO of *Aldrovandus* is of the size of a Sparrow, and has a black, channel'd, hard, and extremely crooked bill. The head, on the top, as well as the neck and belly, are of a chesnut colour; but the under part of the neck and breast are whitish. The other parts of the body are of a blackish brown.



Of CLOVEN-FOOTED Fowls, that swim in the Water.

The COMMON WATER-HEN, or MOOR-HEN, is in shape like a COOT, or smaller; for the cock weighs only fifteen ounces, and the hen twelve. The length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the claws, is seventeen inches; but to the end of the tail thirteen inches and a half. The breadth, when the wings are extended, is twenty-two inches and a half, and the bill is near an inch long. The lower chap, as far as the corner, is of a whitish yellow, and then red; the upper is not quite so yellow at the extremity; but from the nostrils to the bald place on the top of the head, it is of a deep red. The redness, where it ends on the bill, is as it were covered with bees-wax, which may be scraped off. The legs are greenish, and from the rise of the wings along the base there is a white-line, that runs the whole length to the very extreme feathers. The back and covert feathers of the wings are of the colour of rusty iron; but it is black every where else on the upper parts. The breast is of a lead colour, and the belly of an ash; but under the tail the feathers are white, which it shews by often lifting up its tail as it swims. The legs, above the knees, are marked with a red spot. It builds its nest upon low trees and shrubs by the water-side, and breeds twice or thrice in a summer. The eggs are white with a greenish cast, and speckled with reddish spots. It strikes with its bill like a hen, sits on thick boughs by the water side, and flies with its feet hanging down.

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The WATER-RAIL, by some called a BILCOCK, or BROOK-OUZEL, is like a WATER-HEN, but less; and it is bigger than a Quail, being of a slender, narrow, or compressed body. Its length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, is twelve inches; but to the end of the claws sixteen inches. The breadth, when the wings are extended, is sixteen inches, and the head is small, narrow, and compressed sideways; and its bill is two inches long, and is strait, compressed sideways, red, smooth, and hard; having a black, round, bald spot, or naked skin, in the forehead, but much less than in the Coot. The plumage and the upper part of the body is blackish, mottled with a sort of a dirty yellow, or olive colour. The chin is white, the throat reddish, with a mixture of ash-colour; but the breast is more of an ash-colour, and in the middle there is a white space. The feathers are white under the tail as in the former; but the principal characteristick of this bird is, its having black feathers on the thighs and sides, beautifully variegated with white lines. There is also a white line that runs along the base of the wings, as in the Moor-hen. The tail is short and black; but the edges of the two middle feathers are red. The feet are of a flesh colour, and it runs very swiftly, hiding itself about the banks of rivers. It walks rather than swims in the water, and flies with its feet hanging down.

The WATER-RAIL of *Aldrovandus* agrees in most things with this bird; but it differs in the bill, which is in part yellowish both above and below, and the neck and head are blackish. The back and upper part of the wings are of a chestnut colour; but the legs are greenish. Mr. Ray takes it to be a bird of the former kind, because the legs, in these sort of birds, differ in the cocks and hens.

The LITTLE AMERICAN WATER-HEN is, in shape and colour, somewhat like our Water-rail, but a little less, and differs from it chiefly in having the bill but half the length of that of the Rail. This is strait, thick at the base, and terminates in a point; and the nostrils are in grooves near the edges of the upper chap. The bill is yellow, and encompassed with black feathers at the base. The sides of the head, of the neck,
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and the breast, are of a blue ash colour; and the top of the head, hinder part of the neck, back, wings, and tail are brown, only the middle of the feathers is tinctured with blackish spots. The coverts of the wings are brown; some of the middle quills have whitish edges. The edges of the wings are white, as well as the belly and thighs, with a faint shade of brown. The legs and feet are large in proportion, and of a dull green colour. The toes are long; and the middle toe is of an equal length with the leg below the knee. It is bare of feathers above the knees. Mr. *Catesby* has described the hen of this bird, as Mr. *Edwards* thinks; and this differs chiefly from it, in having a blueish neck and breast, a black throat, and a ring round its bill.

The VELVET RUNNER is a remarkable bird, being finely coloured with black and red, almost over the whole body, except the belly, which is white. The black colour shines like silk, and the legs are high, and of a dusky colour, with pretty long feet.

The LESSER MOOR-HEN of *Aldrovandus* is, by the *Italians*, called GRINETTA and GILLERDINE. It is the least of all these species, and is pretty much of the same colour as the Water-Rail, only on the middle of the back there is a black stripe sprinkled with white spots, and two others near it on the covert feathers of the wings. On the spine, or base of the wings, from the shoulders to the outer quill feathers, there is a white line as in the common Water-Hen; from which it may be distinguished, as well as from the Water-Rail, by its smallness, and by the shortness of its bill; but the shape in other respects is alike. The length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the claws, is thirteen inches, but to the end of the tail nine inches and a half, and its breadth is sixteen inches.

The OKER-COLOURED WATER-HEN of *Gesner*, called by the *Germans* WYNKERNEL, is almost all over of a dirty dark greenish colour; but the lower parts are more brown. The head, neck, breast, and wings are marked with white points and spots, and the tail is part of it white. The bill is partly blackish, and partly crimson, but the legs are yellow.

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The **BRASILIAN MOOR-HEN**, called *JACANA* by *Marcgrave*, is of the size of a Pigeon, with legs of a yellowish green, but the hind toe is of an enormous length. The tail is short, and the colour on the back, wings, and belly is green, mottled with black. The neck and breast are coloured like the neck of Peacocks; but the under part of the tail is white. The bill, from the beginning to the middle, is of a fine red; but the remainder is of a yellowish green. The head is covered with a membranaceous tegument of the colour of a *Turkey* stone. There is another *Brasilian Water-hen*, named *AGUAPECACA*, which, for shape and size, is like the former; but the colour of the wings is more brown, and it wants the tegument or cover on the head; but it has a horn on each wing, with which it defends itself.

The third **BRASILIAN WATER-HEN** of *Marcgrave* is like the former both in size and shape; but the whole upper part is brown; except the wings, which are green, with brown extremities. The lower parts are also brown, and the bill is strait, of a saffron colour, with a reddish skin on the base and foreparts of the head. It has also a horn on each wing like the former, and of a yellow colour.

The fourth **BRASILIAN MOOR-HEN** of *Marcgrave* is of the same shape as the former, with a yellow bill, and on the forepart of the head, near the base of the bill, there is a red skinny cover. The whole head, neck, and some of the lower parts of the body, are black; but the upper, except the wings, are of a reddish colour, or light brown. The prime feathers of the wings are of a sea-green colour, with black extremities; and the feet are of an ash-colour. On each wing there is a small little horn, which is very sharp, and of a saffron colour.

The **SMALL WATER MOOR-HEN** of *Marcgrave*, called *TAMATIA* in *Brasil*, has a large head and eyes, and a bill two inches long and an inch broad, like a Duck's, but sharp at the tip. The upper chap is blackish, and the lower yellowish; but the feet and toes, which are long, are of a greenish yellow. The head is black, and the rest of the body brown, but mixed with whitish feathers on the belly.

The

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The PURPLE WATER-HEN is all over of a blueish colour, except the extremity of the middle part of the tail, which is of a whitish ash-colour, and the bill and legs are of a shining purple. Mr. Ray is in doubt whether there is such a bird in being or not.

The AMERICAN PURPLE WATER-HEN crows in the night time in the manner of a Cock, and is of a dark purple colour, with some white feathers intermixed. The bill is pale at the beginning; but in young birds it is red, as well as the bald part about the bill. It is pretty much like a Coot, and its legs are yellow, inclining to green, and the iris of the eyes is also yellow. The flesh is pleasant and well tasted.

The ITALIAN RAIL, of *Aldrovandus* differs from a Coot, in being whiter about the wings and on the eyes. The bill is black, the legs greenish, and the webs between the toes not so cloven; but there is no baldness, as could be perceived from its picture. The ACOLIN, or Mexican Water Quail, is a kind of Moorhen.

The BENGAL WATER-RAIL, so called because it is a native of that country, is of the size of an *English* Water-Rail, and has a long yellow bill. There is a fine white circle round the eyes, which terminates in a point on the back part of the head. The upper part of the head is white; but the sides and the neck are of a darkish brown. Some parts of the back, and the under parts of the body are white; but some of the quill-feathers of the wings are of a fine purple, speckled with orange spots. The tail is much of the same colour, but very short, and the legs and feet are of a greenish yellow, being bare of feathers above the knees, and the claws are black.

C H A P. XXXVIII.

Of WATER-FOWLS that are Clowen-footed, with the Addition of a Membrane.

THE COMMON COOT, or BLACK DIVER, is larger than the common WATER-HEN; for it weighs twenty-four ounces, and its length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, is sixteen inches, but to the end of the claws twenty-two inches; likewise the breadth, when the wings are extended, is two feet and a half. The bill is an inch and a half long, sharp at the point, and white, with a small tincture of blue. The feet are blueish, or of a dusky green, and about the joints of the toes there are semicircular membranes, two on the inner toe, three on the middle, and four on the outer toe; or they may be described thus: the three fore toes have lateral membranes on each side scalloped; the inner with two, the middle with three, and the outer toe with four scallops. From the bill, almost to the crown of the head, there is an excrescence or fleshy lobe, bare of feathers, and soft, smooth, and round; hence by some it is called the BALD COOT. The colour, all over the body, is very black, and the head is of a jet black. The breast and belly are of a lead colour; and its make and shape resemble a Moor-Hen. This bird is seldom out of the water, and it builds its nest among rushes, sedges, and reeds, which lye in the water. It lays eggs as big as those of a Hen.

The GREATER SEA COOT of *Belsnius*, called by the *French* DIABLE DE MER, that is, the SEA DEVIL, is a little larger than the former, and is much like it in shape, only the bald spot on the head is somewhat broader. The colour is so fine a black all over, that it seems to have been laid on with a pencil. It has broad toes like those of the COMMON COOT.

The MEXICAN COOT agrees, in all respects, with the former, only the colour is different; for below, as well as on the head and neck, it is of a purple colour, and above of a light green, mottled with blue and tawny. The bill is as white as snow, only near the point it is yellow.

The COOT of *Hudson's Bay*, mentioned by Mr. Edwards, has the end of the upper jaw a little crooked, and the neck is partly of a flesh colour; but the head is of an ash-colour. The body is brown above and white below, and on each wing there is a white spot; the legs are brown.

The SMYRNA COOT is of the size of a Crow, and of an ash-colour, with a narrow strait bill, which turns a little downwards. The forehead is bald, the nostrils placed in the middle of the bill, which are pretty open and large. The jaws are not dentated, but there are small soft teeth in the throat, four behind, three in the middle, and two forward, placed all in a line. The tongue is round at the end, membranous, raised a little at the base, where it is dentated. The feet are but three inches from the vent, and there are four toes on the feet; that is, three before and one behind; but that in the middle is longer than the rest. The claws are oblong, a little crooked at the end, and pointed. In the wings there are nine large feathers, the first of which is shorter than the following; but the second and third are very long, and the rest become gradually more short. The tail is round at the end, and the colour of the neck, back, shoulders and tail is black, with a white line running from the beginning of the shoulders along the edges of the wings. The belly, breast, and rump are of a dark ash-colour, and the wings blackish above, and a light ash-colour below. The bill is black and white; and the feet black. The length of this Coot, when the wings are extended, is a foot and an inch; but the tail is only two inches long.



C H A P. XXXIX.

Of WEB-FOOTED *Water-Fowls*, with a narrow Bill.

THE AVOSETTA of the *Italians* is a bird frequently met with in *England*, though we cannot learn its *English* name. It is called RECURVIROSTRA in *Latin*, from its bill, which turns upwards, and is about the size of a Pigeon; but tall, and of a very slender make. The length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, is fourteen inches; and its weight about nine ounces. The bill is black, flat, and sharp at the end, turning a little upward like a hook, and is about four inches long. It has a fine stately pace or gait in walking, and has a round head, black on the top, and a little way down the back part of the neck. The body is entirely white on the under side, and likewise the back and covert feathers of the wings are white, and full of dusky brown spots. The legs are long, and of a bright azure colour; but bare of feathers above the knees; and the claws are black and very small. Its back toe is also small, and it has a chirping pert note. The feet are webbed like a Duck.

There is a bird in *North Holland*, with a bill which turns up like that of the AVOSETTA; but the greatest part of the neck is red, in which it differs from that bird.

The ALBATROSS is an *African* water fowl, and one of the largest of this kind. The body is very thick, and the wings long, they being near ten feet wide when extended; the bill is yellowish, and pretty narrow next the head, that is narrower than the other part, and it terminates in a crooked point. The nostrils are very plain to be seen, and the top of the head is of a bright brown, inclining to an ash-colour; but the rest of the head, neck, breast, belly, thighs, the under part of the tail, and the inside of the wings are white. Behind the neck, and on the sides, there are dusky lines on a white

white ground ; and the back is of a dirty brown, variegated with small lines, and some black spots, or rather of a lead colour. The rump is of a bright brown, the tail blueish, inclining to black, and so are the wings, except the quill feathers, which are all entirely black ; but the upper edges of the wings are white, and the legs and feet are of a flesh colour. It has three toes on each foot joined by a membrane.

The FLAMINGO is a *West-Indian* bird, as large as a SWAN, and has longer legs in proportion, than most other birds, though they are not thicker than a man's finger. They are sixteen inches long from the feet to the knee, and from the knee to the body almost as much. They are all over red as well as the feet, and it has a small round neck in proportion to its size, of a yard in length. The head is round and small, with a large bill six or seven inches long, partly red and partly black, and crooked like a bow, with which it seeks its food at the bottom of the water, such as sea-worms and small fish. When this bird is seen flying in the air, the colour appears as bright as a burning coal ; but it must be observed that the young are much lighter than the old, and that they grow of a deeper red as they advance in age. The wings of some have a mixture of red, black, and white feathers, which some take to be the cocks.

These birds have so loud a note, that one not used to it would take it for the sound of a trumpet. They are not very common, and they always frequent salt lakes, where there are several of them together. They keep their heads almost always in the water in quest of food, not much unlike our swans. They have always one stands sentinel, quite upright, and the neck stretched out, as it were looking about. As soon as it perceives any one, it sounds its trumpet to alarm the rest, flying away first, and all the rest follow. They fly in order like Cranes, but when they can be surprized, they are easily killed, for the smallest wound prevents their flying away. The flesh is excellent, though it has a fishy smell ; and its tongue is thought to be one of the most delicious morsels in the world. They take off the skin, which serves to make muffs ; and it is said to be good against cold humours, and weakness of the stomach.

The AFRICAN FLAMINGO is of the size of a SWAN, but the neck is a great deal longer. This, as well as the head, is as white as snow, and its bill is very large, and furnished with small sharp teeth. The upper chap is hooked, and much longer than the lower; which, however, is much more thick and hollow. The tongue is thick and fat, and exactly fills up the cavity of the bill. The point of the bill is black; but the other part of a deep blue. The wing feathers are black below, but above they are of a bright red, and the legs are of an orange colour, twice as long as those of Swans. The feet are like those of Geese. These birds are very common at the *Cape of Good Hope*, and in the day time they keep on the banks of lakes and rivers, but in the night they retire to the mountains. The flesh is good and wholesome, and the tongue has the taste of marrow.

Dampier, who saw several FLAMINGOES at the *Cape de Verd* Islands, says, they are much like a Heron in shape and figure, and of a reddish colour, and that they delight to keep together in great companies, and feed in mud or ponds, or in such places where there is not much water. They are very shy, and therefore it is hard to shoot them; however, he and two more killed fourteen in one day. They build their nest in shallow ponds, where there is much mud, which they scrape together, making little hillocks like small islands, rising out of the water a foot and a half high; and at the top, which is the smallest part, they make a sort of a pit to lay their eggs in. When they lay their eggs, or hatch them, they stand not on the hillock, but close by it, with their legs on the ground, and in the water, covering the hollow nests with their rumps only; for their legs are very long, and prevent their sitting conveniently on their nest with their legs under them. They never lay more than two eggs, and the young ones cannot fly till they are full grown; but will run prodigiously fast. The flesh is lean and black, and yet is very good meat, and their tongues are large, having a large knob of fat at their root, which is an excellent bit. When many of them are seen together at a considerable distance, they appear like a brick wall, the feathers being of the colour

lour of new red bricks. They stand upright in a row close by each other, unless when they are feeding. The young ones are at first of a light grey, and as the wing-feathers spring out, they grow darker, and never come to their right colour, or beautiful shape, till they are ten or eleven months old. The chief difference between these two kinds seems to consist in the colour of the wings; but whether this will make them two distinct species or not, we must leave to the reader; however it will not be amiss to observe, that the *American FLAMINGO* seems to be much taller than the *African*. *Ray* informs us, that they are sometimes seen in *Narbonne* and *Provence* in the winter time.

The TROCHILUS, commonly called the CORRI-RA, has the longest legs of all web-footed fowls except the FLAMINGO and AVOSETTA. The feathers are of several colours, and the bill is strait, yellow, and black at the ends. The pupils of the eyes are surrounded with two circles, one of which is bay, and the other white. Below, near the belly, it is whitish, and the tail has two white feathers, which are black at the extremities; and the upper part of the body is of the colour of rusty iron.

C H A P. XL.

Of WEB-FOOTED Fowls with shorter legs.

ALL web-footed fowls, except the former, have short legs, which are covered with feathers to the second joint, and the hinder toes are short; but the outer before is shorter than the inner, and they do not hold their tails up so high as other birds.

The PENGUIN is of the size of a Goose, and the feathers are somewhat like hairs, and are of an ash-colour. The wings are very short in proportion to the body, and the bill is black, but the legs are of a bright green. They keep in the water all the day, where they feed upon fish. As they cannot fly, they cannot shun their enemies, except by leaping along, which they do

pretty well by the help of their short wings. However this bird is active upon the water, and seems to be very skilful in catching its food. When the sun begins to set, they retire to the rocks near the sea, where they continue till morning; at which time they are easily taken. They build their nests upon the rocks, on the craggy point, to which these birds can get up very easily. Their eggs are very good; but the flesh has a fishy taste, and is never eaten but in cases of great necessity.

This bird is common near the *Cape of Good Hope*, but as they are found in different parts of the world, it is very hard to say whether they are all of the same species or not. *Dampier* says he has seen them on the coast of *Newfoundland*, all over the *South Seas*, and at the *Cape of Good Hope*. He says they are about as big as a Duck, have feet like them, and feed upon fish. They do not fly, but flutter, their wings being like those of young Goslings, which they make use of instead of fins in the water. As to the feathers, he says they are downy. *Captain Cooke* says, that those that he saw at the island of *Lobos*, in the *South Sea*, are near as big as a Goose, having two fins instead of wings, and scales under the belly and on the thigh, with feet like Ducks. *Clusius* affirms they are without wings, in the room of which they have two small coriaceous fins hanging down on their sides like arms, which are, however, covered with feathers. Others say that the bill is like that of a Razor-bill, but longer and broader, being black and flat on the sides, with seven or eight furrows, or notches, near the end of the upper chap, and ten in the lower. There is a white line on each side the head from the bill to the eyes, or rather white spaces, as some authors describe them, which look at a distance like spectacles. In short, there is such various accounts of them in various writers, that it is highly probable they are of different sorts; especially as some affirm that they have a hind toe, and others that they want it.

The RAZOR-BILL, so called in the West of *England*, but in *Cornwall* the MURRE, is less than a common Duck, though twenty-seven inches in length; and has the upper part of the body quite black, but the lower white.

white. The bill is black, compressed, narrow, and two inches and a half in length. The upper chap is extremely crooked, channelled, with two furrows, and sometimes three, which run across; that next the head, which almost crosses the bill, is white; and from each eye to the corner of the upper chap there is a white line. The eggs are larger in proportion than in other birds, and they build their nests in inaccessible rocks and broken cliffs. Where they go to pass the winter is unknown hitherto. The inner part of the mouth is of a fine yellow, the eyes are hazel, and the legs, feet, and toes are black. The eggs are spotted with black.

The GUILLEMOT, or SEA HEN, called in *Yorkshire* a SCOUT, and in *Cornwall* a KIDDAW, is like a RAZOR BILL, but larger; and the upper part of the body is of a blackish ash-colour. It differs chiefly in the bill, which is almost three inches long, straight, roundish, sharp at the end, and black all over. It frequents and builds its nest in the same places as the RAZOR-BILL; but it is a more foolish bird, and easily taken.

The PUFFIN, so called in *North Wales*, but in *South Wales* GULDEN-HEAD, BOTTLE-NOSE, and HELEGUG. In the North of *England*, about the river *Tay*, they term it a COULTERNEB, but about *Scarborough* a MULLET, and in *Cornwall* a POPE. It is less than the tame Duck, being only twelve inches in length from the tip of the bill to the end of the claws. The bill is short, broad, and compressed sideways, contrary to those of Ducks; it is likewise of a triangular shape, and ends in a sharp point; there are three furrows therein, one of which is livid, and the other two red. The feet are yellow, or red, and placed backwards almost level with the belly; insomuch that this bird seems to walk perpendicular on its tail. They have no hinder toe, and the top of the head, neck, back, and tail are black; but the breast and belly are white. Their wings are small, being made up of short feathers, and yet they can fly very swiftly near the surface of the water. They build no nest, but lay their eggs on the bare ground, in holes which they dig therein. Sometimes they make use of rabbit-holes, driving the owners out

of them, and lay but one egg, unless it be taken away, and then they lay another, and so on to a fifth. It is as large as a Duck egg, and of a reddish or sandy colour.

The GREENLAND DOVE, or SEA TURTLE, is of the size of a PIGEON, and has a large white spot or space on the upper part of each wing, and their under part is also white; but in other places they are black like those of a Coot. The bill is longer than in the preceding, and is not compressed on the sides; but sharp and a little crooked, and prominent at the point. It has its name from the noise that it makes, which is said to be almost like that of a Pigeon. They dive often under water, and continue there a long while. They do not fly in flocks, but commonly two and two together. They fly almost like a PARTRIDGE, fluttering greatly with their wings near the surface of the sea. They build their nests in the rocks of *Greenland* and *Spitzbergen*, which are countries always covered with snow. These three last birds have but three toes on each foot.

The PELICAN is, in length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, five feet, and it weighs near eighteen pounds; and some say they have met with those that have weighed twenty-five pounds. The bill, which is hooked like a claw, is, from the tip to the corners of the mouth, fourteen inches in length; and the feathers are almost like those of a Goose, being whitish with a reddish cast. Those on the top of the head are longer than the rest, and stand up like a crest. The tail and covert feathers of the wings are of a dusky ash-colour, as in a Goose; but the ends of the quill feathers are black, of which there are twenty-eight in each wing. The upper chap is flat and broad, and the bill near the head is of a lead colour; but yellowish towards the end. The lower chap is like two long ribs united at the extremity; and between them there is a thick yellow membrane or skin, which some call a purse, which it can however draw so close up to the bill, that it is not easily perceived; but yet, it may be so dilated as to hold near four gallons of water. It has no tongue, and the nostrils placed at the upper part of the

the

the bill are round. The legs are bare above the knees, and it is web-footed, having four toes. But the most uncommon circumstance belonging to this bird is the bones, which appear to be transparent, with many fibres and veins running up and down them throughout their whole length. Likewise, near the middle of the stomach, the wind-pipe is divided into two branches, which *Aldrovandus* says was never observed in any other bird.

The AMERICAN PELICAN, called by some the WATER PELICAN, is like a GOOSE in its feet, body, tail, and wings, and the feathers are of a greenish ash-colour. The head is twice as large as that of a Goose, but arched, and covered with short white feathers, which make this bird appear at a distance as if it was bald. Each side of the head is flat, and there are two small eyes placed deep therein, which have a very disagreeable look. The bill is above a foot long, two inches broad, and of a greyish colour, being streaked from one end to the other. The under part of the bill consists of two pliable slender bones, which unite at the end, though they are separated from each other as far as the head, on each side of which they fall one into the other like a joint, or rather as the mandibles. The skin beneath the neck, which is very thick, without feathers, supple, and of a grey colour, will stretch more than wash-leather, and is as soft as velvet, and joins to these two small bones, serving as a mouth for the bag or purse below it. *Tertre* positively affirms, that this bag will hold as many fish, as will serve six hungry men for a meal.

As soon as the day appears, they take their flight on the surface of the water near the sea coast, till they have met with a place where there is plenty of fish. When they have found one, they rise up a little way in the air, close their wings, stretch out their neck, erect their bill, and seem to fall down head foremost, as if they were dead; and this with such success, that they seldom miss of their prey, which they swallow quite alive, and place in their bag; when this is done, they rise up with a seeming difficulty, and then go to work again; and

thus they continue fishing till they have filled their bag. This done, they retire to the point of some rock which appears out of the water, and sit there till the evening, without stirring or moving in the least. Then they return to fish as in the morning; and after they have got sufficient, they fly to some small island, which serves for a retreat, where they sit upon trees, though they are web-footed like a Goose. Their heart is four times as large as that of a Goose, and the flesh is so fishy, that no one will touch it when he can get any thing else. Their bones are white, shining, almost transparent and hollow; but without marrow. The original natives make pipes of them, which they value very much.

Father *Tachard* speaks of a sort of this bird in his voyage to *Siam*. He informs us that its length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the claws, was four feet ten inches, and the breadth, when the wings were extended, was seven feet and a half. The upper mandible had crooked sharp edges, and within it had five furrows, of which that in the middle was largest, and terminated in a point. The lower mandible, to which the bag was joined, was not so long by a quarter of an inch; and the bird could extend or contract this part at pleasure. It consisted of a fleshy membrane, full of a great number of small veins, and was twenty-two inches deep when stretched out. The greatest opening of the bill was a foot and a half, and the feet were greyish, webbed like those of a Goose, and were eight inches long. The feathers on the neck were white, short, and soft; but those on the back were grey, with a mixture of red. The colour of the wings was a mixture of grey and white, and the prime wing feathers were black at the end; the belly was white. Under the crop there are tufts of a fine whitish grey. The *Siamese* make strings for their instruments of the bag.

The SOLAND GOOSE is of the size of a common Goose, and has a long strait bill, of a dusky ash-colour, and a little crooked at the point; and on both sides the hook there is a sort of an excrescence like a tooth.

tooth. The mouth is large, black within, and the tongue is small; but there are no nostrils. The chops are notched like a saw; and the colour of these birds when old is white all over, except the greater quill feathers of the wings, which are blackish. The wings are very long, inasmuch that when they light on the ground they have much ado to rise again. They breed in no part of *Great Britain* except in the Frith of *Edinburgh*, where there is a small rocky island, called the *Bass*.

The CORMORANT is about the size of a GOOSE, and has a very long neck. The colour on the upper part is dusky, with a greenish shining gloss; but the breast and belly are whitish. The bill is like that of a Shag, being three inches and a half long, and hooked at the end, but it has little or no tongue. The legs are strong, thick, very short, and the feet, which are broad, flat, and webbed, have the claw of the middle toe serrated or notched on the inside. It builds its nest on trees, as well as on the rocks, near the mouth of the river *Tyne*, and in *Wales*. It differs from the Shag in the size, and in having a membrane, or naked yellowish skin, which covers the base of the bill in the same manner as in the wild Swan.

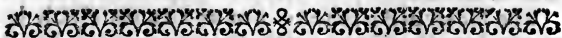
The SHAG, called in the North of *England* a CRANE, is a little bigger than a tame Duck, and weighs almost four pounds. It is in length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, thirteen inches, and its breadth is forty-four inches when the wings are extended. It differs from the former in being much less; in having the lower parts of a dusky colour; whereas, in the Cormorant it is whitish. Likewise, the number of the feathers in the tail are twelve in the SHAG, but fourteen in the CORMORANT; besides, the skin at the base of the bill is not quite naked, and the bill itself is near four inches long. It is found in *Cornwall* near the sea shore, and about the *Isle of Man*, as well as in other places. It builds its nest upon trees, and the eggs are long and white.

The SULA of *Chifus* is like the SOLAND GOOSE, only it has a sharp-pointed bill, and the colour about

the eyes is black ; likewise the legs are more slender, and the feathers in the middle of the tail are black.

The TROPIC BIRD is so called, because it is nowhere found except between the two Tropics. It is as big as a PIGEON, and is as round and as plump as a Partridge. The feathers are white in all parts, except two or three in each wing, which are of a light grey. The bill is thick, and as long as one's little finger, and as red as coral, with feet of the same colour. They have only two feathers in the tail, about a foot long, which are so close together, that they are commonly mistaken for one. They fly extremely high, and are seldom seen but at sea ; though they build their nests in the uninhabited islands of the *West-Indies*. The savages are very fond of these tail feathers, and stick them in their hair. Some say these feathers are near eighteen inches long, and that they have seen some with white legs and black feet. Likewise *Dampier* affirms their bills are of a yellowish colour, and that they are very good food.

The ANHINGA is a *Brazilian* bird, and seems to be a kind of a SEA COOT. It is of the size of a Duck, with a strait sharp bill, ferrated on each side like a double row of teeth. The neck is small, the head little, and the legs short. The colour on the head and upper part of the neck is of a yellowish grey ; but below, and under the throat, it is quite grey, and the rest of the lower parts is of a silver colour. It is covered with brown feathers at the beginning of the back, which have each an oblong whitish yellow spot ; but the other part is black. The prime feathers of the wings are black, and there is one row that are black on one side, and hoary on the other. The legs and feet are of a dark yellowish grey colour.



C H A P. XLI.

Of DIVERS, MEWS, and GULLS.

DIVERS, or DUCKERS, in general have strait narrow sharp bills, little heads, and small wings. The feet are placed backwards near the tail, that they may swim and dive more expeditiously. The legs are broad and flat, and the nails broad like those of men. The toes have membranes on their sides, which are only pretty much extended in some, but in others they they are connected together.

The GREATER ASH-COLOURED DIVER or DUCKER has a crest on the head; and another greater crested DIVER has not only a crest, but seems to have horns, consisting of feathers, placed on the top of the head and upper part of the neck, which are black above, and ruddy below. The chin and space about the eyes is white, and near it there is a reddish colour. The breast and belly are whitish, tinged with red, and the wings are brown, except the lesser quill feathers, which are light. The back is blackish, mixed with ash-coloured feathers. There is a *Mexican* bird, described by *Hernandez*, much like this, only there is a greater crest on the head.

The DIDAPPER, or DIPPER, or DOBCHICK, or DUCKER, or SMALL LOON, is of the shape of a Teal, only it is one third part less. It is brown on the back, on the belly of a silver colour, but the chin is white. The breast is of a darker colour than the belly, and when the gizzard was opened, it was
found

found full of grafs and herbs; though, as *Bellonius* informs us, it is fond of fish. These three Divers have little or no tail.

The NORTH-AMERICAN HORNED DOBCHICK is of the size of a TEAL, with small wings and large legs, and feet in proportion to its body. The bill is an inch and a quarter long, and the wing when closed is six inches. The bill is sharp-pointed, with a white tip, and the nostrils are placed in furrows. There is a bare skin from the corner of the mouth to the eye of a red colour, and the head is covered with long black feathers of a shining green gloss. Behind the head there is a line of long loose yellowish orange feathers, which hang a little downward, and form a sort of a crest. The hinder part of the back and neck are of a blackish brown, and the forepart of the neck and beginning of the breast are of a reddish orange, which turns a little white on the breast. The whole belly is of a glossy white, with a mixture of dirty orange near it. It seems to have no tail, and the legs are placed at the end of the body; and the thighs are so bound within the skin that they cannot be moved backwards and forwards. The legs are flat and broad, and the three toes have stiff webs; besides there are nails on these last like those of a man. This bird was brought from *Hudson's Bay*.

The GREATEST-TAILED DIVER, or LOON, is of the size of a GOOSE; but the shape of the body is longer. The tail is round, the head small, and the colour on the upper part is brown, or of a dark ash-colour, with white spots, which are thin on the neck, but more numerous on the back. All the feathers are marked with two white spots, or lines, near the point. The throat, and lower part of the neck, are hoary, and the breast and belly white. One of these birds had a black head and neck, on the middle of which there was a white ring, near an inch broad, made up of small white spots. Mr. Ray is apt to think this was the cock.

American Godwit

314

*Horned Plover*

348

*Golden Thrush*

95



cock. They are sometimes seen in *England* in very hard winters.

The **NEWFOUNDLAND DIVER**, or **LOON**, is a very large bird, for when the wings are extended they are four feet in breadth. It has a black sharp bill, white at the point, and near five inches long. The head and neck are of a dusky brown, and there is a white spot under its bill, and a white ring round the neck, below which it is of a greenish colour. The prime feathers of each wing are black, except the outward edges, which are white; the breast and belly are much of the same colour, and the covert feathers of the wings and back are irregularly spotted with white. The outer toe is near five inches long, there being four in all, and the feet are webbed like others of this kind. They have been seen chiefly about *Newfoundland*, where they live altogether upon fish.

The **BLACK AND WHITE DIVER**, with a short sharp bill. The bill is short, and a little bent; but the upper part is all black, except a transverse white line; and the chin, throat, and breast are white as far as the middle of the belly. It is web-footed, and has a tail; but the picture, from whence this description was taken, has no hinder toe.

The **GREATER DIVER** of *Aldrovandus*, which is frequently seen in foreign countries, differs very little from the **DIDAPPER**, except in the size, which is twice as big, and therefore it does not want a particular description.

The **ARCTICK DIVER**, called by *Wormius* a **LUMME**, is of the size of a **Duck**, and differs from the greatest tailed **DIVER**, in having more spots on the neck, and fewer on the back. Likewise, there are two spots on each feather of the former, but only one in this; besides, it has a square black spot under the neck, which is variegated with white and black feathers, that run round it like a girdle.

The

The AMERICAN ARCTICK BIRD is rather bigger than a tame PIGEON, and has a bill compressed sideways, and hooked at the point, with a nail at the end of it, which is separated from the other part by a cross furrow. The top of the head is blackish, and the sides of the head, under the eyes, the throat, neck all round, and the breast and belly are white; but the legs and lower belly are of a light ash. The lower part of the neck behind, the whole back, the wings and the tail are of a darkish ash. The shafts of a few of the outermost prime quills of the wings are white, and the wings are very long and narrow when spread. The tail feathers are shortest on the sides, and gradually increase in length to the two middlemost, which are vastly longer, and resemble those of the Man of War Bird. The legs seem to be weak, and are bare of feathers above the knees, being of a bright yellow colour. The feet are black, and the three forward toes are webbed as in Ducks. The hinder toe is very small, and the bottom of the feet are as rough as a fish-skin. This bird was brought from *Hudson's Bay*, and Mr. *Edwards* takes it to be of a distinct species.

The LUMME or LUMB of Captain *Marten* has a longish bill, which is pretty strong and crooked; and the feet are black, with three black toes and nails; the legs are also black and short. It is quite black on the upper parts; but below on the belly, as far as the neck, it is as white as snow. The cry is very unpleasant, nearly resembling that of a Raven, and it is of the size of a common Duck. There have been small fish and prawns found in their crops, mixed with sandy stones. They love their young ones so well, that they will be killed rather than leave them; and they fly in great flocks, and have pointed wings like swallows. The upper part of the bill turns besides the under, as in the cross-bill, though not so much. It is a fleshy bird, but it is very dry and tough, and therefore not very agreeable eating.

The

The GREATEST DIVER of *Gesner* is larger than a Goose, and white underneath but ash coloured, and black above. *Johnson* has seen this bird in *England*; and though there are no spots on the back, he thinks it to be of the same species as the *greatest tailed DIVER*.

The RATHSHER or ALDERMAN, so called by Captain *Marten*, is a sort of a GULL or MEW, and is a very stately handsome bird. The bill is sharp, narrow, and thin, and there are only three toes joined together with a black skin, for there are none behind. The legs are not very long; but they are of a black colour as well as the eyes. This bird is so white, that it cannot be distinguished from the snow when it sits upon it; and the tail is pretty long and broad, like a fan. The note or cry is like the word *Kar*, and it spreads the wings and tail out when it flies. It is very fond of fish, though it does not much care for wetting its feet; and it has been seen to feed on the dung of a SEA HORSE, and will rest upon its body while that animal is living. This bird is not very shy, for a man may come so near it as to knock it on the head with a long stick.

The DUNG-HUNTER, called by *Marten* the STRUNTGAGER, has a bill blunt at the forepart, a little crooked and thick. It has but three claws, which are united by a black membrane or skin. The legs are not very long, and the tail, which is like a fan, has one feather standing out longer than the rest, by which it may be known from all other birds about *Spitzbergen*. The top of the head is black as well as the eyes, and about the neck there is a dark yellowish ring or circle. The wings and back are brown, and the belly white. It is as big as the common MEW, and flies after that called KUTGEGER, and torments it so long, that it voids its dung, upon which this bird feeds. It also feeds upon the fat of the Whale, and the place where its nest is built is not very high. Its cry sounds like *I, ga*, and its flesh is very indifferent eating.

The

The **BURGHMASTER** of *Marten* has a crooked, yellow, narrow, thick bill, whose under chap is somewhat knobby at the end, insomuch that it looks almost as if it had a cherry in its mouth. The nostrils are longish, and it has a red ring about the eyes. It has but three claws, which are grey, as are also the legs, which are not quite so long as those of a *Stoik*, and yet the body is almost as big. The tail is white and broad like a fan, that is, when it is flying. The wings and back are of a pale colour; but the tip of the wings and the whole body is white. It builds its nest very high in the clefts of the rocks, and is it commonly seen upon dead whales, where it is easily shot. It feeds upon the fat of the whale, and its cry is nearly like that of a *Raven*. It also preys upon young *Lambs*, catching them like *Hawks*. This bird generally flies single, unless they meet with a dead carcase of a *Sea-horse* or *Whale*. It delights in resting on the water, but does not dive very much, if at all.

The **GREAT BLACK AND WHITE GULL** is the largest of all this kind; for it weighs about seventy-six ounces; and its length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, is two feet two inches; but its breadth, when the wings are extended, is five feet seven inches, and its bill is three inches long, with a knob underneath the lower chap, and is of a yellow colour, flat on the sides, and a little crooked at the end. There is two spots on the knob on each side, the lower of which is black, and the upper tinged with red. The head is large and white, as well as the neck, breast, belly, and tail; but the middle of the back, and points of the quill-feathers of the wings are black. The legs and feet are white, and the nails are black. One of these birds, when it was opened, had the fish called a *Sea-sparrow* in its stomach.

The **GREAT GREY GULL** weighs about twelve or fourteen ounces; and is, from the tip of the bill to the extremity of the tail twenty inches long, and the

the wings, when they are extended, four feet. The bill is black, and near three inches long, with the upper jaw somewhat longer than the under, and bending downwards over it. The lower has a rising towards the extremity, and the eyes are grey; the nostrils are oblong, the head very large, and the neck extremely short. The upper side of the back and neck are grey, intermixed with whitish brown; and the back feathers are black in the middle, and ash-coloured towards the edges. The wings feathers are dark brown, mixed with black; and the throat, breast, belly, and thighs are white, as well as the rump, with a few brown spots interspersed. The tail is five or six inches long, and the outermost tips of the feathers on the upper sides are joined by a sort of cross-bars near two inches broad. The under part is variegated with a few dusky lines, and the legs and feet are orange colour, with black claws.

The BROWN GULL is considerably less than the former, and the bill is an inch and a half long, black towards the extremity, and the other part of a horn colour; it is in shape like the former. The eyes are small, with yellow circles, and the nostrils oblong; the head, and all the upper part of the body and wings, are of a dusky brown, except some of the prime feathers of the wings, which are quite black. The belly and breast are of a lighter colour, interspersed with many transverse brown lines. The tail is black, the legs and feet of a brownish yellow, and the claws black. *Albin* says it has not been described before.

The IRISH GULL is eighteen inches long, from the tip of the bill to the end of the claws, and forty-four broad when the wings are extended. The under part of the throat is dusky, and sometimes white; but the head, except the hinder part, is of an ash-colour. There is a black spot behind each eye, and another large spot like a half-moon on the hinder part of the neck, which surrounds it half way. The
feathers

feathers on the back are ash-coloured, and those on the shoulders are variegated with black spots. The rump is white, the tail is five inches long, and consists of twelve feathers, black at the end; but the rest of the tail is white. The long outer feathers of the wings are black, except the edges and end, which are of an ash-colour. The lesser covert feathers of the wings are variegated with black and ash-colour, and those below are white. The bill is above two inches long, and the upper jaw is of a brownish ash-colour, being longer than that below, and hooked at the extremity; this last is black, and there is an angular tubercle thereon. The tongue is white, cloven, and reaches to the end of the bill; the eyes are hazel, the ears large, the legs and feet of a dusky colour, inclining to green, and the hinder toe is small, armed with a small claw. These birds frequent rivers, meadows, and marshes.

The HERRING-GULL is nearly as large as a tame Duck, for it weighs about two pounds; and is in length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, twenty-three inches, but to the end of the claws twenty-five inches; and its breadth, when the wings are extended, is four feet six inches. The bill is yellow, and of the size of the former, with an angular prominence on the lower chap, marked with a large red spot on each side. The feet are sometimes yellow, and sometimes of a flesh-colour; but the claws are black. The head, neck, rump, tail, and all the lower part of the body is white; the back, covert-feathers of the wings, as well as the prime-feathers, except five of the outermost, which have a white spot, are of a dark ash-colour. It is a very common bird upon the sea-coast.

The COMMON SEA-MALL, or MEW, weighs about a pound; and is in length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the claws, fifteen inches and a half; and the breadth, when the wings are extended, is three feet five inches. It is like the former, but much less, and the protuberance is likewise less.

The

The feet are of a pale green. These birds fly together in flocks, and frequent the meadows, and banks of the lakes in *Cheshire*, as well as other places.

The CORNISH TARROCK is about the bigness of a PIGEON, and almost of the same shape, only it has a larger head. It weighs seven ounces, and is in length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, sixteen inches; but the breadth, when the wings are extended, is three feet. The lower part of the body is as white as snow, and the upper part of the head and neck is white, only there is a black spot near the ears on both sides. The lower part of the neck is blackish, and the middle of the back and shoulders are of an ash-colour. The tail is white, only the tips of the feathers are black. The bill is near an inch long, and black; and the feet are livid, but the claws are black. It has the rudiments of a hinder toe, though the toe itself is wanting; for it is only a fleshy knob, without a claw, by which mark it may be distinguished from other birds of this kind.

The KUTZE-GEHEF of *Marten* is a beautiful MEW, and very like this, if not the same bird. It has its name from its cry, and has a bill somewhat bent, with a small protuberance or knob on the under part of it. Its eyes are black, and there is a red circle about them. It has but three toes, which are joined together by a black membrane. The legs are also black and short, and the tail is somewhat long and broad like a fan. The belly is as white as snow, and the wings and back are grey, only the tip of the wings is black. It is about the size of a common MEW, and is caught with hooks baited with whale fat, of which it is fond. It is hunted by the STRUNTGAGER, that will not leave it till it dungs, which that bird eats. There is but little meat upon them, and that is upon the legs and breast; for the wings are nothing but skin and bone.

The

3;6 THE NATURAL HISTORY

The PEWITT or BLACK-CAP, called at *Chester* the SEA CROW, is of the size of a tame PIGEON, and it weighs about ten ounces. Its length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, is fifteen inches, and its breadth three feet one inch when the wings are extended. The bill is of a blood colour, and about two inches long. The feet are of a dark blood colour, and the claws are black. The top of the head is black; and in some the whole head and throat, as far as the middle, are of a blackish ash-colour. The middle of the back is of an ash-colour, and the covert-feathers of the wings; but the breast, neck, belly, and tail are white. Though it is a sea fowl, it is seen frequently in the inland parts, particularly in *Staffordshire*. It lays four or five eggs, two inches and a half in length, which weigh about an ounce and half, and are of a dirty green colour. At *Norbury* in that county, there are great numbers of them taken every year, and the flesh is accounted pretty good. In *July* they are said to leave this island, and to fly to some distant country.

The ALCATRACE is a sort of a SEA-MEW, which is met with in the *Indian Ocean* near the coast of *Arabia*. It is of the size of a Goose, of a brown colour, with a long bill, which serves for catching fish. They build their nests on the highest parts of the sea-shore, and they sometimes fall into the ships that are sailing in the *Indian Ocean*. Some say their flesh is almost as bad as poison.

The SEA-SWALLOW, with a white head, of *Catesby*, is a sort of Mew, which has red eyes, bordered with white, and a sharp bill two inches long. The fore-part of the head and crown are white, which grows of a brownish colour as it approaches the neck; all the body is brown, especially the wings, which are of an equal length with the tail; above the corner of the bill there is a black streak, whose base reaches to the eye, and the point to the bill; the feet are black and membranous.

The

The LESSER MEW, with a black head and red bill, of *Catesby*, has a bill crooked towards the extremity, and in the shape of a sickle; the head is of a blackish brown, and the eyes are black, with a white border all round them. The extremities of the prime-feathers of the wings are of a blackish brown, and those of the tail are of an equal length, but shorter by two inches than the wing; the feet are black and membranous.

The GREATER MEW, with an unequal cutting bill, of *Catesby*, has a bill made like a pair of scissars, and the lower chap is shorter by an inch, and more blunt, for that above is pointed, and three inches long; one half of the bill is red; and the other half, as far as the point, is black; but the neck and belly are white. The hinder part of the head and wings is black, with some mixture of white, and the black part advances as far as the eyes. All the upper part of the body is black, and the under part white, as are also the other parts, except a feather under the tail. The legs are small, short, and red, furnished with a heel, and the feet are membranous. The wings are as long as the tail, and the size of this Mew is equal to that of a Rook.

The CORNISH GANNET is of the size of a tame Duck, and is in length, from the neck to the rump, nine inches; the neck itself is seven inches, and the wings are near seventeen inches long. The bill is stronger, bigger, and shorter than in other Mews, of a black colour, and crooked at the end. Near the nostrils it is covered with a skin, as in hawks. The feet are black, and the claws are stronger than any other web-footed bird hitherto taken notice of. The colour of the back is of an iron-grey; but the belly, and the other parts underneath, are lighter. The feathers of the tail, and the prime-feathers of the wings, are black with white bottoms, and it has all the marks of a bird of prey. It preys not only upon fish, but all kinds of small birds, and accompanies the shoals of pilchards near the *Cornish* shore, hovering over them in the air.

The CATARACTA, or GANNET of *Aldrovandus*, is so exactly like a WOOD-PIGEON that it can hardly be distinguished from it, only the body and claws are less; but Mr. Ray suspects it to be the same, and the rather, because the description was only taken from a picture, which often leads authors into mistakes.

The GREATER ASH-COLOURED GULL of *Baltner* is all over the upper parts of a dark ash-colour, except the greater quill-feathers of the wings, which are blackish; the top of the head is of a dark blackish green; but the bill is strait and red, and the feet blackish.

The GREATER WHITE GULL of *Belonius* is as white as snow, except a little ash-colour under the wings, and a black circle round the eyes; there is also a black spot on each side near the ears; but in other things it resembles our PEWIT.

The GREATER GULL of *Aldrovandus* is like our WINTER-MEW; only it differs in the colour of the bill, iris of the eyes, and feet; for in this the bill and feet are yellow. About *Straßbourg* it is called a WINDER, and Mr. Ray thinks it is a different bird from the Winter-Mew.

The CEPPHUS of *Aldrovandus* is not like a GULL in any thing, except the bill, and the shape of the legs and feet; for in other things it rather resembles a Duck; and is in length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, thirteen inches and a half. It is covered with plenty of feathers, which makes it seem a more bulky fowl than it really is. The bill is of a middle size, of a flesh-colour, ruddy on the sides, and black at the point. The iris of the eyes is whitish, and the head, with all the under parts are covered with white, brown, and yellow spots. The wings are blackish, with some yellowish feathers at the ends; the greater tail-feathers are also blackish, and the legs and thighs greenish; but the feet and membranes between the toes are brownish.

The

The **BRASILIAN GULL**, called **GUACU GU-ACU** by *Marcgrave*, is of the size of a common **HEN**, with a long thick yellow bill; but its throat, neck, breast, lower belly, and fore-part of the wings are white. It lays its eggs in the sand, which are exactly like hen-eggs, and well tasted; but the flesh of this bird is worth little.

The **CORNISH WAGEL** weighs about twenty-two ounces, and is in length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the claws, twenty-one inches; and in breadth, when the wings are extended, four feet five inches. Some call it the great **GREY GULL**, and its colour, as well above as below, is grey, or variegated with white, ash-colour, and brown, as in the common Duck. The rump and covert-feathers of the tail are chiefly white, only there are brown spots in the middle. The prime-feathers of the wings are black, and the tail-feathers are transversely variegated with whitish and black spaces. Near the upper part there is a broad black stripe or ring, above which the ends of the feathers are white. The bill is near three inches long, and black; the neck is short, and the head large, which always turns towards the shoulders when it stands or walks. It is a very common bird about the coast of *Cornwall*.

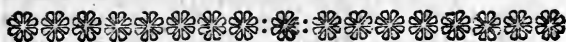
The **WINTER-MEW**, called in *Cambridgeshire* the **CODDY-MODDY**, weighs about seventeen ounces, and is eighteen inches in length from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail; but its breadth, when the wings are extended, is three feet nine inches. The head is variegated with white and brown spots, and the neck and parts about the crop are a little brownish; but the whole under part is entirely white. The middle of the back is of an ash-colour, and the scapular feathers are variegated with brown spots. The rump is white, and the ends of the tail-feathers are whitish, succeeded by a black space an inch and a half broad; but the remaining part is white. The bill is two inches long, and is of a whitish brown from the nostrils to the end;

end; and there is a prominence or knob on the lower chap. The tongue is white, cloven, and reaches to the end of the bill. It frequents low meadows, lakes, and rivers many miles from the sea in the winter-time.

The CUT-WATER of *Catesby* is a sort of a GULL, and is black from the middle of the head to the tail; but the legs and half of the bill are red; and the forepart of this last is black. The bill is very irregular; for the under-jaw is near two inches longer than the upper, and it is as strong and keen as the blade of a knife.

The BROWN TERN is entirely white on the lower parts, and brown on the upper. The wings are partly brown, and partly of an ash-colour; but the head is black. These birds fly together in flocks.





C H A P. XLII.

Of the lesser MEWS or GULLS, with forked Tails.

THE SEA SWALLOW is five ounces in weight, and is in length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, sixteen inches; but the breadth when the wings are extended is thirty-two inches. The body is slender and longish, and the tail forked; from whence it has the name of a Swallow. All the lower part except the middle of the breast, which is somewhat of an ash-colour, is white, as is also the rump; but the back and upper surface of the wings are of a dark ash-colour. The outer feathers of the tail, which are above six inches long, are on the outer web of a darkish ash-colour. The bill is long, strait, red, and black at the end. The feet are also red and small, and it is almost continually upon the wing. Flocks of these birds are seen together, and they frequent lakes, rivers and meers, as well as the sea shore. It lays three or four eggs like those of the great Gull; and in the island of *Caldey*, near the south part of *Wales*, it is called a Spurre; in some parts of *England* a Scray, and in the northern part Terns. The noise that they make is like the word Scray, and they make a terrible din as they fly.

The LESSER SEA SWALLOW is not so big as a Black-bird; but it has the wing, tail, and swiftness of a Swallow. The bill is red, the top of the head black, the back and wings of an ash-colour, and the tail forked, about six inches long. It preys on fish, plunging itself into the water in catching them.

The SCARE CROW is of the size of a Blackbird, and has long wings, and small short legs of a red colour. The head, neck and belly, are black, the wings of an ash-colour, and the tail a little forked. The cock has a white spot under the chin; it has its name from being extremely frightened at the sight of a man.

The BLACK CLOVEN-FOOTED GULL, with longer wings, of *Aldrovandus*, has the breast and wings of a tawny ash-colour; which last are very long and black towards the points. The tail is shortish, and ash-coloured, and it is white near the vent. The toes are pretty long, and armed with large claws; but the legs are short, and black; and the upper part of the head, neck, and bill, which is longish, and a little crooked at the point, are black.

The CLOVEN-FOOTED GULL, with shorter wings, of *Aldrovandus*, is of the size of the former; that is, of the bigness of a Black-bird; but the wings are shorter, and the tail, on the contrary, much longer. It is of an ash-colour, and the head is black, as well as the bill, which is slender, and a little turned upwards. The feathers under the tail are whitish, and the feet are reddish and small, as in Sparrows. They have four toes, which have the rudiments of membranes between them. Its length to the rump is nine inches; and the tail is a palm long.

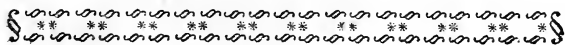
The SMALL BLACK CLOVEN-FOOTED SEA SWALLOW is less than the former SEA SWALLOW, and has a sharp black bill near an inch and a half long. The head is black, the back and upper surface of the wings of a dark ash-colour; but the throat and breast are blackish. The feathers under the belly near the tail are white, and the tail is forked, having the outer feathers above three inches long, and those in the middle two inches and a half in length. The outer on each side are white, and the rest are of a light ash-colour. The feet are slender, of a reddish black, and the toes cloven part of the way. It has a note, or cry, much like the Common Sea Swallow.

The CLOVEN-FOOTED SEA SWALLOW of *Johnson* is of the size of a Black-bird, or a little less. The bill is round, slender, sharp, and black; and the top of the head is black, with a reddish cast; but the sides and under part of the neck are red. The lower parts are white, the back and wings brown, with yellowish spots. On the wings there is a transverse white line running along the ends of the feathers. The wings are long, the tail short, and the toes are not connected together;

together; but there are small membranes on each side notched like a saw. This is a singular kind of a bird, and seems to be of a middle nature between Coots and Mews.

The NODDY builds its nest among the rocks, and is reckoned a foolish kind of a bird: It is about eleven inches in length from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail; and the breadth when the wings are extended is twenty-six inches. The bill is about an inch and a half long, and is strait, black and roundish. It has two large apertures for nostrils, and the top of the head is white; but the rest of the body is of a dirty brown or reddish colour, and the legs and feet are about two inches long. The toes are connected with membranes of a dark brown colour. It is not quite so big as a Sea Mew, and the feet are like those of a Mallard. They are met with a great way from any shore; and when they meet ships they will alight on any part of them, and are easily taken.

The BOOBY is of the shape of a Raven, and has the same sort of bill. The upper parts are of a greenish brown, the belly white, and the feet like those of Ducks. There is another sort of these birds of the same shape as the former, but larger, and all over white. These fly about the ships like the Noddies; but are not so easily taken as the sort just mentioned. They both prey upon fishes, which they take as soon as they appear on the surface of the water.



C H A P. XLIII.

Of Web-footed Fowls, with Bills crooked at the End.

THE DIOMEDE bird of *Aldrovandus* and *Gesner* is of the size of a Hen, and has a longish neck, and legs of a brown or dark ash-colour, with a whitish belly. The bill is yellow, except at the hook, which is blackish. The shape of the body, and especially the wings, resemble those of a Mew. Their

descriptions of this bird are very imperfect, and therefore must be left for farther enquiry.

The SHEAR-WATER is so called because it glides along the surface of the water. It is little less than a Duck; but the head is large as in Mews. The upper part of the head and back are of a dark brown; but the chin, throat, and belly are white, and the feet of a flesh colour. The bill is roundish, and of a blackish colour, being hooked at the end like that of a Cormorant. The wings are long, and when folded up reach to the end of the tail. This, in many things, resembles the Booby first mentioned.

The MAIAGUE of *Brasil*, mentioned by *Piso*, is of the shape and size of a Goose, and the bill is hooked at the end like that of a Cormorant; and this bird agrees with it, in being of a brown or blackish colour. The under part of the neck is yellow, and the head is thick and round. It frequents the mouths of rivers, where they fall into the sea; but it builds its nest and lays its eggs on the shore. It is a swift bird, and is both a swimmer and a diver.

The ENGLISH PUFFIN, or MANKS PUFFIN, is found also on the islands of *Scilly*, and is of the size of a tame Pigeon. The colour on the upper parts is brown or black, and on the under white. The bill is narrow and black, of the shape of that of a Lapwing, and about an inch and a half in length. The upper chap is crooked at the point like that of a Cormorant, and at the base there is a bald skin, in which the nostrils are placed. The wings are long, and the tail is a palm in length. It builds its nest in rabbit holes, where it lays an egg. It fishes all day long, and returns to its nest and young one at twilight; but as soon as it is light in the morning it leaves it again.

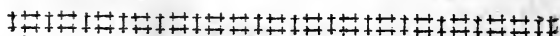
The GOOSANDER weighs about four pounds, and has a broad and flat back. The head and upper part of the neck are of a shining green with a blackish cast. The upper part of the body is beautifully variegated with white and black, and the tail is of an ash-colour; the lower parts are of a carnation or brick colour, and the bill is narrow, notched like a saw, crooked, and about the length of a man's middle finger,

finger, partly black and partly ruddy. The feet are of a fine red colour. Some say they have a tuft on the head; but it is not properly so called, for the feathers thereon are only looser, and rise a little higher than common.

The **DUN DIVER**, or **SPARLING FOWL**. The cock has feathers on its head that turn a little backwards like a tuft, which are of a dirty reddish colour; but the chin is white, and the back all over ash-colour. The lower part of the body is of the colour of the sea, and the wings in both cock and hen are small, in proportion to the bulk of their bodies; yet they can fly with them very swiftly on the surface of the water.

The **WHITE NUN** is of the size of a Whistling Duck, and weighs twenty-four ounces. The top of the head, the head itself, and the neck are white, except a spot under the crest, which is black, and runs round it, ending in an acute angle, and another on each side, which reaches from the corners of the mouth to the eyes. The crest, or tuft, hangs backwards, and the lower part of the body is all white; but the back is black, and there is half a double black ring which descends from the back towards the throat. The wings are mottled with black and white, and the tail is of a blackish grey. The bill is of an ash or lead colour, as well as the feet, and the toes are connected with a brown membrane.

The **BROWN-CRESTED DIVER** differs from a hen **Goosander** in size, which is much less, in being of a darker colour on the back; for it is more of a brown than an ash colour. The crest on the head is oblong, hanging backward, and there is a white spot at the base of the wing.



C H A P. XLIV.

*Of Web-footed Fowls, with broad Bills, or of the
Goose Kind.*

FOWLS of the Goose kind are distinguished from others by the large bulk of their bodies, by their long necks, by their broad wings and ample tails, which terminate in a circular circumference; and by a white ring about their rumps, by a high round back, and by their bills, which are thick at the base and more thin at the tips, and turn more upward than in Ducks.

The TAME SWAN is much the largest of all web-footed fowls, with broad bills, and three toes before. One that is full grown is twenty pounds in weight, and the length from the tip of the bill to the end of the claws is four feet seven inches; but to the end of the tail four feet nine inches. The breadth when the wings are extended is seven feet eight inches, and the whole body is covered with a delicate soft white plumage; but when very young they are grey. The bill is of a lead-colour in those of a year old, with a round nail at the point, and a round streak on each side that runs from the nostrils to the head. From the eyes to the bill there is a naked triangular black space, whose base is towards the bill, and the top towards the eyes. The bill turns red in those that are old; the nail at the end continues blackish, and at the base there rises a black fleshy lobe or tubercle, which bends forward; the middle of the space above the eyes continues always black; the tongue is rough, with small teeth; the feet are of a lead-colour, and the legs are naked above the knees. The inner toe is furnished outwardly with a membrane, the nails are blackish, the gizzard has strong thick muscles, and the guts are large, and have eight folds.

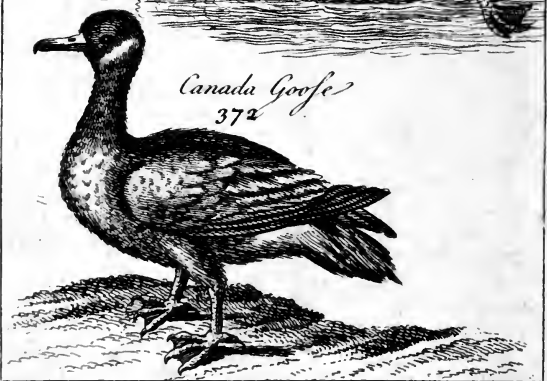
The larynx does not enter into the sternum, though it does in the wild Swan, and is reflected or returns
back



Hudson's Bay Duck.
380



Wild Swan 367



Canada Goose
372

back from thence ; but it proceeds directly forward to the lungs. A Swan lives a long time ; but it may be doubted whether it can be 300 years, as some affirm : however, *Willoughby* believed it, because, as he asserts, a Goose will live an hundred. He adds, that though this had not been found true by experience, there are several reasons that should incline us to believe it ; as for instance, he is the biggest bird of this kind ; he has the most hard and solid flesh ; and the eggs are longest in hatching.

A Swan does not feed upon fish, but upon water plants, their roots and seeds ; as also upon worms and fresh-water shell-fish. The flesh is more black, tough, fibrous, and hard of digestion than that of a Goose ; and yet, on account of its scarcity, it has been sometimes brought to the tables of the nobility ; but more out of ostentation than any thing else. The female lays five or six eggs at a time, and is two months in hatching them.

A Swan lives as well by land as by water ; but he delights most in the latter, because he walks very poorly, but swims very fast. The female lays but once a year, and that is in the spring. The ancient poets have affirmed a Swan sings melodiously before his death, but this is a fable ; and I am apt to think his long life is much of the same cast. Some use the fat of a Swan to soften the skin, to take off spots from the face, and to ease the pain of the piles. The skin is recommended against the rheumatism, to strengthen the nerves, and to recall the natural heat when applied to the stomach.

The WILD SWAN, or ELK, called in some places the HOOPER, is less than a Tame Swan ; for it weighs no more than sixteen or seventeen pounds. Its length from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail is four feet eight inches ; but to the end of the claws five feet, and is of the same shape with the former ; but the colour is not quite so white, for the middle of the back and the lesser quill feathers of the wing are of an ash-colour, which are sometimes mixed with those that are white or brown. The bill at the base is covered with a naked skin of a beautiful yellow,

and the windpipe enters the breast in a wonderful manner, and turns back therein, somewhat in the form of a trumpet; and the quills are much less than in the Tame Swan.

The COWLED SWAN, called by the *Dutch* MALGH-HOGEL, is a bird of the island of *Maurice* in the *East Indies*, and is full as large as a Swan. It has a thick head, covered with a membrane in the form of a cowl; and the bill is thick and oblong, inclining to a yellow colour on that part near the head, but the end is black and crooked, and underneath it is blue, marked with a yellowish ash-coloured spot. It has but few feathers, and those are short; and instead of wings, it has four or five long black feathers; likewise in the room of a tail, it has four or five curled ash-coloured feathers. The legs are thicker than they are long, and the part next the knee is covered with small black feathers; the lower part, as well as the feet, are of a yellow colour. It has four toes on the feet, three before, which are very long, and one behind, which is short. This bird is of the Ostrich kind; and, as some affirm, has as large a body. It has been described before, under the name of Dodo; but as the descriptions don't agree in every particular, it is not much amiss to let it stand here under the name that some know it by.

The TAME GOOSE is less than a Swan, and much bigger than a Duck; and when one is fatted, it weighs about twelve pounds. Its length is from thirty-five to thirty-seven inches, and its breadth five feet; that is, when they are extremely large. The length of the neck from the tip of the bill to the beginning of the wings is seventeen inches; and the bill is three inches in length. It has a shorter neck in proportion than a Swan, and longer than a Duck; and the colour, as in other domestic fowls, is various; that is, sometimes brown, ash-coloured, or white; and sometimes a mixture of brown and white; but it is most commonly white. The bill and feet are yellow in young ones; but when they are grown up they are generally red. When it is angry it hisses like a Serpent.

A Goose is amphibious like a Duck, and it will live both on the land and in the water ; it eats almost every thing, but is fondest of grass and grain. It is very heavy, flies but little, nor yet is very swift of foot ; however, large droves of them will travel a great number of miles, being often driven to *London* in the same manner as Turkeys. They may be brought up in any part of the country ; but the best place is near a river, brook, or pond. Two Ganders are sufficient for six or seven Geese, and some value the grey more than the white. A Goose will lay eggs three times in a year, and the number is generally about ten or twelve. They begin to lay in *March*, and they sit thirty days. Hemlock and night-shade are poison for Geese, as well as bitter almonds.

The WILD GOOSE is a large fowl, weighing about seven pounds, and the wings are very long ; for when they are extended they measure five feet. The shape of the body is like that of the Tame Goose, nor does the colour greatly differ ; for the upper parts are of a dark ash-colour or brown, and the lower whitish, which grows gradually lighter as far as the tail, where it is as white as snow. The covert feathers of the tail above are likewise white. The bill is black at the base and point, and of a saffron colour in the middle.

Wild Geese come into these parts after the Cranes are gone, and continue with us all the winter ; and they fly in flocks night and day in the form of a triangle in the same manner as Cranes and Wild Ducks. The flesh of a Goose is every where in esteem ; but that of the wild sort is the best, which doubtless is owing to their exercise. It ought to be eaten moderately, because it is not easy of digestion, and yet it yields good nourishment. The youngest are the best, and some are fond of those that are not full grown, which are commonly called GREEN GEESE. The flesh of an old Goose is dry, hard, and yields very indifferent nourishment. The eggs of Geese are eaten by the common people ; but they are not near so good as those of hens. The blood has been counted an alexipharmic, and has been said to correct the

malignity of the fluids ; the dose is from one dram to two. The fat or grease is emollient, and loosens the belly taken inwardly ; some anoint the belly of children with it for the same purpose. Some again account it good for the palsy, because it is very subtil and penetrating ; but it must be used as a liniment. The tongue of Geese contains an ammoniacal salt, and is recommended by some to attenuate the humours, promote urine, and more especially to cure the jaundice ; the dose of it is a dram in powder.

The BERNACLE, or CLAKIS, is less than a Tame Goose, and has a much less and shorter bill, which is black. The chin, cheeks, and part next the bill are whitish, except a blackish spot, which reaches from the bill to the eyes. The neck, both above and below, is black as far as the breast ; and the lower part of the body is white, with a mixture of grey ; but the lowest feathers of the thighs, a little above the knees, are black as well as the tail. The wings are very beautiful, being variegated with transverse stripes of whitish, black, and ash colours. The back is mottled with black and ash-colour. It frequents the sea coasts of *Lancashire*.

The BRENT GOOSE weighs about three pounds and a half, being a little bigger than a Duck ; but the body is of a longer make. The head, neck, and upper part of the breast are black ; but on the middle of the neck, on both sides, there is a black line, which looks almost like a ring. The back is of a greyish ash-colour, which becomes more black near the tail ; but the feathers next the tail are whitish. The bill is like that of the former, and the feet are blackish. There have been formerly many strange stories about the production of this fowl, which are now known to be nothing but fables, and therefore no notice will be taken of them. This fowl is to be met with in *Scotland, Ireland, Wales*, and other parts, and on the sea shores of *Sussex* and *Hampshire*.

The RAT, or ROAD GOOSE, is less by one half than a Tame Goose, and the bill is not quite an inch long, being black as well as the feet. The top of
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the head and part of the neck are blackish, and the feathers at the bottom of the bill, throat and breast, are brown. The remaining lower parts are white, and the upper brownish. The prime feathers of the wings and of the tail are black; but some in this last, on each side, are white. It frequents the sea coasts of the bishoprick of *Durham*, and other northern parts.

The SPANISH GOOSE is of the same size as a *Brent* Goose; but its shape and colour are like those of a Tame Goose. It is thought to be called a *Spanish* Goose, because it is supposed to come hither from *Spain*.

The *Great* BLACK GOOSE, called by some the WHILK, visits us in the beginning of the winter, and is generally seen in meadows and pasture grounds, where it feeds upon grass.

The MARSH GOOSE, named the GREY LAGG, is nearly of the size of a Tame Goose, and has a head of a brownish black, and it is dusky to the middle of the neck. The back is of a darkish ash-colour; but the wings are blackish. The rump is whitish, and the outward feathers of the tail are of the same colour. The belly is of an ash-colour, and grows gradually as white as snow. The bill from the head to the middle is black, then purplish; but the tip is black. In the upper chap is only one row of small teeth; but the tongue is furnished with a single row. The feet are purplish, or of a flesh colour, and the claws are almost white, except that on the middle toe, which is mostly blackish. It weighs near seven pounds and a half, and they build their nests in the marshy parts of *Yorkshire*, and the young ones are fat in the month of *May*, being accounted delicate eating.

The SWAN GOOSE is a stately large fowl, walking with its head and neck in a majestic manner. The back is of a dark grey, the belly white, the throat and breast of a reddish brown, and the bill is black, from the root of which proceeds a tubercle or knob, which is greater as this bird grows older. There is a white ring between the eyes and the bill, and the feet are reddish, as is likewise the bill in some.

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The GAMBO GOOSE, or SPUR-WINGED GOOSE, is of the size and shape of a *Muscovy* Duck; but the feet are long and red. The bill is reddish, and the cheeks, chin, and belly whitish. The back is of a shining dark purple colour, and on the head there is a red caruncle, or wart. But the mark which distinguishes it from all others, is a strong spur on the first joint of the wings.

The CANADA GOOSE is in shape like our Tame Goose, but a little longer. The back is of a brownish ash-colour, and the rump black; but the lowest feathers above the tail are white; the lowest part of the tail is also whitish, and the remaining feathers black. There is a half ring runs from the back part of the head under the eyes to the chin, and the belly is white; but the tail is black, as are also the greatest part of the prime feathers of the wings. The lesser and covert feathers are of a brownish ash-colour as in Geese, and the feet are black.

The MOUNTAIN GOOSE of *Spitzbergen* is of the size of a middling Goose, and has a bill pretty like that of a common Goose. It is a very handsome fowl, having delicate spotted feathers. The Gander has black and white spotted feathers; but the Goose has feathers of a colour like those of a Partridge. The hinder toe is broad and short, with a short nail, and the tail is like that of a Duck. They fly together in flocks, and when they see men they hold up their heads, and make a very long neck. They build their nests in low islands with the feathers of their bellies, mixed with moss. They lay three or four eggs of a pale green, somewhat bigger than Duck eggs. The flesh is very good, either boiled or roasted, when the fat is taken off; for that is apt to make people sick.

The MOUNTAIN GOOSE of the *Cape of Good Hope* is larger than any of the *European* kind. The feathers of the wings, and on the top of the head, are of a very beautiful shining green. It comes often into the valleys, where it feeds on grass and herbs. The WATER GOOSE of the same country is like the Common Goose, with regard to colour; only there is a brownish stripe, mixed with green, on the back; both these are very good eating. The

The BLUE-WINGED GOOSE of *North America* is rather less than a Tame Goose, and has a bill like it, and all over red. The head and greatest part of the neck is white; the crown yellowish, and the hinder part of the neck spotted with dark brown. The lower part of the neck all round, as well as breast and back, are of a dark brown; but somewhat brighter on the breast. The tail is of a dark brownish ash-colour, and the belly and thighs are white. The legs are bare of feathers just above the knee, and the three forward toes are webbed. The back toe is small, the legs and feet red, and the toes black. It was brought from *Hudson's Bay*.

The LAUGHING GOOSE is of the size of the former, has a red bill toothed on the edges above and beneath; and the tongue is jagged on the sides. The feathers round the base of the upper chap are white, and the rest of the head and all the neck are brown. The back, wings, and tail are of a greyish brown, somewhat lighter on the edges; but the greater quills approach to black. The covert feathers on the upper side of the tail are white, as well as the breast, belly and thighs, except some plats of black spots on the belly. The legs and feet are like the former. This Goose was brought from *Hudson's Bay*.

The MUSCOVY GOOSE is a curious large fowl, weighing thirteen or fourteen pounds, and is three feet long from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail; but the breadth, when the wings are extended, is near five feet. The bill is of an orange-colour, and has a very large tubercle or knob of the same colour on the base of the upper jaw. The pupil of the eye is black, with a fine gold-coloured iris, and underneath the bill there is a large bag. The upper part of the head and sides of the neck are of a dark brown; as is also the upper part of the back, only the outer edges of the feathers are of a lighter colour. The wings and the rest of the body are white, except a few dark feathers on the upper side of the tail; the legs and feet are of a fine orange-colour, with black claws. This description belongs to the Gander; and the Goose is much like him, only the knob is not so large.

large. The neck, head, and breast are of a dusky colour, and the upper part of the back, wings, and thighs are of a dusky brown, inclining to black. The belly is white, and the legs of the same colour as the Ganders. These birds are now bred in *England*, and are sold at a great price.

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C H A P. XLV.

Of Web-footed Fowls of the Duck Kind.

THESE fowls are known by having large feet, in proportion to the bulk of their bodies, which are less than those of Geese. The legs are shorter, and placed further back; and the back is broader, and more flat. The bill is likewise more broad, and turned a little more upwards: but the *Sea Ducks*, that live in salt waters, have still broader bills, and turning more upwards. The tail is longish, but not sharp at the point.

The **SHELDRAKE**, or **BURROUGH DUCK**, called by some the **BERGANDER**, is of a size between a Goose and a Duck. The bill is short, broad, red, and a little turned up, and black, except near the nostrils and at the tip. There is a bunch, or knob, near the base of the upper chap, which is oblong and fleshy. The head and upper part of the neck are of a shining greenish black colour; and the rest of the neck is as white as snow. The breast and shoulders are of a beautiful tawny, or orange colour, which, like a ring, surrounds the fore part of the body. The remaining part of the breast and belly is white, only there is a black stripe runs as far as the vent, dividing the middle; but behind the vent the feathers are tawny. The feathers of the back and wings, except those on the last joint, are white, and the shoulder feathers which lie on the back are black. The tail feathers are white, with black tips; and in general, this bird is beautifully variegated with white, black, and orange-coloured feathers, which make a fine appearance at a distance, and distinguish it from all others.

others. It frequents the sea shores of *Wales* and *Lancashire*, as well as the eastern coast of *England*.

The *greater* RED-HEADED DUCK is as big, or bigger, than a Tame Duck. The bill is of a blood colour, and thick near the head; and the feet are red, but the membranes which connect the toes are black. The head is thick beset with feathers, which make it seem very large; and the top of the head is crowned with very beautiful silky-feathers of a light reddish colour, which appear like a crest. The iris of the eyes is red, and the whole neck, shoulders, breast, and belly are black. The sides under the wings are of a whitish red, as well as the prime feathers of the wings on the upper part, with black tips; but six next the body, as also the covert feathers, are of an ash-colour, except those on the top of the ridge, which make a white line.

The CUTHBERT DUCK is bigger than a Tame Duck, and the Drake is variegated with white and black. The back is white; but the tail and prime feathers of the wings are black, as well as the feet. The bill is as long as that of a Tame Duck; but the end of the upper chap is a little crooked. In both Duck and Drake there are small feathers on the sides of the bill, which make an angle under the nostrils; which is peculiar to this kind, for it has not yet been observed in any other. As soon as the young ones are hatched they run with the old ones into the sea, and never return back again; but whither they go is not known. They are bred no where in *Great Britain*, except in the island of *Farn*.

The *great* BLACK DUCK is bigger than a Tame Duck, and has a broad short bill, which is yellow on each side, black in the middle, and red at the tip. The head and upper part of the neck are of a greenish black; but the rest of the body is black, except a broad transverse line in the middle of the wings, and a white spot near the eye on both sides. The legs and feet are red on the outer sides, but of a citron colour on the inner, and the webs and nails are as black as jet. When these have been opened, there have been found bits of shells undigested as far as
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the strait gut ; but in this last, they became as small as sand, which is worth taking notice of. This fowl seems to fly with difficulty, the wings being small, in proportion to the weight of the body ; and it never rises higher than two feet above the water. The legs are very weak, and the feet are more proper for swimming than flying ; and it is often seen rather to run than fly upon the water, though it is done very swiftly. The flesh is hard and tough, and has a fishy taste, insomuch that the *Papists* are allowed to feed upon it in *Lent*. There are a great many of these Ducks in the north of *Scotland*, where they build their nests, bringing so many branches of trees for that purpose, that they supply the inhabitants with fuel.

The *lesser* BLACK DUCK, called a SCOTER in *Yorkshire*, is a little less than a Duck, and of a rounder shape. The colour of the whole body is every where brown or black, only the feathers on the chin and middle of the breast have a mixture of ash-colour. The bill about the nostrils is yellowish ; but elsewhere black, and the feet are blackish. The upper chap above the nostrils, near the forehead, rises to an enormous size, and is divided as it were into two buttocks, which are distinguished from each other by a yellow line running between them. This Duck is very common in *Lancashire*.

The SCAUP DUCK is a little less than the Common Duck, and has a broad blueish bill. The head and part of the neck are of a blueish black, and the breast is quite black. The belly is white, with a tincture of yellow on the lower part, and about the vent it is blackish. The upper part of the back is dusky, and white in the middle, with brown transverse stripes running along like waves. The wings are brown, spotted with white, and there is a white line runs across them. However the colours, especially about the head and neck, are different in different birds of this kind. The feet, as well as the membranes and nails, are of a blueish brown.

The TUFTED DUCK is less than the Common Duck, its weight being only two pounds, and the body is short and thick. The bill is broad, and of a pale

pale blue, except at the point, which is black. The feet are of a dark blueish colour, and the membranes that connect the toes black. The head is of a blackish purple, and the tuft, or crest, which is about half an inch in length, hangs down behind. The colour on the upper parts of the body, and on the neck and upper part of the breast, is a dark brown, almost black; and the lower part of the breast and belly, as far as the vent, are of a white or silver-colour, and the middle quill feathers of the wings are as white as snow.

The GOLDEN-EYED DUCK is less than a Common Duck, and has a thick short body, with a thick head of a dark green colour, or rather of a greenish purple inclining to black. There is a large roundish white spot at the corners of the mouth; for which reason it is called by the *Italians* QUATTROCCHII; that is, the FOUR-EYED DUCK. The iris of the eyes are of a golden colour, from whence it has its name. The whole neck, shoulders, breast and belly are white, and between the shoulders and on the lower part of the back it is all over blackish. The wings are mottled with white and black, and the tail is quite black. The legs are very short, and of the colour of saffron; but the membranes which connect the toes are brown or blackish.

The SHOVELER is a little less than a Common Duck, and has an oblong bill as black as jet, which is broader near the tip than at the base, and is hollowed in the manner of a shield, which distinguishes it from other birds of the Duck kind. The legs and feet are red, and less than in other Ducks. The head and neck, as far as the middle, are of a beautiful blue; as also the lesser rows of the covert feathers of the wings. The middle covert feathers shine with a deep green area or space; but the region of the stomach is whitish. The rest of the breast and belly, as far as the breech, is red; but under the vent it is blackish. The back is of a brownish green or blueish purple, with a shining gloss, and the tail is mottled with black and white. In general it is a very beautiful bird.

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The **POCHARD**, or *great RED-HEADED WIDGEON*, is bigger than the Common Widgeon, and is more short and thick, in proportion to its bulk. The head and neck are of a deep tawny or reddish colour; but the lower part of the neck and top of the breast are black. The middle of the breast is white, and the lower part mottled with brownish lines. The middle of the back and covert feathers of the wings are of an ash-colour, undulated and beautifully mottled with transverse lines. The whole tail is blackish, and the prime feathers of the wings are of a brownish ash-colour; but eleven in the middle have white tips. The end of the bill is black, the middle blue, and the base black. It is very common on the sea coasts.

The *lesser BROWN WILD DUCK* is of a size between a Widgeon and a Teal, and has a dark blue bill, which is paler on the edges. The tip is round and black, and the iris of the eyes is of the colour of ivory. The head is pretty thick, of a ruddy colour, and there is a small white spot at the corner of the lower chap. The neck is short, and round the middle of it there is a brown ring. The upper part of the body is brown except the prime feathers of the wings, which are white, with brown tips; insomuch, that when the wings are extended they form a broad transverse white line. The breast beneath the ring as far as the shoulders is ruddy, which colour reaches almost as far as the wings and near the middle of the shoulders. The remaining part of the breast and the upper part of the belly are whitish; but the lower belly, as far as the vent, is brown. The feathers under the wings are as white as snow, and on the thighs they are long and ruddy. The legs and feet are blackish.

The *greater WILD DUCK* with a ruddy head is as big or bigger than a Widgeon, and has a bill near two inches long, on the middle part beyond the nostrils of a dirty yellow. The iris of the eyes is of a beautiful yellow, and the head of a dirty red. The neck is of an ash-colour, and darker on the upper part, being almost brown or blackish. There
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is a broad white spot on the middle of each wing, and the lower part of the body as far as the tail is white, with a brown transverse line on the breech. The feet are of a dark yellow, and the membranes which connect the toes are black; but the colours in this and other Ducks vary from each other in divers individuals.

The GREY-HEADED DUCK is larger than the Tame Duck, and has a red bill, black at the point. The base of the upper chap is extended into the forehead, and is in the shape of a broad bean on each side, by which it may be distinguished from others of the Duck kind. The feathers are black at the root of the upper chap and beneath the eyes, or rather round about it. The top and hinder part of the head is of a blueish ash, and its sides beneath the eye are of a light green. There are also black spots running in lines from the eye down the sides of the head, and parting the ash-colour from the green. Next the base of the lower chap the feathers are black, and divide like a fork, passing on each side the throat, which is white between. The neck and the breast are white, and the back of a dark brown, with a purplish gloss. The quills of the wing next the prime are of a black shining purple, with white tips, that form a line across the wings. The other parts are brown, some lighter and some deeper, only on the middle of the covert feathers there is a plat of white. The belly is black, as well as the covert feathers of the tail. On each side the tail there is a remarkable white round spot; and the legs and feet are of a dirty red. It is web-footed, and three of the toes stand forward; and there is a narrow web on each side of the inner toe. The back toe is small, with a fin on its under side. This bird was brought from *Hudson's Bay*.

The *little* BROWN-AND-WHITE DUCK is about the size of a Teal, and pretty much like it in shape. The bill is black, toothed on the edges, and a little hooked at the point of the upper chap. The feathers round the base on the upper part is white, and the bill itself has two angles pointing to the forehead on each side. There is a line of dusky white feathers between
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the bill and the eye, which parts the white into spots above and below the line. It has also a white spot behind each eye, and the remainder of the head is brown, as well as the neck and beginning of the breast; but lighter before. The back, wings, and tail, are of a darkish brown; but the covert feathers of the wings, are brighter. The breast from brown gradually becomes white, transversely mottled with light brown as far as the thighs; but the thighs and lower belly are of a lighter and darker brown, transversely mixed with brown lines. The legs and feet are dusky, with a reddish cast on the fore parts. This bird was brought from *Hudson's Bay*.

The BROAD-BILLED DUCK *with yellow feet* is a little larger than the Shoveler, and has a bill partly brown and partly yellowish. The whole body is full of yellowish, ash-coloured, or brown spots, which are thick and small at the head; but larger and fewer on the neck, back, rump and tail; and on the back they are still bigger, and more thick set. The wings are brown in the middle, and there is a white line runs across them; but behind there is a square blue spot or space, which is succeeded by another white line; the legs are yellow, and the toes are connected with a brown membrane. The description of this bird belongs to the Duck, and not to the Drake.

The SWALLOW-TAILED SHELDRAKE is of the size of the lesser Widgeon, and has a short turned-up bill, which is black at the base and the tip, but red in the middle. The head, neck, and fore part of the breast, are white; as also the fore part of the back, as far as the shoulders; but behind the ears there is a brownish tincture. The rest of the back, the wings and breast, to the middle of the belly, are black; but the remaining part of the belly is white. There are long, sharp, white feathers which hang down from the shoulders. The tail consists of sixteen feathers, of which one on each side is entirely white, four in the middle black, two of which are three inches longer than the rest, and very sharp at the points. The rest of the feathers are white on the outward



Scarlet Lory
58



Brown Indian Thrush
195



Red Billed Whistling Duck 381



ward edge, and on the inner black. Mr. *Edwards* calls this the LONG-TAILED DUCK of *Hudson's Bay*.

The WHISTLING DUCK of *Jamaica* is in length from the tip of the bill to the middle of the tail about eighteen inches, and it makes a noise like the whistling of a pipe, from whence it has its name; but what is most strange, it sits upon trees, which is very singular in these kind of birds. It is very common in this island. The bill is like that of the Common Duck, pectinated on the edges, hooked at the point, and of a dusky colour. The sides of the head are brown, and the top black, where the feathers are long, and point backwards in the form of a crest. The hinder part of the neck is dusky; but the under sides of the head, neck and throat, are white. The neck is speckled with small black spots, and the back and upper sides of the wings are brown. The greater quills are dark brown, and the covert feathers of the wings have black spots in their middles. The tail is black, as well as the rump and the feathers that cover the tail above, which is a little pointed in the middle. The breast is of a bright reddish brown spotted with black, and mixed with a little white on the lower part. The belly is white, with a mixture of black on the sides, and a very little down the middle. The legs are longer than what is common in the Duck kind, and they are bare of feathers a little above the knees. The three forward toes are webbed, and there is likewise a lateral web on the side of the inner toe. The legs and feet are covered with lead-coloured scales, and the back toe is placed so high as hardly to touch the ground.

The RED-BILLED WHISTLING DUCK is somewhat less than a Common Duck, as well as the former, and the neck and legs are longer in proportion. The bill is also shaped like the former, and is of an agreeable red colour; but yellowish about the nostrils, and black at the point. The iris of the eyes are of a dark hazel, and the sides of the head all round the eyes, and on the throat, are of a lightish ash. The crown and hinder part of the head are black, and the neck, breast and back, are of a brick colour. The

The greater quills of the wings are black, as well as those of the bastard wings that cover their bottoms. The inner quills that fall on the rump are of a dark brick colour, and the first and second rows of coverts next above the quills are white. Next above the white is a bright orange plat; but the small feathers on the ridge and joint of the wings are black, as well as the whole belly, thighs, and tail. The rump and covert feathers on the upper side of the tail are also black; but the legs and feet are of a flesh colour, with black claws.

The *WHITE-BELLIED DUCK* of *Jamaica* is twenty inches long, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail; and the breadth, when the wings are extended, is thirty inches. The bill is black, near two inches long, and the holes of the nostrils are round. The tail is three inches long, and the feathers on the head are mottled with light and dark brown. The upper part of the neck, the sides under the wings, and part of the belly, are covered with brown feathers crossed with whitish lines. The back is more brown and less white, and the tail and wings are of a light brown; but some of the shorter prime feathers are painted with green, orange and white. The breast and a good part of the belly is white, and the legs and feet are of a greenish brown.

Hitherto we have been describing the salt-water Ducks, and shall now proceed to those that haunt fresh-water rivers, ponds and marshes.

The *Common WILD DUCK*, or *MALLARD*, weighs from thirty-six to forty ounces, and has a greenish yellow bill upwards of two inches long. The feet are of a saffron colour, and the claws brown. The head and top of the neck in the Drake are of a beautiful green, next which is a white ring that is not quite circular on the hinder part. The throat, from the ring to the breast, is of a chestnut colour, and that in the middle of the wings is of a shining blueish purple and black. The upper part of the body is of a dark brown colour spotted with black, and the covert feathers of the wings have light edges. The legs and feet are of a fine orange colour, and the

the claws black. The female, or Duck, is not so beautiful, nor is the head green, neither is there a ring about the neck; but both the Duck and Drake are mottled with white, brown, ruddy and blackish colours. Four middle feathers of the tail turn back in the male. They fly together in flocks in the winter time; but in the summer only by pairs. They build their nests near the water, among rushes or heath, and generally lay twelve or fourteen eggs. They are common in *Lincolnshire*, *Norfolk*, the isle of *Ely*, and many other places in this kingdom, where there are decoys for taking them. At their moulting time, when they cannot fly, great numbers of them are taken with nets.

Mr. Clayton informs us, in the *Philosophical Transactions*, that all birds which have a flat bill, and as it were find out their nourishment by groping, have three pair of nerves that extend to their bills; and that it is by these they distinguish with so much sagacity what is proper for their food, and what they ought to reject. These nerves are most visible in the bill and head of a Duck, and they are larger than those of a Goose, or in any other bird yet known; for which reason there is no bird whatever that gropes more for its food than those of the Duck kind.

The GADWALL, or GREY, is bigger than a Widgeon, and nearly of the size of a Duck. It has a longish body, and the bill is like that of a Common Duck, or rather of a Teal. Its sides are of a saffron colour, and the middle is black; and the rump is all over black. The back is brown, and the edges of the feathers are of a reddish white. The chin and cheeks are white, speckled with small brown spots. The head is of a blueish black, and the lower part of the neck, the upper part of the breast and shoulders, are covered with a plumage beautifully mottled with white and black. The other part of the breast is white, and the belly is marked with transverse black spots or stripes. The sides are likewise variegated very finely with black and white lines. The tail is short and white, consisting of sixteen feathers, two of which in the middle are brown on the upper

upper part. The prime feathers of the wings are brown, only there is a white spot in the middle of the wing, which terminates upwards in a shining blackish purple colour. On the third row of the covert feathers of the wings there are ruddy or reddish spots. It may be distinguished from all other birds of this kind by three spots on each wing, one above another, of different colours; that is, white, black and ruddy.

The FLY-CATCHING DUCK is so called, because it feeds upon Flies that roam on the surface of the water. It is nearly of the same size and shape as a Tame Duck, and has a broad saffron-coloured flat bill. The colour of the feathers almost all over the body is a mixture of black, white and tawny, and the feet are yellow. The membranes which connect the toes are blackish. The upper and lower part of the neck is mottled with the same colours as the other parts; but the top of the head is blackish, as well as part of the wings.

The WIDGEON, or WHEWER, or WHIM, is less than a Duck, weighs near a pound and a half; and is in length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the claws, twenty inches. The head and upper part of the neck are red, speckled with blackish spots. The top of the head towards the bill is of a lighter colour, being of a carnation tincture, inclining to a whitish yellow, which is a mark whereby this bird may be distinguished from all others of this kind. The upper part of the breast and sides, as far as the wings, are beautifully tinged with a claret colour, and are full of transverse black lines. The middle of the back is brown, and the covert feathers of the wings is black. The fourteen tail feathers are brown, and on the wings there is an elegant blue spot. The bill is of a lead colour, and the nail, or tip of the bill, black. The feet are of a light brown, with a bluish cast. These birds are very common in the fens of *Lincolnshire*, *Cambridgeshire*, and other marshy places, and it feeds upon weeds that grow in the water, as well as upon small shell-fish.

The YORKSHIRE WIDGEON is of the same size with the former, but is of a flatter make. The head
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and neck are of a pale brown, speckled with triangular blackish spots, which are very numerous. The whole body, wings and tail, are of a dark brown; but the edges of the extreme feathers are more light, and sometimes whitish. The wings are marked with two white transverse lines, and the space between them is hoary. The breast and sides are lighter than the back, and spotted with a darker colour. The belly is as white as snow, except a few dark spots under the tail. The bill and feet are blueish.

The SEA PHEASANT, or CRACKER, has a slender body, and a longish neck; but is of the same size as the Common Widgeon. The bill is variegated with blue and black; and the head is of the colour of rusty iron, only behind the ears it is tinged with purple. From the back part of the head on both sides a white line begins, which runs towards the throat. The under part of the body, that is, the neck, breast, belly, as far as the vent, is white; but it is black under the tail. The upper part of the body is adorned with beautiful colours; but the two middle feathers of the tail are above an inch longer than the rest, which sufficiently distinguish it from all other water fowls of this kind. It frequents the sea-coasts of *Suffolk*, and is found in other parts of *England*.

The COMMON TEAL is the least of the Duck kind, except the Summer Teal. It weighs about twelve ounces, and is in length from the tip of the bill to the end of the claws fifteen inches; but the breadth, when the wings are extended, is twenty-four inches. The bill is broad, black, and somewhat turned up towards the end; and the top of the head and upper part of the neck are of a reddish colour. From the eyes on both sides to the back part of the head there is a dark green stripe, which is as glossy as silk. Between these, under the back part of the head, there is a black spot; and under the eyes there is a white line, which separates the reddish colour from the green. The feathers which cover the lower part of the neck, the top of the back, and sides under the wings, are beautifully painted with white and black undulated

lines alternately. The parts about the crop are yellowish in some, speckled with black spots like scales in a very elegant manner. The breast and belly are hoary; but under the rump there is a black spot, and the wings are brown with a green spot in the middle. The tail consists of sixteen feathers, which are all brown, and the feet are of a palish brown; but the membrane that connects the toes is blackish. The flesh is the most delicate of all the Duck kind.

The FRENCH TEAL is much less than a Duck, and only appears in the autumn and the winter; they are all of the same colour, only the female are grey about the neck, and yellowish under the belly. The colour is brown on the back, upon the wings, and under the rump. They have a shining spot upon each wing like Ducks, and a white line underneath, which proceeds from the extremity of the wings; the twelve prime feathers are of the same colour; but the next following are white at the extremities, and make another white line; and the other feathers are black above, and form a black spot on each side.

The INDIAN TEAL is smaller than a Duck, and the upper part of the bill is longer than the lower. The bill and feet are of a fine red; but the top of the head, upper part of the neck, and almost all the back are of a yellow colour, as well as the rump, which is spotted with large spots in the shape of a half-moon. The under part of the neck, the breast, and the belly are white; but the wings have a great variety of colours, in which the beauty of this bird consists; for the first feathers on the shoulders are of a faint rose-colour, marked with black spots in the shape of a half-moon; those that follow them are partly white and partly green; and the longest are all adorned with a very shining blue. The tail is partly green, and partly blue, and the toes are without membranes.

The SUMMER TEAL is the least of all this kind, and is in shape like a Duck; but it differs in the colour of the wings and belly; for the wings are without the glossy feathers, and the belly is more glossy. The bill is broad and brown; and the extremities of
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the feathers on the back are white. On the wings there is a line an inch broad, partly black and partly green, with white on both sides. In the tail the feathers end in sharp points, and all the lower part of the body is of a whitish yellow; but on the breast and lower part of the belly there are large thick-set blackish spots. The legs are of a light blue, and the membrane that connects the toes is black. It feeds upon worms, insects, weeds, roots, and seeds.

The GARGANEY, so called by the inhabitants of *Milan* in *Italy*, but KERNEL by those of *Straßburg*, exceeds the former in bigness, weighing from thirteen to fourteen ounces, and its length from the tip of the bill to the end of the claws is seventeen inches; but its breadth when the wings are extended is twenty-eight inches. Its shape is like that of the Common Teal, with a black bill speckled with reddish white. The breast is varied with black and dusky waved lines in each feather, and the belly is of a yellowish white, but spotted under the tail. The back is brown, with a purplish gloss, and the scapular feathers of the wings are ash-coloured; but the rest are of a very beautiful purple with white lines in the middle. The quill feathers are brown with a mixture of shining green, and some of them have white tips. The tail is three inches long, of a dark brown, and ends in a sharp point. The mark by which it may be known from other birds of this kind, is a broad white line beginning at the inner corner of the eye, and running over the eyes and ears almost to the middle of the neck.

The LESSER WILD DUCK of *Schwenckf*, or the WEASEL-COLOURED DUCK, has a great likeness to the Common Teal; but the head is reddish like that of a Weasel or Fox.

The BARBARY DUCK, or GUINEA DUCK, is of the size between a Goose and a Duck, but the legs are short, and the male is larger than the female. The colour is not always the same, for there are some that are white, others black, and some of other colours: but it is generally black, variegated with other colours. The bill is short, broad, and crooked

at the end; and there is a crest or red tubercle between the eyes as large as a cherry, and likewise red about the eyes, which has the appearance of red leather. The flesh has a taste between a Goose and a Duck.

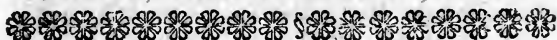
The LONG-LEGGED DUCK has a sharp bill, which is partly red and partly black, and the neck is surrounded with a white circle. The belly is white, the wings large, and the four last quills are black all over; but those in the middle are white, and the rest black, but white at the ends. The legs are more slender and longer than those of other Ducks, and the membranes between the toes are white.

The BLACK-CRESTED DUCK weighs about two pounds, and its length from the tip of the bill to the extremity of the tail is fifteen or sixteen inches; but the breadth when the wings are extended is two feet three inches. The bill is broad, two inches long, and blue all over except at the tip, which is black. The nostrils are large, and surrounded with a space quite bare; the iris of the eyes is of a gold colour, the ears are small, and the top of the head is of a blackish purple. There is a crest which hangs behind the head an inch and a half long; and the neck and all the upper part of the body are of a deep blackish brown. The wings are short, and all the feathers black, only the four first quill feathers are of the same colour as the body, and the ten following are as white as snow, except their points, which are black. It has a very short tail, consisting of fourteen black feathers. The lower part of the breast and belly are white, and beyond the vent it is blackish. The feet are of a dark blue, and the toes are long, with black membranes between them.

The STELLATED DUCK has its eyes higher placed than common, and in an oval black spot. The head under the eyes is brown, and the bill black near its root; but the principal characteristic of this bird is a large white star on the back.

The MADAGASCAR DUCK is larger than a Tame Duck, with a bill of a yellowish brown, and the iris of the eyes of a fine red. The neck and head are of a dusky green, and the back of a deep purple mixed

mixed with blue; the edges of the feathers are red, and the breast of a deep brown, with the edges of the outer feathers red; but the feathers on the shoulders are green, some of which have red edges. The first row of the covert feathers are of the same colour, and the second green. All the long feathers of the wings have red edges, and the legs and feet are of an orange colour.



C H A P. XLVI.

*O*f T A M E D U C K S.

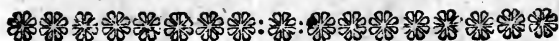
THE TAME DUCK is so well known that it scarce needs description. It is less than a Goose, and about the size of a hen; but has a flatter body, a broad back and bill, with short legs placed backwards. There is a wonderful variety of colours in these fowls; which is common to all those of the domestic kind. The Drake has upright feathers on the rump, a little turning towards the head, which the Duck has not.

The HOOK-BILLED DUCK is extremely like the Common Wild Duck, and it principally differs in the bill, which is broad at the tip, and a little longer than in the Common Duck; bending a little downwards; likewise the head is less, and more slender. It generally weighs about two pounds, and is two feet in length from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail; but the breadth is three feet when the wings are extended. The upper part of the neck and head are of a dark green, with two small white speckled lines, one of which runs from the upper part of the bill over the eye toward the back part of the head; and the other from the bill to the lower part of the eye, round which there is a circle of fine white feathers. The breast, belly, and throat are white, with small transverse spots of a brownish red running cross them; the six first prime feathers of the wing are

white, and the rest of a reddish brown. The first row of the covert feathers are blue tipped with white, and the second are brown with white tips; the scapular feathers of the wings, the sides, and the back are of a reddish brown powdered with white specks. The tail is black, and the feathers have white tips, some of which turn up or curl towards the back. The legs and feet are of a fine orange colour.

The MOSCOVY DUCK is so called, not because it is brought from *Moscow*, but on account of its musky smell. It is the largest fowl of the Duck kind, some of them being as big as a small sized Goose. The bill is broad, short, of a reddish colour, and a little hooked at the end. On the upper part between the nostrils grows a small red fleshy excrescence; and the iris of the eyes is white; but round the eyes there is a red fleshy sort of substance resembling that on the bill. The upper part of the head and neck are of a dusky colour, a little mottled with white; and the sides of the wings and the back are variegated with red, green, brown, purple, and white; but the under part of the body is white, interspersed here and there with a few small brown feathers. The legs and feet are of a pale red, or rather orange colour. This fowl has a hoarse cry, which is scarcely heard unless when it is angry. The female is without that excrescence on the bill; but the colour is much the same as in the male. Their flesh is generally preferred to that of the Common Duck. They lay a great number of eggs, and are excellent breeders.

The TAME DUCKS at the *Cape of Good Hope* are much larger than a Common Duck, but not so big as a Goose; but in other things they are alike. They seem to be the same as the *Moscow* Ducks; though *Kolben* has not said enough to render it certain.



C H A P. XLVII.

Of foreign Birds of the Duck Kind.

THE BRASILIAN WILD DUCK is of the size of a Goose, and has a black bill, with yellow feet. It is all over black, except the beginning of the wings, which are white; however the blackness has a greenish gloss. The crest or tuft on the top of the head is black, and there is a wrinkled black excrescence above the bill; and about the legs the skin is black.

The BRASILIAN WILD DUCK, called APECA APOA, is of the size of a Goose eight months old, but has the same shape as a Tame Duck, from which it differs in being larger; and in having a black bill crooked at the end, above which is a fleshy crest, broad, roundish, blackish, and spotted with white: the colour of the feet and legs is not red, but of a brown ash. On the top of the bill there is a hole big enough to hold a pea, and may be seen on each side; which is in the room of nostrils. It is very common on the banks of rivers.

The IPECA GUACU of *Brasil* is a Domestic DUCK, and is accounted excellent eating. The size and shape is between a Goose and a Duck; and the bill from the tip to the middle is yellowish, and there is a red spot on the middle of the head of a beautiful colour. The whole body from the head to the tail is white, and the feet are like a Duck's of a yellowish red. It grows fat equally well on the land as in ponds.

The BRASILIAN WILD DUCK, called MARECA, has a bill like a Tame Duck, and is brown; but at the root there is a red spot on each side. The head is grey on the upper part, but white under the eyes; and the whole breast and lower belly is of the colour of an oak board, but rather darker, and variegated

with black specks. The legs and feet are black, and the tail grey. The wings at the rise are of a greyish brown, and the prime feathers are of the same colour on one side, and on the other of a light brown; but in the middle they are of a shining green with a black edge.

Another **BRASILIAN MARECA** is of the same size and shape with the former; but the bill is of a shining black. The whole upper side is of the colour of umber mixed with brown; and under the throat it is white. Before each eye there is a small round spot of a whitish yellow; and the breast and belly are of a dark grey mixed with gold colour; but the tail is black. The feathers of the wings are brown with a greenish gloss, and in the middle of the wings they are brown with a most beautiful green and blue gloss, and there is also a black waved stripe; but the extremity of the prime feathers is entirely white. The legs and feet are remarkably red; and when this fowl is roasted it tinges the hands and linen with a blood colour.

The **BAHAMA DUCK** is less than a Tame Duck, with the head near the upper jaw of a triangular shape, and of a gold colour. The inside of the bill and all the lower part of the neck are white; but the hinder part of the head, the breast and belly, are of a yellowish ash-colour, and the wings are brown; but the middle is green surrounded with yellow, and the extremities black.

The **BLUE-WINGED SHOVELLER** is an *American* bird, and so called by *Catesby*. It has a bill in the shape of a buckler, and a little crooked before with dentated edges. The feet are red, and the small feathers that cover the wings are blue, terminated with a white streak that runs across them; and all the other parts are brown.

The **SUMMER DUCK**, so called by *Catesby*, is an *American* bird, and has a bill which is red in the middle, and has a black spot at the end. The iris of the eyes is yellow with a purple circle, and on the head there are two long feathers on each side, which seem to be divided into hairs, and they are blue and green with a purple

a purple cast, and with a narrow white line. The feathers on the head are of a violet colour, and the throat white, from which run streaks in the shape of a bow on each side. The breast is of a fine red spotted with white. Near the small feathers which cover the larger, is a broad black streak that runs cross the back; but the upper parts of the wings are of several colours. On the rump there are two narrow feathers, which are yellow at the edges, and the tail is blue and purple; but the feet are brown and red on the outside.

The CHINESE TEAL has a green tuft, and the feathers are of a purple colour. It is very beautifully variegated, and the feathers near the rump are placed in a singular manner.

The TREE DUCK is only met with in *Louisiana*, a part of *North America*, and it is so called, because it perches on the boughs of trees. The plumage is extremely fine, and so changeable on the neck, that no painter can imitate it. The head is adorned with a fine tuft of very lively colours, and the eyes are as red as fire. The natives of the country use them greatly for ornaments.

The AMERICAN DUCK of *Louisiana* is another bird of that country, and the plumage is almost all white, only there are some grey feathers; and on the sides of the head there is red flesh more lively than that of a Turkey-Cock. The flesh of those that are young is fine and well tasted, but that of the old is of a musky smell.

The CARLO, a bird of *Ceylon*, always perches upon trees, and is as large as a Swan, with black feathers. The legs are short, and the head is of a prodigious size, with a round bill, and a white space on each side of the head, which look like two ears. It has a white comb like that of a Cock, and the cry is like that of a Duck, which may be heard a mile off.

The METZCANAUHTLI is a *Brazilian* fowl of the size of a Tame Duck, and much of the same colour; but it haunts the lake of *Mexico*, and was probably carried over by the *Spaniards*.

The ECATOTOTL, or WIND BIRD, is a little less than a Tame Duck, and has a slender black roundish bill, and bent near the end. The head is black and crested, and on the back part of it there are whitish stripes which proceed to the eyes, whose iris is white. The wings are ash-coloured underneath, but above they are variegated with brown, black, and white. The feathers are white underneath and tawny above, as well as near the thighs. From the shape of the bill it ought to be placed rather among the Divers than the Ducks. The female has a larger round crest, which stands up like a crown, and is a little whitish.

The COLCANAUHTLICIOATL is a kind of a Wild Duck, brown above, and white beneath; but the thighs are of a pale reddish colour. The bill is black on the upper part, but tawny below and on the sides.

The YACATEXOTLI is a Wild Pond Duck, of the size of a Tame Duck, with a broad bill blueish above. The upper part of the body is tawny, and below of a blackish silver colour. The wings are black above, and ash-coloured underneath.

The TZONYAYAUHQUI, and YZTACTZONYAYAUHQUI, is of the size of a Tame Duck, with a broad bill blueish above; but near the tip there is a white spot. The feet are also blueish, and the body is variegated with tawny and white. The head is thick, of the colour of that of a Peacock, but blacker on the top.

The XALCUANI, or SAND SWALLOWER, is a little less than a Tame Duck, and has a bill livid above, black below, and pretty broad. The legs are of a mouse-colour, and the upper part of the body and wings are variegated with white, green, black, and brown; but the lower parts are white. There is a green stripe which runs from the back part of the head to the eyes; and the breast is tawny, and crossed with whitish lines.

The COLCANAUHTLI, or QUAIL-COLOURED DUCK of *Mexico*, is of a middle size, with a broad black bill, and tawny feet; but the rest of the body
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is variegated with white, tawny, black, and ash-colour.

The NEPAPANTOTOTL has a bill which ends in a sharp point, in which it differs from the Duck kind; but it is variegated with all sorts of colours, which are usually seen in every sort of Duck.

The YZTACTZON YAYAUHQUI, or DUCK with a mottled head, has a black bill moderately broad, and the whole body is variegated with white, black, and ash-colour; only the neck and head are mottled with purple, white, blue, and green colours, with a fine shining gloss. The feet are red, and seem fitted for swimming only, not for walking; for they are placed at the back part of the body, as in Divers.

The YACAPATLAHOAC, or BROAD-BILLED DUCK, is a little less than a Tame Duck, and the feet and bill below are of a palish red; but round about the sides of a tawny red, and at the tip of a blackish tawny. The body is every where covered with feathers that look like semi-circles, made up of tawny, black, and white; but the belly is tawny. The wings above are partly white, and partly of a shining green; but the most prevailing colour is brown, and they are white underneath.

The TEMPATLAHOAC is of the size of a Tame Duck, and has a broad long bill all over black; but the feet are of a pale red. The neck and head shine with green, purple, and black coloured feathers, which have a delicate gloss when the sun shines upon them, and appear of different colours in different lights. The iris of the eyes is pale, the breast white, and the rest of the body below tawny. There are two white spots near the tail on each side; and the upper parts are painted with semi-circles of a whitish tawny without, but within of a greenish black. The beginning of the wings are blue, changing first into white, and then into green; but at the extremities the feathers are tawny on one side, and of a shining green on the other.

The

The OPIPIXAN has a reddish bill, and the feet are variegated with tawny and white; but the rest of the body is ash-coloured and black.

The QUAPACH CANAUHTLI has a broad bill, which is blue, as well as the legs. The head, neck, breast, and belly are tawny; and the tail short, consisting of white and black feathers. The wings and back are of a brownish tawny, variegated with transverse stripes.

The MEXICAN BROAD-BILLED TEAL, called ATAPALCATL, is of a whitish and tawny colour, with an exceeding broad bill; but the other parts are like the common Teal.

The CHILCANAUHTLI is a kind of a Teal, but is a little less, and has a broader bill though narrower than in the former. The colour of the body is all over tawny, except the wings, which are mottled with blue, white, and blackish green.

The XOMOTL is black on the back and wings, with a tawny breast. When it is angry it raises the feathers on its head like a crest. The feathers are so beautiful, that the native *Mexicans* weave them into their garments.

The RED COOT-FOOTED TRINGA is one of a species of birds distinctly classed of late. It has a longish, straight, slender bill, of an orange colour, with a black point, and is broader than it is deep, in the manner of a Duck's bill. They have a clay-coloured line above the eye, and the head, hinder part of the neck, and the back are of a reddish brown or orange, the middle parts of the feathers being dusky in such a manner, that all the upper part of this bird appears spotted. The greater quills of the wings are black, and the following are black with white tips, and narrow edges of the same colour. The innermost that fall next the back are dusky, with broad orange-coloured borders. The first row of coverts next above the quills are blackish with white tips, and the lesser coverts are of an ash-colour. The rump is white with dusky spots, and the tail with its covert feathers above are of an orange brown, ~~dusky~~ in the middle. The under side is all over of
a dull

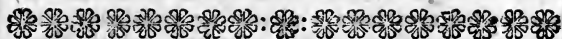
a dull red, or brick colour, and the legs are bare above the knees. The toes are scalloped on the sides with a web that is pretty stiff, and are in number the same as the joints of the toes. They have small claws, and both legs and feet are of a dusky colour inclining to green. This bird was brought from *Hudson's Bay*.

The COOT-FOOTED TRINGA has a bill not so broad as the former, and it is black, slender, and terminates in a point. The upper chap is longer than the lower, and is a little bent downwards. There is a blackish line runs from the nostril through the eye; but the under side of the head and throat is white. There is an orange-coloured line which runs behind each eye, and down each side of the neck, joining on the fore part to the middle of the neck beneath the whitethroat. On the top of the head, hinder part of the neck, all round the lower part of the neck, back, and coverts of the wings, the feathers are of an ash-colour; but the greater quills are black, and the middles are black with white tips: the other parts of the back are of a dusky brown. Between the back and wings there are a few long feathers edged with orange, and the rump is dusky and white mixed in transverse lines. The tail is dusky, and the breast, belly, and thighs are white. The legs are bare above the knees, and the legs, feet and claws are of a lead colour. The toes are scalloped like the former.

The PETEREL is a web-footed bird, with three toes, and a spur behind instead of the fourth. It seems to be unknown to most writers of natural history, though the *Appendix to Willoughby on Birds* has one called a Stornfinch, which seems to be the same as the Peterel. Among voyagers, *Dampier* was the first that we know of who has taken notice of it; he says, the Peterel is a bird not unlike a Swallow, but smaller, and the tail is shorter. It is all over black, except a white spot on the rump; and they fly sweeping like Swallows, and very near the water. They are not often seen in fair weather, for which reason the sailors call them foul weather birds, and they think

think they presage a storm when they come about a ship, and upon that account they do not love to see them. In a storm they will hover close under a ship's stern, in the wake of the ship, where the water is smoother, and there as they fly gently they pat the water alternately with their feet, as if they walked upon it, though they are still upon the wing; hence the seamen call them Peterels, in allusion to St. Peter's walking upon the lake of *Gennesareth*.

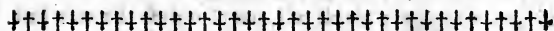
Catesby takes notice of the same bird, and observes that the Stornfinch, or Peterel, is about the size of a Chaffinch; and that the whole bird, except the rump which is white, is of a dusky brown colour, the back being somewhat darker than the belly. The bill is half an inch long, slender, brown, and crooked at the end. By opening the head of these birds, he found that the nostrils consisted of two parallel tubes, proceeding from within the head, and running half way among the upper mandible of the bill, forming a protuberance thereon. The wings extended an inch beyond the tail; the legs were slender, and the feet webbed with a small claw on each heel without a toe. They rove all over the *Atlantic Ocean*, and are seen on the coasts of *America* as well as on those of *Europe*, many hundred leagues from each shore. They use their wings and feet with surprising celerity; and the wings are long, resembling those of swallows, but they always fly in a direct line. Though the feet are formed for swimming, yet they use them for running, which they often do on the surface of the water, but with the assistance of their wings.



The Classes of BIRDS according to *Linnæus*.

SINCE the foregoing sheets went to the press, *Linnæus* has published another edition, that is tenth, of his work called *Systema Naturæ*; but so enlarged, that it does not seem to be the same; nor can it properly be said to be so, because he has altered his method with regard to animals. I make no question but the *English* reader will be glad to see that part of it turned into *English*, relating to the subject we are upon, as he is so celebrated an author. But perhaps he will wonder that he says so little upon every article; for there is not much more than the characteristic of each bird. Yet the great number of his readers shews that his systems have given satisfaction to the public. And this I the rather undertake, because if it does nothing besides, it will render this volume more perfect.

Linnæus has but four general classes, which are again subdivided into a great many others. These are, I. ACCIPITRES. II. PICÆ. III. ANSERES. IV. GRALLÆ. V. GALLINÆ. and VI. PASSERES.



CHAP. I.

ACCIPITRES.

THE VULTUR has a *strait beak, with a crooked point; a head without feathers; quite naked before, and a cloven tongue.*

1. The *Greatest* VULTUR with a vertical caruncle running the length of the head. This is a rare bird, and to me wholly unknown; it is a native of *Ghili*, and by travellers is called the Contur. 2. The *Vultur*

Vultur with a crested head is an inhabitant of *Mexico*; the eyes have a nictitating membrane, and under the crop there are white feathers, which when angry it lets fall down to its feet. The wings and tail are variegated with white and black underneath like the skin of a Tiger. He sits erect, and he raises the feathers on the back part of his head in the form of a crown. It is said he can cleave a man's skull with one stroke of his beak. He was seen at *Madrid* in the king of *Spain's* menagerie. *Ray* calls him the *Crested Eagle*. 3. The *Vultur* with carunculated nostrils, and the top of the head and neck naked; but he can draw his head and neck into a sort of a sheath, made by the feathery skin of the lower part of his neck. He is a *West-Indian* bird, and called by *Edwards* the *King of the Vulturs*. 4. The *Dusky Grey Vultur* with black wings and a white beak, is called by *Sloane* the *African Vultur*; but by *Ray* the *Brasilian*, or *Mexican Vultur*. He inhabits the hot parts of *America*. 5. The *White Vultur*, with a brown back, a bearded neck, and a purple flesh-coloured bill; as also the head surrounded with a black line. At the base of the lower jaw there hangs a beard, and the forehead, as well as the region of the eyes, is black. It is bred in *Africa*, and called by *Edwards* the *Bearded Vultur*. 6. The *Vultur* with black wings and the edge of the exterior quill feathers of a hoary colour except the very outermost. The male is entirely white, except the wings, which are black all over, unless the two first feathers, which are hoary; the female is brown, except the four outermost prime feathers. The beak is black, with yellow wax, and the nostrils are perpetually running. *N. B.* What is here called wax is a substance that appears like it, and lies at the root of the beak of some birds. It is a native of *Egypt*, and is called by *Ray* the *Bald Eagle*, or *Vulturine Eagle*.

II. *FALCO* has a crooked beak, furnished at the base with wax; the head is thick-set with feathers, and the tongue is cloven.

1. The

1. The *FALCO* with yellow wax on the beak, the legs half covered with feathers, and an ash-coloured body streaked with yellow. It is an inhabitant of *Europe*, and is named by *Ray* the *Black Eagle*. 2. The *Falco* with yellow wax on the beak, feathered legs, with a body variegated with a brown and ferruginous colour, as also a tail undulated at the base with an ash-colour. It is a bird of *Europe*, and called by authors the *Golden Eagle*. 3. The *Falco* with yellow wax, feathered legs, a brown back, and a white streak on the tail. It is an inhabitant of *Europe*, and is termed by others the *Golden Eagle* with a white ring on the tail. 4. The *Falco* with feathered legs, a brown body and a white tail, marked with brown at the end, and the breast sprinkled with triangular speckles. He is a bird of *Canada*, and is called by *Edwards* the *White-tail'd Eagle*. 5. The *Falco* with wax on the beak, a yellow space round the eyes, and yellow feet, with the body of an ash-colour, undulated with white, and a white ring round the neck. It is bred in *Sweden*. 7. The *Falco* with wax on the beak, with a yellow space round the eyes, and the feet yellow underneath; the back is of a blueish black, and the temples are included in a white line. It is a *Bengal* bird, and is named by *Edwards* the *Little black and orange-coloured Indian Hawk*. 8. The *Falco* with yellow wax on the beak, the prime tail feathers white, and the intermediate black at the end. It is called by *Ray* the *White-tailed Eagle*. 9. The *Falco* with yellow wax on the beak, an ash-coloured body, with a pale belly marked with oblong red spots, and the orbit of the eyes white; is the *Ring-tail* of *Ray*, and is bred in *Europe*. 10. The *Falco* with yellow wax on the beak, a forked tail, a ferruginous body, and the head of a lighter colour. This is the *Common Kite*. 11. The *Falco* with yellow wax on the beak, with a very long forked tail, and the body brown above and white beneath. It is the *Forked-tailed Hawk* of *Catesby*; and is an *American* bird. 12. The *Falco* with wax on the beak, yellow legs, an ash-coloured body marked with brown spots, and a tail with four blackish streaks. It is the *Falcon gentie*, and is a native

native of the *Alps*. 13. The *Falco* with wax on the beak, yellow feet, brown back, the hinder part of the neck white, and a pale belly, marked with oblong brown spots. This is the *Hobby*. 14. The *Falco* with wax on the beak, and yellow legs, a brown body, and a pale belly with brown spots. He feeds upon rabbits and toads, and is called the *Common Buzzard*. 15. The *Falco* with wax on the beak, and yellow legs, a red back spotted with black, and having longitudinal brown spots on the breast; as also the tail rounded. It inhabits old stone buildings, lives upon small birds and mice, and has a broad black streak towards the end of the tail. Its name is the *Kestrel*, or *Stannel*. 16. The *Falco* with wax on the beak, and yellow legs, a whitish brown body, and the covers of the eyes bony. The upper part of the body is covered with brown feathers that are white at the base, and the under part is spotted with yellow and brown, as are also the prime feathers of the tail. There is a fleshy lobe between the nostrils; and when he is angry, or terrified, he blows up his head to the size of his body. He is a native of *Surinam*. 17. The *Falco* with wax on the beak, and yellow legs, with a white space round the eyes; the body is variegated with white and brown, and there is a black ring encompassing a white crown. The body, on the back, wings, and rump, is brown; but the neck, throat, breast, belly, and under part of the wings, are white. The tail is marked with yellow and black stripes; and when he beholds a man, he seems to laugh. 18. The *Falco* with yellow wax on the beak, a brown head, a red vertex and belly, with blueish wings. It is the *lesser Hawk* of *Catesby*, and is an *American* bird. 19. The *Falco* with yellow wax on the beak, a brown body, whitish underneath, and a brown tail, marked with four white streaks. It is an *American* bird, and the *Wood-Pigeon Hawk* of *Catesby*. 20. The *Falco* with yellow wax on the beak, though pretty obscure, blue legs and beak, and the body marked underneath with longitudinal black spots. It is the *Merlin* of *Ray*, and is a native of *Europe*. 21. The *Falco* with

wax

wax on the beak, and blue legs; the upper part of the body is brown and underneath white, with the head whitish. It is the *Bald Buzzard* of Ray, and lives upon the larger kind of fish, as well as Wild Ducks. The left foot is a little palmated. 22. The *Falco* with blue wax on the beak, yellow legs, a brown body, marked with ash-coloured streaks underneath, and the sides of the tail white. It is the *Gyr Falcon* of Ray. 23. The *Falco* with black wax on the beak, yellow legs, half naked, the head of an ash-colour, and having an ash-coloured stripe on the tail, which is white at the end. It is the *Honey Buzzard* of Ray, and is a native of Europe; it feeds upon mice, lizards, and insects. 24. The *Falco* with brown wax, a grey body, and the top of the head, the throat, the under part of the wings, and the legs, yellow. It is the *Moor Buzzard* of Ray, and is a bird of Europe. 25. The *Falco* with black wax on the beak, that is yellow on the edge, as well as the legs; the body is brown, and the prime feathers of the tail are marked with pale streaks; and there are white spaces over the eyes. The under part of the body is entirely white, only it is undulated with black; and the prime feathers of the tail are white at the end. It is the *Goshawk* of Ray, is an inhabitant of Europe, and an enemy to domestick fowls. 26. The *Falco* with green wax on the beak, yellow legs, and a white breast undulated with brown; the tail is marked with blackish cross bars, and it is the *Sparrow-hawk* of Ray. It is a bird of Europe, and is an enemy to Pigeons and Sparrows, but more particularly to Larks.

III. *STRIX* has a crooked beak, without wax, and covered with bristly feathers at the base; the head is large, with great eyes and ears, and the tongue is cloven.

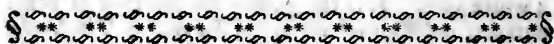
1. The *STRIX* with an auriculated head, and a reddish body, is the *Bubo* of *Aldrovandus*, and is an inhabitant of Europe. 2. The *Strix* with an auriculated head, and a whitish body, is an inhabitant of the

the mountains of *Lapland*. 3. The *Strix* with ears, and a body of a ferruginous colour above, but of an ash-colour below, with five white spots, is a bird of *America*. 4. The *Strix* with an auriculated head, and six brown streaks on the white-crested ears. This is the *Horn Owl* of *Ray*, and is an inhabitant of *Europe*. 5. The *Strix* with an auriculated head, whose ears consist of a single feather. It is an inhabitant of *Europe*. *N. B.* The ears and auriculated heads are the same as the horns, and horned heads, of other authors; for which reason they are called *Horn Owls*. 6. The *Strix* with a smooth head, a ferruginous body, with the iris of the eyes black, and the prime feathers of the wings serrated. It is the *Barn Owl* of *Ray*, and an *European* bird. 7. The *Strix* with a smooth head, a brown body, and the iris of the eyes yellow. It is a native of *Europe*. 8. The *Strix* with a smooth head, and a whitish body, marked with spots in the shape of half-moons. It is the *great White Owl* of *Edwards*, and inhabits the northern parts of *Europe* and *America*. 9. The *Strix* with a smooth head, a ferruginous body, and the third quill feather longer than the rest. It is the *Ivy Owl* of *Ray*, and is a bird of *Europe*. 10. The *Strix* with a smooth head, and the upper part of the body brown, spotted with white; the prime feathers of the tail are streaked with white. It is the *Howlet* of *Ray*, and is common in *Europe*. 11. The *Strix* with a smooth head, and the wings marked with white spots of five different shapes. This is the *little Owl* of other authors, and is a native of *Europe*.

IV. *LANIUS* has a pretty strait bill, with a tooth on each side towards the point, and a naked base; the tongue seems to be torn.

1. The *LANIUS* with a wedge-like tail, crested head, and a reddish body, undulated with brown and tawny colours underneath. It is the *Crested Red Butcher Bird* of *Edwards*, and is a native of *Bengal*. 2. The *Lanius* with a wedge-like tail, and white sides; having the back hoary, and the black wings marked with
a white

a white spot. It is the *greater Butcher Bird* of other authors, and is an inhabitant of *Europe*. 3. The *Lanius* with a wedge-like tail, and a grey back, with four of the prime feathers of the tail in the middle of the same colour, with a lead-coloured beak. It is the *middle Butcher Bird* of *Ray*, and is a native of *Europe*. 4. The *Lanius* with the top of the head black, and a dusky longitudinal streak. It is the *Fly-Catcher* of *Catesby*, with a red crown, and is a native of *North America*. The colour is a dark ash, with a white belly. 5. The *Lanius* with a red body, with a mark like an eye on the wings and tail, which have black points. It is the *Red Bird* of *Surinam*, mentioned by *Edwards*. 6. The *Lanius* with a lutescent body, and the forehead and wings black. The head and neck are grey above; but the latter is of a whitish brick-colour beneath, and the back and belly are of a paler brick-colour. The wings are black, but the first prime feathers are white at the base, and the secondary whitish at the point. 7. The *Lanius* with a tail entire, and the body black above, but white beneath, and the head of a purple colour. It is the *Red-headed East-Indian bird* of *Albin*. It has a white streak on the forehead and at the bases of the wings, with a white spot on the prime feathers. 8. The *Lanius* with a forked tail, and a blueish black body; but the abdomen is white. It is the *Forked-tailed Indian Butcher Bird* of *Edwards*. 9. The *Lanius* with a tail entire, and the body grey; as also a purple space below the eye, and the anus of a blood colour. The head is black, the throat white, and the belly whitish; the beak is straighter than in the former, and it is emarginated on both sides within the point. 10. The *Lanius* with secondary wings, whose points are of the colour of parchment, and the tail is entire. It is called the *Silk Tail*, and by some the *Bohemian Chatterer*. There is a *Carolina Chatterer*, mentioned by *Catesby*, found in *America*, as well as in *Europe*. The nostrils are covered with bristles, as in Ravens; and the author is in doubt whether this last bird is truly classed or not.



C H A P. II.

P I C Æ.

P I C Æ, are birds which have the Bill a little compressed and convex.

I. PSITTACUS has a crooked bill, with the upper mandible moveable, and furnished with wax; and having the tongue fleshy, blunt, and undivided, with two toes before and two behind.

1. **T**HE Red PSITTACUS with a long tail, and the wings blue above, but reddish beneath, and naked wrinkled cheeks. The body is of the size of a Hen, of a red colour, and the upper mandible is white above and black beneath, and the lower is entirely black. The outer wing feathers are blue, and there are several yellow ones among the covert feathers. The tail is extremely long, in the shape of a wedge, of which the prime middle feathers are red, and those on the sides blue. It is called the *Red-and-Blue Macaw*, and comes from *South America*. 2. The *Pfittacus* with a long tail, blue on the upper part of the body, with naked cheeks and feathery lines. It is named the *Blue-and-Yellow Macaw* by *Edwards*, and is a native of *South America*. The neck, back, wings and tail, are blue; but the lower part of the neck, the breast, belly, and underneath the tail, are yellow, with a reddish cast. The belly and throat are black, the temples are naked, only they are variegated with fine lines of blueish black feathers. 3. The *Black Pfittacus* with a long tail, naked cheeks, and the top of the head variegated with ash-colour and black; and the tail ash-coloured. 4. The *Green Pfittacus* with a long tail, naked cheeks, and red shoulders. It is the *Green Parrot* of *Ray*, with the upper edge of the wings reddish. It is a native of *South America*. 5. The *Green Pfittacus* with a long green tail, naked cheeks, and the wings and tail blue above, but purplish underneath; it is an *Indian* bird.

6. The

6. The *Red Psittacus* with a long tail, and the wings and feathers green at the points, with a blue spot on the wings. It is the *Long-tailed Scarlet Lory* of *Edwards*, and comes from *Borneo*. 7. The *Yellow Psittacus* with a long tail, and the covert feathers of the wings green; the tail is forked. It is the *Angola Parrakeet* of *Albin*. 8. The *Green Psittacus* with a long tail, and the head, neck, and cheeks yellow. It is found in *Carolina* and *Virginia*. 9. The *Green Psittacus* with a long tail, and a red breast and collar; but the throat is red. It is the *Collared Parrakeet* of *Ray*. It is found in *China* and *Bengal*. 10. The *Green Psittacus* with a long tail, tawny cheeks, and the wings and tail hoary. It is an *Indian Parrakeet*. 11. The *Green Psittacus* with a long tail, and a red forehead, with the hinder part of the head and the outer part of the wings blue. It is of the size of a thrush, and the tail is longer than the body. It is the *Red-and-Blue-headed Parrakeet* of *Edwards*. 12. The *Green Psittacus* with a long tail, and the top of the head and part of the greater quill feathers blue. It is the *Brown-throated Parrakeet* of *Edwards*, and was brought from the *West-Indies*. 13. The *Green Psittacus* with a long tail, and red feet and beak; likewise the tail feathers are blue at the point. It is the *Long-tailed Green Parrakeet* of *Edwards*, and comes from *America*. 14. The *Yellowish Green Psittacus* with a long tail, and the hinder part of the head and throat red; but the top of the head and ears are blue. It is the *Lory Parrakeet* of *Edwards*, and inhabits *America*. 15. The *Green Psittacus* with a longish tail, and the covert feathers of the wings of a yellowish blue; but the tail underneath is red. It is the *Little Green Parrot* of *Edwards*. It is of the size of a Haw-finch, and the tail is in the shape of a wedge, but not long. 16. The *White Psittacus* with a short tail, and a yellow crest that hangs down. This is the *Greater Cockatoo* of *Edwards*, and comes from *China*. 17. The *Black Psittacus* with a short tail, is the *Black Madagascar Parrot* of *Edwards*. 18. The *Brownish Psittacus* with a short tail and a blue throat; as also with a green tail and wings, and the beak and anus red. It is the *Dusky Parrot* of *Edwards*.

19. The

19. The *Ash-coloured Psittacus* with a short tail, and the rump, wings, and tail red. It is the *Red-and-white Parrot* of Ray, and is of the size of a Hen.
20. The *Hoary Psittacus* with white temples, and a short red tail. This is the *Common Grey Parrot* brought from Guinea.
21. The *Red Psittacus* with a short tail, and the cheeks and wings green, and half of the upper tail feathers blue. It is the *Scarlet Lory* of Edwards, and is a bird of Asia.
22. The *Red Psittacus* with a short tail, and the wings red and black; but the tail feathers are yellow half way, and green the remaining half. It is the *Red Oriental Parrot* of Ray.
23. The *Red Psittacus* with a short tail, a brown cap, green wings, and blue shoulders and cheeks. It is the *second Black-Capped Lory* of Edwards, and comes from Asia.
24. The *Purple Psittacus* with a short tail, a black cap, green wings, and the breast, cheeks, and tail blue. It is the *first Black-Capped Lory* of Edwards, and comes from the *East-Indies*.
25. The *Psittacus* with a short tail, and the head, breast, and back blue; but the belly, rump, and tail, are green; and the top of the head is yellow. It is the *Red-and-blue Parrot* of Ray.
26. The *Green Psittacus* with a short tail, blue wings, and white forehead, is the *White-headed Parrot* of Ray, as well as of Edwards.
27. The *Green Psittacus* with a short tail, a blue forehead, and the shoulders of a blood-colour. It is the *great Green Parrot* of Edwards, and is brought from America. The body is green, of the size of a Wood-Pigeon, and the back is sprinkled with yellow feathers; but the face is yellow, and the forehead blue. The top of the head is whitish, and the prime feathers of the tail green, of a paler colour at the point. The first, second, and third, are red underneath; but the external sides of the first are blue. The shoulders are fawny, or of a blood-colour, and the prime feathers of the wings are black, with a blue point, but green on the external sides; the foremost secondary feathers on the external side are red towards the base. The beak is black.
28. The *Yellow Short-tailed Psittacus* with a corner of the belly, and the prime feathers of the wings red at the base. It is the *Parrot of Paradise*

of

of *Catesby*, and inhabits the island of *Cuba*. 29. The *Green Short-tailed Psittacus*, with a purple forehead; blue over the eyes, and on the throat, with a blood-coloured back. It inhabits the *East Indies*, and is of the size of a Wood Pigeon. 30. The *Green Psittacus* with a short tail and a red face, with blue temples. It is the *Brazilian Green Parrot* of *Edwards*; but the green is debased with yellow. It is red beneath the bending of the wings, and on the external side of two of the tail feathers; but it is blue on the outer side of the prime feathers on the wings and tail. 31. The *Green Psittacus* with a short tail, and the forehead and wings marked with a red spot; but the top of the head, and the prime feathers of the wings are blue. It is the *Lesser Green Parrot* of *Edwards*, and comes from *America*. 32. The *Green Short-tailed Psittacus* with a brown head, and the neck and breast variegated with a reddish violet colour, and the prime feathers of the wings and tail blue at the points. It is the *Hawk-headed Parrot* of *Edwards*, and was brought from the *East Indies*. 33. The *Green Short-tailed Psittacus*, yellow underneath, with a black cap and a white breast. It is the *White-breasted Parrakeet* of *Edwards*. 34. The *Green Short-tailed Psittacus* with a red neck, is the *Common Parrot* of *Jamaica*, according to *Sloane*. 35. The *Green Short-tailed Psittacus* with a red forehead, and a dusky tail marked with a black streak, is the *Little Green Æthiopic Parrot* of *Ray*, of the size of a Chaffinch. 36. The *Green Short-tailed Psittacus* with a red rump and breast, and the top of the head of a blue colour. It is the *Smallest Green and Red Parrakeet* of *Edwards*. It is brought from the *East-Indies*. 37. The *Short-tailed Yellowish Green Parrakeet* with a spot above the wings and under, and of a blue colour; the prime covert feathers of the wings are also blue. It is of the size of a Sparrow, and is an *American* bird.

II. *RAMPHASTOS* has a monstrous hollow convex beak, serrated outwardly, and the nostrils are behind the jaws; the tongue is like a feather, and there are two toes before and two behind.

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1. The *RAMPHASTOS* with a black beak, and an extremely thick carina, is the *Black-beaked Toucan* of *South America*. 2. The *Ramphastos* with a red beak, and a white blunted carina, is the *Red-beaked Toucan* of *South America*. 3. The *Ramphastos* with a red beak, and a black point, as also a compressed carina, is another *Toucan* of *South America*, called the *Brazilian Pye* by *Albin*. 4. The *Ramphastos* with a black beak, and the upper mandible white on the sides, and trilobated at the base, called by *Edwards* the *Toucan* or *Brazilian Pye*. The upper mandible is trilobated at the nostrils, which mark is wanting in others of this kind, and there is a blood-red streak upon the belly and rump.

III. BUCEROS has a convex cultrated large beak, and a naked bony gibbous forehead.

1. The *BUCEROS* with a flat bony forehead, and with two horns before. It is called *Calao* by *Willoughby*, and is a bird of *China*. The body is black, and of the size of a hen, but under the breast, belly and thighs white. There is a white spot on the wing, and the tail is longish, with ten black prime feathers, and the outermost on each side are white, and the feet greenish. 2. The *Buceros* with a crooked horn on the forehead joining to the upper mandible, which is called the *Rhinoceros Bird*, and is an inhabitant of the *East Indies*. It lives upon carrion.

IV. CROTOPHAGA has a compressed half oval arched beak, with a furrow on each side, and the edge of the upper mandible angulated on each side; the nostrils are open.

1. The *CROTOPHAGA* with a black bill, is the *Entirely Black Jackdaw* of *Catesby*, with the upper mandible arched. It is the *Ani* of *Ray*, and is found both in *Africa* and *America*, where he lives upon locusts. There is only one of this kind.

V. CORVUS

V. *CORVUS* has a convex cultrated beak, covered with setaceous feathers like bristles at the base, and the tongue is gristly and cloven.

1. The Black *CORVUS* with a blueish back, and the tail a little round d. It is the *Raven* of *English* authors.
2. The *Black blueish Corvus* with the prime feathers of the wings acute. It is the *Carrion Crow* of *English* authors, and this as well as the former is an *European* bird.
3. The *Black Corvus* with an ash-coloured forehead, is the *Rook* of *English* authors.
4. The *Ash-coloured Corvus* with the head, throat, wings, and tail black; is the *Royston Crow* of *English* authors.
5. The *Dusky Corvus* with the back part of the head hoary, and the forehead, wings, and tail black, is the *Jackdaw* of *English* authors.
6. The *Corvus* with the top of the head, wings, and tail blue, and a blue neck. It is brought from *Bengal*.
7. The *Corvus* with the covert feathers of the wings blue, with transverse white and black lines, and the body variegated with a ferruginous colour. It lives upon nuts and acorns, and is the *Jay* of *English* authors.
8. The *Corvus* with the covert feathers of the wings marked with transverse black lines, and a blue body with a black collar. It is the *Blue-crested Jay* of *Catesby*, and is a native of *North America*.
9. The *Brown Corvus* spotted with white, and the wings and tail black; the prime feathers of the tail are white at the points; but those in the middle seem to be much worn at the points. It is the *Caryocatactes* of *Ray*, and is an *European* bird that lives upon nuts.
10. The *Corvus* variegated with black and white, and a tail in the shape of a wedge. It is the *Magpie* of *English* authors, which builds its nest very artfully, and is an *European* bird.
11. The *Corvus* variegated with black and white, and the tail in the shape of a wedge. The intermediate feathers are exceeding long, and the head is black and crested. It is the *Pied Bird of Paradise* of *Ray* and *Edwards*, and is brought from the *East Indies*.
12. The *Corvus* with an ash-coloured back, with the prime feathers of the tail reddish, only two

in the middle are of an ash-colour, with a blackish streak. It is the *Rock Ouzel* of Ray, and is found in the mountains of *Europe*.

VI. CORACIAS *has a cultrated bill crooked at the point, and without feathers at the base; the tongue is gristly and cloven.*

1. The BLUE CORACIAS with a red back and black wings, is the *Roller* of Ray and Edwards. It is an inhabitant of *Europe*, and lives upon beetles and frogs. 2. The Blue Coracias with the wings on the outer edges yellow; but the female is of a blueish black. It is an inhabitant of *Ethiopia*. It is the *Galbula* of Ray, or the *Pye* that builds a hanging nest, and the *Golden Thrush* of Edwards; likewise the *Yellow Bird* from Bengal in *Africa*. 3. The Tawny Coracias with the head, back, and wings black. It is the *Thrush* of Catesby variegated with gold colour and black, and is a bird of *America*. 4. The Coracias of a yellow tawny colour, with the throat and the prime covert feathers of the wings, and the extremities of those of the tail black. It is the *Golden Bird of Paradise* of Edwards, and is brought from the *East Indies*. 5. The Yellow Coracias with the head and prime feathers of the wings black; it is the *Indian Icterus* of Edwards with a black head, as also the *Pye* variegated with black and yellow of Catesby.

VII. GRACULA *has a convex cultrated bill naked at the base; the tongue is not cloven, but is fleshy and sharpish. It has three toes before and one behind.*

1. The BLACK VIOLET-COLOURED GRACULA with a white spot on the wings, and a naked yellow streak on the hinder part of the head. It is the *Indian Thrush* of Bontius, and the *Minor* or *Mino* of Edwards and Albin, and is brought from the *East Indies*. 2. The Black Gracula with the wings blueish outwardly, and a naked circle round the neck. It is of the size of a *Pye* with a black body, and the wings composed

composed of quill feathers, blueish on the outside without a white spot. The prime feathers of the wings are equal, and the head black, with small upright feathers like velvet. The bill is almost like that of a Cuckow, and the nostrils are oval and naked. The tongue is whole, fleshy, and sharp; and there are three toes before and one behind. It is a bird of *America*. 3. The *Greyish Gracula* with blue shoulders, and the prime feathers of the wings green on the outside. The bill is shortish, cultrated, blackish, naked at the base, and whitish underneath. The wings when folded up are green, but when displayed some black appears; the tail is rounded and green, unless when opened. It is an *American* bird. 4. The *Black Gracula* with the prime feathers of the wings and tail white at the point, and the bill yellow. It is the *Chinese Black Bird* of *Edwards*. 5. The *Black Violet-coloured Gracula* with a tail somewhat in the shape of a wedge; it is the *Purple Jackdaw* of *Catesby*, and is a native of *North America*. 6. The *Blue Green Gracula* with a ferruginous belly, and blood-coloured feet. It is an *Egyptian* bird.

VIII. *PARADISÆA* has a bill covered with downy feathers at the base, and the feathers on the sides are long.

1. *PARADISÆA* with feathers on the sides longer than the body, and two long bristly feathers in the tail. It is the *Greater Bird of Paradise* of *Edwards*, and feeds upon large butterflies. 2. The *Paradisæa* with two long threads at the tail, which are feathery at the points, and rolled up. It is the *King of the Birds of Paradise* of *Edwards*, and is a native of the *East Indies*.

IX. *CUCULUS* has a roundish bill, nostrils with edges a little prominent, and a flat undivided tongue somewhat in the shape of an arrow.

1. The *CUCULUS* with an equal blackish tail, spotted with white, is the *Common English Cuckow*, well

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known for laying eggs in other birds nests. 2. The *Cuculus* with an equal tail, an erect crest on the head, and the prime feathers on the wings red. It is green before, somewhat violet behind, and there is a white line above and below the red space round the eyes. It is the *Touraco* of *Edwards*, and comes from *Africa*. 3. The *Cuculus* with a wedge-like tail, and a dusky body of a brick colour underneath, and the cilia red. It is the *Old Man*, or *Rain-bird* of *Ray*, and is bred in *Jamaica*. He is said to foretel rain when his cry is heard more than usual. 4. The *Cuculus* with a wedge-like tail, his head a little crested, and a black streak round the eyes. The back is brown, the wings are spotted with white, the head is of an ash-colour, and there is a black line as it were passes through the eyes. It is the *Great Spotted Cuckow* of *Edwards*, and is found in *Africa* and the *South Parts of Europe*. 5. The *Cuculus* with a wedge-like tail, and the body grey, brown, and cloudy; it is the *Brown Spotted Indian Cuckow* of *Edwards*. 6. The *Cuculus* with a wedge-like tail, a shining black body, and a yellow bill. It is the *Black Indian Cuckow* of *Edwards*. 7. The *Cuculus* with a wedge-like tail, and the body ash-coloured above but white below, with the lower chap yellow. It is the *Carolina Cuckow* of *Catesby*.

X. JYNX has a roundish sharp bill, with hollow nostrils, and a long worm-like round tongue sharp at the point.

1. The JYNX, or grey spotted *Cuculus*, with the prime feathers of the tail marked with undulated streaks. It is the *Wry-neck* of *Ray*, and is the only one of this kind.

XI. PICUS has a strait bill with several sides, and like a wedge at the end; the nostrils are covered with bristly feathers; the tongue is round like a worm, extremely long, sharp at the point, on which there is a sort of bristles that turn backwards.

1. The

1. The *Black Picus* with a red cap, is the *Great black Woodpecker* of *Ray*, and is a bird of *Europe*, though uncommon in *England*. 2. The *Black Picus* with a red crest, and a line on each side; the collar and secondary feathers of the wings are white. It is the *Great Woodpecker* of *Catesby* with a white bill, and comes from *America*. 3. The *Black Picus* with a red crest, and the temples and wings spotted with white. It is the *Great black Woodpecker* of *Catesby* with a red head. 4. The *Black Picus*, red on the back part of the head, and the shoulders spotted with white. It is about the size of a *Swallow*, and the *Little black Woodpecker* of *Albin*, and comes from *America*. 5. The *Red-headed Woodpecker* with black wings and tail, and a white belly. It is the *Red-headed Woodpecker* of *Catesby*, and comes from *America*. 6. The *Picus* with a red cap, and hinder part of the head; the back is streaked with black, and the middle prime feathers of the tail are white spotted with black, but the rump is spotted with red. It is the *Red-bellied Woodpecker* of *Catesby*, and is a native of *America*. 7. The *Green Picus* with the top of the head red, is the *Green Woodpecker* of *Ray*, and is a bird of *Europe*. 8. The *Green Picus* with the back part of the head red, the upper part of the neck black on the outside, but underneath before white spotted with black. It is the *Spotted Indian Woodpecker* of *Edwards*; there is a red crest on the hind part of the head. 9. The *Picus* with a short upper chap, is an *Indian* bird. 10. The *Picus* variegated with white and black, and having the hinder part of the rump red. It is the *Greater spotted Woodpecker* of *Ray*, and is a bird of *Europe*. 11. The *Picus* variegated with white and black, and the rump and top of the head red. It is the *Lesser spotted Woodpecker* of *Ray*, and is a native of *Europe*. 12. The *Picus* variegated with white and black, with the top of the head red, and the rump whitish. It is the *Little spotted Woodpecker* of *Ray*, and is bred in *Europe*. 13. The *Woodpecker* variegated with black and white, having three toes, is the *Three-toed Woodpecker* of *Edwards*. That of *Europe* is yellow on the top of the

head, but the *American* red, and about the anus whitish.

XII. SITTA has a subcultrated conical strait extended beak, with the upper mandible a little blunt, and a jagged tongue.

1. The EUROPEAN SITTA has the prime feathers of the tail black, and four on the sides white beneath the points. It is the *Nuthatch*, or *Nutjobber* of Ray. The *American Sitta* has a black head, and is the *Sitta* with a brown head of *Catesby*. They both dig out insects that lie under the bark of trees, perforate nuts with their bills, and eat the kernels. They build their nests in holes of trees, and if they are too large they stop them up with clay, so as to leave just room enough to get in. This is the only bird of the kind.

XIII. ALCEDO has a triangular, thick, strait, long bill, with a fleshy, very short flat tongue.

1. The SHORT-TAILED ALCEDO, blue above, and tawny below, is the *Common King's-fisher* of Ray, and it haunts the shores of *Europe* and *Asia*. 2. The *Short-tailed Alcedo* with a blue back, a yellow belly, and a purple rump and head, with the throat and opposite part of the neck white. It is the *Bengal King's-fisher* of *Albin*. 3. The *Short-tailed black Alcedo* with a white belly and a ferruginous breast. The bill is strong, and longer than the head, and there is a white spot before and behind the eyes. The tongue is very short, fleshy, flat and sharp. The body is black, and the feathers of the head are long. The prime feathers of the wings are black with white points, those on the outside are less, and the inner side of all are spotted with white. The prime feathers of the wings are twelve in number, of the same length, and spotted on each side with white. The throat, breast, and belly are white, but on the breast there is a ferruginous streak. The legs are very short, and the outer toe is connected to that in the middle. 4. The *Green short-tailed Alcedo* with a blood-

blood-coloured throat, and a white belly, is the *Green Sparrow*, or *Green Humming Bird* of *Edwards*, and is a native of *America*. 5. The *Ferruginous short-tailed Alcedo* with wings, tail and back green. It is the *Great King's-fisher* from *Gambia* of *Edwards*, and is bred both in *Africa* and *Asia*. 6. The *Brown short-tailed Alcedo*, variegated with white, an equal tail marked with a white line and a broad black streak. It is the *Black and white King's-fisher* of *Edwards*, and is found in *Persia* and *Egypt*. 7. The *Alcedo* with two very long feathers in the tail, a blackish blue body, and greenish wings. It is the *Swallow-tailed King's-fisher* of *Edwards*, and comes from *Surinam*.

XIV. *MEROPS* has a crooked, flat, carinated bill, with a tongue jagged at the point, and the toes connected at the lowest joint; but the hinder toe is distinct.

1. The *MEROPS* with a ferruginous back, the belly and tail of a blueish green, and two of the prime feathers long. It is the *Bee-eater* of *Ray*, is a *European* bird, and feeds upon grasshoppers and bees. 2. The *Merops* with a ferruginous back, the belly and wings green, and the throat and tail blue. It is the *Indian Bee-eater* of *Edwards*. 3. The *Merops* variegated with red and yellow, and underneath of a reddish yellow, with two long red tail feathers. It is a native of *America*. 4. The *Grey Alcedo* yellow on the region of the anus, and a very long tail. It is a bird of *Æthiopia*.

XV. *UPUPA* has an arched, convex, flattish beak, with a blunt, triangular, very short tongue.

1. The *CRESTED VARIEGATED UPUPA*, is the *Hoop* or *Hoopoe* of *Ray*, and haunts the woods in *Europe*. 2. The *Upupa* with two very long feathers in the tail, is the *Crested Oriental Bird of Paradise* of *Seba*. 3. The *Green Upupa* with a yellow head, and a mane on the neck, is the *Switzerland Mountain-Hermit* of *Albin*. 4. The *Black Upupa* with a red bill and feet,

is the *Cornish Chough* of Ray, and is an *English* bird, as well as of *Egypt*.

XVI. *CERTHIA* has an arched, slender, and somewhat triangular bill, with a sharp tongue.

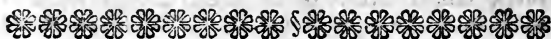
1. The *CERTHIA* grey on the upper part, and white underneath, with brown wings, and the feathers marked with a white spot. It is the *Creeper* of Ray, and is a bird of *Europe* that creeps up trees, and lays twenty eggs. 2. The *Certhia* grey above, and white below, with the prime feathers of the wings brown; but the outermost are white at the point. It is the *Little brown Creeper* of Edwards, and is a bird of *India*. 3. The *Blue Certhia* with black wings and tail, is the *Blue Creeper* of Edwards, and comes from *Surinam*. The bill is longer than in the rest of this sort. 4. The *Black and blue Certhia* white underneath, with the top of the head, neck, back, and rump red. It is the *Little black white and red Indian Creeper* of Edwards. 5. The *Black Certhia* with a yellow rump and breast, and spotted above the eyes and on the wings, and points of the prime feathers of the tail. It is the *Black and yellow bird* of Ray, and *American Hedge Sparrow* of Edwards.

XVII. *TROCHILUS* has a subulated thread-like bill, that is crooked, and longer than the head; the upper mandible is a sheath to the lower, and the tongue is like a thread divided in two, and tubulous.

1. The *RED CROOKED-BILLED TROCHILUS* with blue wings, crested on the head, and two very long tail feathers. It is the *Humming Bird* of Seba, with two very long feathers in the tail. It is a bird of *Mexico*. 2. The *Crooked-billed Trochilus* with a green body, blue wings, and black tail; which grows in the middle extremely long. It is a bird of *Æthiopia*. 3. The *Crooked-billed Trochilus* with very long feathers in the middle of the tail, a red body, a brown head, a golden throat, and a green rump. It is the *Long-tailed Humming-bird* of Edwards. It is an *Indian* bird.

- bird. 4. The *Crooked-billed Trochilus* with very long lateral feathers on the tail, a greenish body, a black cap, and a brown tail. It is the *Long-tailed black-capped Humming-bird* of *Edwards*, and inhabits *America*. 5. The *Crooked-billed Trochilus* with very long lateral feathers on the tail, with a green cap and tail. It is the *Long-tailed green Humming-bird* of *Edwards*, and is found in *Jamaica*. 6. The *Trochilus* with a black tail, and three of the lateral feathers white at the points, and a red throat. It is the *Red-throated Humming-bird* of *Edwards*, and is bred in *America*. 7. The *Trochilus* with the feathers of the tail nearly equal, of a tawny golden colour, and with a golden body and black wings. It is an *East-Indian* bird. 8. The *Crooked-billed Trochilus* with the tail feathers of the same length, and black above; the body is green above, with a blue breast and a black belly. It is the *Black-bellied American Humming-bird* of *Edwards*. 9. The *Trochilus* having the prime feathers of the tail equal and blue, with a greenish gold-coloured body, and the wings of a blackish blue. It is an *Indian* bird. 10. The *Trochilus* with the prime feathers of the tail pretty equal, ferruginous at the point; the body is brown above and white below. This is taken to be the hen of the *Red-throated Humming-bird* by *Edwards*. 11. The *Trochilus* with a ferruginous tail, black wings, and a golden body whitish underneath. It comes from *America*. 12. The *Trochilus* with the feathers of the tail unequal, and a black body of a gold colour underneath, with a white anus. It is the *Black Humming-bird* of *Frisch*. It is a bird of the *East Indies*. 13. The *Strait-billed Trochilus* with a black tail, white sides, a blue head, a green back, and a white belly. It is the *White-bellied Humming-bird* of *Edwards*, and is an *Indian* bird. 14. The *Trochilus* with the side feathers of the tail of a violet colour; the body of a brown brick colour, and spotted. It is the *Little brown Humming-bird* of *Edwards*, and is bred in *Surinam*. 15. The *Trochilus* with the ferruginous feathers of the tail nearly equal, the body of a brick colour, and the belly black. It is the *Mango Humming-bird*.

bird of *Albin*. 16. The *Green strait-billed Trochilus* with brown wings, an ash-coloured belly, and a blueish crest. It is the *Crested Humming-bird* of *Edwards*, and is bred in *America*. 17. The *Trochilus* with the lateral feathers of the tail white on the edges, and a brown shining body white underneath. It is the *Least Humming-bird* of *Edwards*, and the smallest yet known.



C H A P. III.

A N S E R E S.

ANSERES have a blunt bill covered with a thin skin, gibbous under the base, and having an augmentation at the point. The tongue is fleshy and somewhat blunt, and the feet are webbed and proper for swimming.

I. ANAS has a lamellous dentated convex blunt bill, with a ciliated blunt tongue.

1. **T**HE **ANAS** with a semi-cylindric black bill, with yellow wax and a white body. It is the *Wild Swan* of *English* authors, and the other sort called the *Tame Swan* is not unlike it. The *Wild Swan* frequents *Sweden* on the last day of the thaw, and they catch them with apples in which there is a hook. 2. The *Anas* with a semi-cylindric bill, gibbous at the base. It is the *Swan Goose* of *Ray* from *Guinea*, and there is a lesser of this sort called the *Moscovy Goose*. 3. The *Anas* with a flat bill, a compressed forehead, and a body variegated with white. It is the *Shell Drake* of *Ray*, and by others called the *Vulpanser*. It frequents the sea coasts of *Europe*. 4. The *Anas* with a compressed bill gibbous at the base, a feathery black carina, and a hoary head. It is the *Grey-headed Duck* of *Edwards*; but *Linnaeus* by mistake calls it the *Canada Duck* of *Edwards*. 5. The *Blackish Anas* with a white spot behind

hind the eyes, and a white line on the wings. It is the *Black Duck* of Ray, and the Drake is remarkable for a gibbosity at the base of the bill. 6. The *Entirely black Anas* with the base of the bill gibbous, is the *Lesser black Duck* of Ray, whose female is brown. 7. The *Anas* with a semi-cylindric bill, having the upper part of the body of an ash-colour, but paler underneath. It is the *Wild Goose* of Ray; and there is another Goose from *America* spotted with brown, which is the *Laughing Goose* of Edwards; the neck of this is streaked, and there is a white ring at the base of the bill. 8. The *Grey Anas* with a white forehead, is the *Helsingic Goose* of Clusius, and is found in the north of Europe. 9. The *Brown Anas* with the head and neck black, and a white throat, is the *Canada Goose* of Ray and Edwards. 10. The *Grey Anas* white underneath, with the covert feathers of the wings and back blueish on the hind parts. It is the *Blue-winged Goose* of Edwards. 11. The *Brown Anas* with the neck and breast black, and a white collar. It is the *Brent Goose* of Ray, and inhabits the north of Europe. 12. The *Anas* with a cylindric bill, and the wax divided behind, and wrinkled. It is the *Cutbert Duck* of Ray, and the *Great black and white Duck* of Edwards. The feathers are extremely soft, of very great value, and it is found in the north of Europe. The Drake is white, but black underneath and behind; the female is grey. 13. The *Anas* with a naked caruncled face, is the *Moscowy Duck* of Ray, and is a native of *India*. 14. The *Grey Anas* with a lead-coloured bill, and a tawny spot on the sides, as also a green yellowish spot on the wings. It is the *Bahama Duck* of Catesby with a plumbeous bill, and an orange-coloured spot. 15. The *White Duck* with a black back and wings, and with a blueish head white on the hinder part. It is the *Little black and white Duck* of Edwards, and comes from *America*. 16. The *Anas* with the end of the bill broad and rounded, and with a crooked nail. N. B. What is called the nail seems to be an addition stuck on at the end of the bill. It is the *Shoveler* of Ray and Albin, and is found near the sea shores of Europe. 17. The *Anas* with

with a purple spot on the wings, and the sides variegated with black and white, and the breast reddish. It is the *Black-billed Duck* of Ray with yellow feet, and inhabits the sea coasts of Europe. 18. The *Anas* with a red spot on the wings, and variegated with black and white. It is the *Flat-billed Duck* of Aldrovandus with a black and flat bill, and is called the *Godwall*, or *Gray*, by Willoughby. It is found near fresh waters in Europe. 19. The *Whitish Anas* with a black back and wings, and the top of the head as well as below full of silky feathers. It is the *Lesser Duck* of Catesby with a purple head, and frequents the sweet waters of North America. 20. The *Anas* variegated with black and white, and the head full of blackish green feathers, and there is a white spot near the mouth. It is the *Golden Eye* of Ray, and frequents the sea coasts of Europe. It dives very much in search of shell fish; the eyes are of a gold or shining brass colour, and the wind-pipe is ventricose. 21. The *Brown ash-coloured Anas* with a white spot on the ears and wings. It is the *Lesser Duck* of Catesby variegated with white and brown, and inhabits North America. 22. The *Black Anas* white on the top of the head and on the nape of the neck, with a black spot on the bill behind the nostrils. It is the *Great Black Duck* from Hudson's Bay of Edwards. 23. The *Anas* with the iris of the eyes yellow, with a grey head and a white collar. It is the *Greater wild Duck* of Ray with a reddish head, and is found on the sea coasts of Europe. 24. The *Anas* with a sharpish tail black underneath, and the head brown, with a white forehead. It is the *Widgeon* of Ray, and inhabits the marshy parts of Europe. 25. The *Anas* with an acuminate long tail, black underneath, and a white line on each side the back of the head. It is the *Sea Pheasant* of Ray, and haunts the sea coasts of Europe. 26. The *Anas* with a wedge-like tail, and long intermediate tail feathers; the body is grey and the temples white. It is the *Long-tailed Duck* from Hudson's Bay of Edwards, and is seen in Sweden in the winter time. 27. The *Anas* with ash-coloured wings void of spots, and a black rump. It is the *Red-headed*

headed *Widgeon* of *Ray*, and frequents the maritime parts of *Europe*. 28. The *Anas* with a green spot on the wings, and a white line over the eyes. It is the *First Teal* of *Aldrovandus*, and haunts the fresh waters of *Europe*. 29. The *Anas* with a green spot on the wings, and a white line above and beneath the eyes. This is the *Common Teal* of *English* authors, and frequents the fresh waters of *Europe*. 30. The *Brown Anas* variegated with white and blue, and with a double line on the ears and temples; as also a white collar, and a white streak on the breast. It is the *Dusky-spotted Duck* of *Edwards*, and inhabits *America*. 31. The *Grey Anas* with white ears, and the prime feathers of the wings blackish. It is the *Little brown and white Duck* of *Edwards*, and is found in *Canada*. 32. The *Anas* with the wings variegated with white spots, and a white line over the eyes, with the bill and feet of an ash-colour. It is the *Summer Teal* of *Ray*, and frequents the lakes of *Europe*. 33. The *Grey Anas* with black wings, tail, and belly; and the area of the wings marked with tawny and white. It is the *Red-billed whistling Duck* of *Edwards*, and comes from *America*. 34. The *Anas* with the intermediate tail feathers of the *Drake* turned back, and the bill strait. It is the *Common Wild Duck* of *Ray*. Besides this there is a *Tame Duck* which needs no description. It lives upon frogs and some sorts of insects. 35. The *Anas* with the intermediate feathers of the tail turned back, and a crooked bill. It is the *Hook-billed domestic Duck* of *Ray*. 36. The *Anas* with a hanging crest, and on the hinder part of the back on both sides there is a crooked, flat, elevated feather. It is the *Chinese Teal* of *Edwards*, and the crest is green and red; the bill and feet are red, and the back is brown with blue spots. The erect feathers on the back are red and blunt. The most inward quill feather, when the wings are shut, has one side raised over the back, and is red and like a sickle before. 37. The *Anas* with a hanging double green crest, variegated with blue and white. It is the *Summer Duck* of *Catesby*, and is a native of *North America*. The crest is green, white,

white, and blue, as is likewise the back; but the breast is grey, spotted with white. 38. The *Grey Anas* with a sort of a crest on the head, and the belly spotted with white and black. It is the *Black-billed whistling Duck* of *Edwards*, and *Sloane* tells us it perches upon trees. It is found in *America*. 39. The *Anas* with a hanging crest, a black body, and the belly spotted with white. It is the *Tufted Duck* of *Ray*, and is an *European* bird.

II. *MERGUS* has a denticulated bill, that is subulated and cylindric with a crooked point.

1. The *MERGUS* with a globous crest white on each side; the top of the body is brown, and white underneath. It is the *Crested Diver* of *Catesby*, and is bred in *North America*. 2. The *Mergus* with a hanging crest, a blackish blue head, and a white collar. It is the *Goosander* of *Ray*, and there is another with a red breast, called by *Edwards* the *Red-breasted Goosander*. 3. The *Mergus* with a hanging crest, and a black head, with ferruginous spots. It is the *Brown-tufted Diver* of *Ray*, and is an *European* bird. 4. The *Mergus* with a hanging crest, black underneath, and with a white body, a black back, and variegated wings. It is the *White Nun* of *Ray*, and is found in *Europe*. 5. The *Mergus* with a smooth grey head, with a black spot on the wings, which are white forwards and backwards. It is the *Wezel Coote* of *Albin*, and is a bird of *Europe*.

III. *ALCA* has a bill without teeth, which is short, compressed, convex, and often furrowed transversely; the lower mandible is gibbous before the base, and the feet have generally three toes.

1. The *ALCA* with four furrows on the bill, and a white line on each side running from the bill to the eyes. It is the *Razor Bill* of *Ray*, and is found near the *Northern Ocean* of *Europe*. 2. The *Alca* with a compressed bill furrowed on each side, and an oval spot before each side of the eyes. It is the *Northern Penguin*

Penguin of Edwards, and is found in the northern seas. 3. The *Alca* with a compressed beak and four furrows; the orbits of the eyes and temples are white. It is the *Puffin of Ray*, and is found in the northern seas. 4. The *Alca* with a smooth oblong bill, and the upper mandible yellow on the edges. It is the *Guillemot*, or *Sea Hen of Ray*, and inhabits the northern parts of *Europe*. 5. The *Alca* with a smooth subulated bill, and a large white spot on the wings and belly, and red feet. It is the *Greenland Dove of Ray*. 6. The *Alca* with a smooth conical bill, and a white streak on the belly and wings, with black feet. It is the *Small black and white Diver* with a short sharp bill of *Edwards*.

IV. PROCELLARIA has a flattish bill without teeth, and equal mandibles; the upper point is hooked, and the lower is compressed and canaliculated. The nostrils are in a truncated cylinder lying upon the base of the bill; the feet are palmated, and there is a spur instead of a hind toe.

1. The BLACK PROCELLARIA with a white rump is the *Peterel of Edwards*, and is generally upon the ocean. 2. The *Brown Peterel* without spots, and yellow bill. It is the *Great black Peterel of Edwards*, and is found near the *Cape of Good Hope*. 3. The *Procellaria* variegated with white and brown, is the *White and black spotted Peterel of Edwards*, and is met with near the *Cape of Good Hope*.

V. DIOMEDEA has a strait bill, and the upper mandible crooked at the point, but the lower is truncated. The nostrils are open, a little prominent, and placed on the sides.

1. DIOMEDEA with pennated wings, and three toes. It is the *Albatross of Edwards*, and is found between the *Tropics*, and at the *Cape of Good Hope*. It flies very high, and feeds upon flying fish. It is of the size of a *Pelican*, and has a rounded tail, with an extremely large bill. 2. The *Diomedea* with wings void

void of quill feathers, and four toes. It is the *Black-footed Penguin* of *Edwards*.

VI. PELECANUS has a *strait bill without teeth, crooked at the point, and augmented with a nail. The nostrils are linear and obliterated, the face naked, and four toes joined together with webs.*

1. The PELECANUS with a throat like a bag, is the *Pelican* of *Ray*; and there is another *Brown Pelican* which is the *American Pelican* of *Edwards*; but the former is a native of *Asia*. 2. The *Pelecanus* with a forked tail, a black body, and the head and belly white. It is the *Man of War* of *English* authors, and the *Frigate* of the *French*. It is found almost every where near the shores of *America* between the *Tropics*. 3. The *Pelecanus* with an equal tail, a black body, and a bill without teeth. It is the *Cormorant* of *English* authors, is found in *Europe*, and builds its nest in high trees. The tail is longer and looser than in other water fowls. 4. The *Pelecanus* with a wedge-like tail, a serrated bill, and the prime feathers of the wings black. It is the *Soland Goose* of *Ray*, and inhabits *Scotland* and *America*. 5. The *Pelecanus* with a wedge-like tail, a serrated bill, and the wings entirely black. It is the *Booby* of *Ray*, and is met with both in the *East* and *West Indies*. The upper mandible, towards the base, and on the edge, has as it were a tooth cut out on each side. The nostrils are shut.

VII. PHAETHON has a *cultrated, strait, acuminate bill, with a gaping hole behind it. The nostrils are oblong, and half covered with a membrane backwards; the hinder toes are turned forward.*

1. The PHAETHON with two very long feathers in the tail, a serrated bill, and a hind toe. It is the *Tropic bird* of *Ray* and other authors. It is of the size of a *Duck*, black on the upper part, undulated with blackish lines, but there are none beneath. There is a blackish line runs as it were through the eyes, and the bill is of a blood colour, flat, and serrated behind.

hind. The feet are pale below, and black above, and the fourth toe is fixed to a membrane. The tail feathers are all white below, and the prime feathers upon the external sides are black, as well as the secondary above the longitudinal black line; the prime feathers of the tail are white, and in the shape of a wedge, but towards the point they are crossed with a brown line; all the feathers on the back are as white as snow. 2. The *Phaethon* with wings void of quill feathers, the bill without teeth, and the hinder foot distinct. It is the *Penguin* with red feet of *Edwards*, and as it has no quill feathers on the wings it consequently cannot fly.

VIII. COLYMBUS has a subulated, strait, acuminate bill without teeth, and the feet behind are in equilibrium.

1. The COLYMBUS with palmated undivided toes, and the throat of a blackish purple colour, is the *Arctic Diver* of *Ray*. He says likewise it is the *Red-throated Ducker*, or *Loon* of *Edwards*, but it can hardly be the same bird. It frequents the lakes in the northern parts of *Europe* and *America*, and the throat of the cock is purplish, but of the hen black. It lays two eggs on the shore, but cannot walk; it makes a noise before a tempest, and sometimes passes into *Germany*. There is also the *Great-tailed Diver* of *Ray*. 2. The *Colymbus* with cloven lobated feet, a red head, a black collar, and the secondary quill feathers white. It is the *Greater crested Diver* of *Ray*, and is a bird of *Europe*. 3. The *Colymbus* with lobated feet, black head, and crested ears of a ferruginous colour. It is the *Didapper* of *Ray*, and the *Eared* or *Horned Dabchick* of *Edwards*. It frequents the lakes of *Europe* and *America*, and builds a swimming nest. 4. The *Colymbus* with lobated feet, a brown body, and a streaked bill. It is the *Lesser Dabchick* of *Catesby* with a variegated bill.

IX. *LARUS* has a strait cultrated bill without teeth, and a declivity to the point, and the lower mandible is gibbous below the point. The nostrils are linear, but broader before.

1. The *WHITISH LARUS* with a hoary back, and the tail except the outermost feathers black, with three toes. It is the *Tarrocks*, or *Asb-coloured Gull* of Ray, and is found in the north of Europe. 2. The *White Larus* with a hoary back, is the *White Gull* of Albin, and is a bird of Europe. 3. The *White Larus* with a black back, is the *Black and white Sea Gull* of Albin, and is found in Europe. 4. The *White Larus* with a brown back is an inhabitant of Europe. 5. The *White Larus* with the head and points of the wing feathers black, but the bill red. It is the *Greater Gull* of Catesby, and is found in America. 6. The *Larus* with two intermediate feathers of the tail exceeding long, and is the *Arctic Bird* of Ray and Edwards. It feeds upon what is thrown up by birds akin to this when put in agitation; for it cannot provide for itself otherwise.

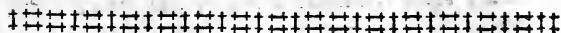
X. *STERNA* has a subulated, strait, toothless bill, with a sharp point a little compressed, and the nostrils are linear.

1. The *STERNA* with a wedge-like tail, a black body and a whitish forehead. It is the *Noddy* of English authors, and is found near America. 2. The *Sterna* with a forked tail, and the two outward feathers thereof half black and half white. It is the *Sea Swallow* of Ray, and is an European bird. 3. The *Sterna* with the tail a little forked, a hoary body, the head and bill black, and the feet red. It is the *Lesser Sea Swallow* of Ray, and is found in Europe.

XI. *RINCHOPS* has a strait bill, with the upper mandible shorter than the lower.

1. The

1. The BLACK RINCHOPS white underneath, and the bill red at the base. It is the *Greater Gull* with an unequal bill of *Catesby*, and is an inhabitant of *America*. 2. The *Brown Rinchops* with a black bill, is a bird of *America*.



C H A P. IV.

G R A L L Æ.

GRALLÆ have a subcylindric bluntish bill, with a fleshy undivided tongue, and the thighs naked above the knees.

I. PHOENICOPTERUS has a naked crooked bill, and palmated feet with four toes.

1. THE RED PHOENICOPTERUS with the prime feathers of the wings black. It is the *Flamingo* of *English* authors, and is found in *Africa* and *America*, but very seldom in *Europe*. There is no other bird of this kind.

II. PLATALEA has a flattish bill, with the point dilated, orbiculated, and flat; it has four toes which are half palmated.

1. The PLATALEA with a white body, and the bill and feet black, is the *Spoonbill* of *Ray*, and builds its nest in trees. It is a bird of *Europe*. 2. The *Platalea* with a blood-coloured body is the *Brazilian Spoonbill* of *Ray*, and is found in *South America*. 3. The *Platalea* with the upper part of the body brown, but white beneath, is a bird of *Surinam*, and of the size of a Sparrow.

III. MIC-

III. *MICTERIA* has a very strait three-cornered upper mandible of the bill, which is sharp at the point, and turns a little upwards; the lower chap is also triangular and sharp at the point. The nostrils are linear, but it is without a tongue, and there are four toes.

1. The *MICTERIA* is the *Jabria-Guaicu* of Ray, and inhabits the hot parts of *America*. It is white, of the size of a Swan, and the wings and tail are of a purplish black.

IV. *TANTALUS* has a long, subulated, blunt, a little arched, and roundish bill, with a naked jugular sack, oval nostrils, and four toes.

1. The *TANTALUS* is the *American Pelican* of Catesby, and is an inhabitant of *America* and *Asia*. The legs are long, the thighs half naked, and the three fore toes only are palmated at the base.

V. *ARDEA* has a strait, sharp, long, somewhat compressed bill, with a furrow that runs from the nostrils towards the point, and four toes.

1. The *ARDEA* with an erect bristly crest, and the temples and the two wattles naked. It is the *Balearic* or *Crowned African Crane* of Edwards. It has a black head, a yellowish crest, and white wings, with the feathers of the tail of an equal length. 2. The *Ardea* with white supercilia that hang down very long backwards, is the *Demoiselle* of Edwards, and has a blueish ash-coloured body of the size of a Stork; the head and prime feathers of the wings are black. The eyes are red, with an ash-coloured pupil, and behind the eyes on both sides there is a feathery crest, which turns backwards to a considerable length, and of a white colour. The feathers on the fore part of the neck and breast are very long and pendulous, and blackish. 3. The *Ardea* with the fore part of the head naked and papillous, the body of an ash-colour, and

and the wings of that of brick. It is the *Brown and ash-coloured Crane* of *Edwards*, and inhabits *America*.

4. The *Ardea* with a papillous naked crown of the head, and the forehead, wings, and hinder part of the head black; but the body is of an ash-colour. It is the *Common Crane* of *English* authors; and is an inhabitant of *Europe* and *Africa*.

5. The *Ardea* with the top of the head and temples papillous and naked; and the forehead, nape of the neck, and prime feathers of the tail black; but the body white. It is the *Hooping Crane* of *Edwards*, and is bred in *America*. The under part of the head as far as the lower chap is red.

6. The *Ardea* with a naked head and papillous collar, the body ash-coloured, and the wings black, is the *Greatest Indian Crane* of *Edwards*, and behind the eyes there is a little small white spot; the top of the head also is white.

7. The *White Ardea* with black wings and a blood-coloured skin, is the *White Stork* of *Ray*, and inhabits *Europe*, *Asia*, and *Africa*. The skin of the body under the feathers is of a blood-colour; in the summer time it comes into *Sweden* and *Italy*.

8. The *Black Ardea* with the breast and belly white, is the *Black Stork* of *Willoughby*, which inhabits the northern parts of *Europe*.

9. The *Ardea* with a three-feathered crest hanging down on the back part of the head, a black back, and a yellowish body. It is the *Lesser ash-coloured Heron*, or *Night Raven* of *Ray*, and inhabits the south parts of *Europe*. The forehead is white about the bill, and the three feathers of the crest are white, roundish, and hang down to the middle of the back.

10. The *Ardea* with a crest hanging down from the back part of the head, a blueish back white underneath, and oblong black spots on the breast. It is the *Common Heron* of *English* authors, and is bred in *Europe*; several of them build their nests in high trees together.

11. The *Ardea* with a crest on the back part of the head, an ash-coloured body, red thighs, and the breast marked with oblong black spots. It is the *Ash-coloured North-American Heron* of *Edwards*, and has white temples, with the feathers on the head long and black, from whence the crest

proceeds.

proceeds. The neck underneath is of a whitish brick colour spotted with brown, and the upper part of the back is brown. 12. The *Ardea* with a yellow crest, a blackish blue body, and a white temporal streak. It is the *Crested Bittern* of *Catesby*, and is a native of *North America*. 13. The *Ardea* with a crest on the back part of the head, and a blue body, is the *Blue Heron* of *Catesby*, and is an inhabitant of *North America*. 14. The *Ardea* with a small crest on the back part of the head, a hoary streaked back, and the neck of a ferruginous colour underneath; the secondary feathers of the wings are white at the points. It is a bird of *Surinam*, whose top of the head is black, and there is a crest at the nape of the neck; the wings are brown, except the secondary feathers, which are white at the points. 15. The *Ardea* with a small crest on the back part of the head, a green back, and a reddish breast, is the *Small Bittern* of *Ray*, and is bred in *America*. 16. The *Ardea* with a smoothish head, and the upper part of the body marked with brick-coloured spots; but it is paler underneath, and marked with oblong brown spots. It is the *Common Bittern* of *Ray*, and is an *European* bird. 17. The *Ardea* with a smooth head, a white body, and a red bill. It is the *White Heron* of *Ray*, and is bred in *Europe*. 18. The *Ardea* with a smooth head, a white body, and a yellowish bill, with the point black as well as the legs. It is the *Ibis* of *Ray*, and is a bird of *Egypt*. 19. The *Ardea* with a smooth head, a white body, and the two outer prime feathers of the wings brown. It is a bird of *America*, and is made like the *Ibis*; but all the prime feathers of the wings are brown at the points,

VI. SCOLOPAX has a roundish blunt bill longer than the head, and four toes on the feet, the hindermost of which has several joints.

1. The SCOLOPAX with an arched bill, red feet, a blood-red body, and the points of the wing feathers black. This is the *Indian Curlew*, or *Red Curlew* of *Ray*, and is an inhabitant of *America*. 2. The Scolopax

pax with an arched bill, red feet, a white body, and wings green at the points. It is the *White Curlew* of *Catesby*, and is a bird of *America*. 3. The *Scolopax* with an arched bill, red feet, a brown body, and a tail white at the base. It is the *Brown Curlew* of *Catesby*, and is found in *America*. 4. The *Scolopax* with a strait bill red at the base, scarlet legs, with the secondary feathers of the wings white. It is the *Red-Shank*, or *Pool-Snipe* of *Ray*, and is bred in *Europe*. 5. The *Scolopax* with an arched bill, blueish feet, and wings spotted with white. It is the *Curlew* of *Ray*, and is an *European* bird. 6. The *Scolopax* with an arched bill, blueish legs, and the brown spots on the back rhomboidal. It is the *Whimbrel* of *Ray*, and an inhabitant of *Europe*. It is said to forebode tempests when it flies directly upwards, crying loud. 7. The *Scolopax* with a strait smooth bill, ash-coloured feet, covered thighs, and a black streak on the forehead. It is the *Woodcock* of *Ray*, and is a bird of *Europe*. It flies in the night backwards and forwards the same way. 8. The *Scolopax* with a strait long bill, brown feet, and the red secondary feathers of the wings spotted with black. It is the *Greater American Godwit* of *Edwards*, and is a bird of *North America*. The body is grey, the prime feathers of the wings brown, and there is a white line over the eyes. 9. The *Scolopax* with a strait bill red at the base of the lower chap, and greenish feet. It is the *Greater Plover* of *Ray*, and is bred in *Europe*. 10. The *Scolopax* with a strait smooth bill, brown legs, and the wings marked with a white spot, and a white rump; the first four feathers of the wings have no spots. It is a bird of *Europe*. 11. The *Scolopax* with a strait bill tuberculated at the point, brown legs, and four brown lines on the forehead. It is the *Snipe* of *Ray*, and an inhabitant of *Europe*. 12. The *Scolopax* with a bill turned a little back, black legs, and a ferruginous breast. It is a bird of *Lapland*. 13. The *Scolopax* with a strait bill, greenish legs, the head and neck reddish, and three black feathers of the wings white at the base. It is the *Yarabiq* of *Ray*, and is found in the southern parts of *Europe*. 14. The *Sco-*

lopax with a strait yellowish bill, brown legs, and the under part of the body undulated with brown. It is the *Red-breasted Godwit* of *Edwards*, and is found in *North America*.

VII. *TRINGA* has a roundish bill of the length of the head, and four toes, of which the hindermost has only one joint raised from the earth.

1. The *TRINGA* with red feet, and the three lateral prime feathers of the wings without spots. The face is granulated with fleshy papillæ. It is the *Ruff* of *Ray*, and is met with in the north parts of *Europe*. The cocks are greatly addicted to fighting.
 2. The *Tringa* with red legs, a hanging crest, and a black breast. It is the *Lapwing* of *Ray*, and an inhabitant of *Europe* and *Africa*.
 3. The *Tringa* with a red beak and feet, and a body variegated with yellow and ash-colour, but white underneath. It is the *Gambetta* of *Ray*, and is a bird of *Europe*.
 4. The *Tringa* with red legs, and a body variegated with black, white, and a ferruginous colour; but the breast and belly are white. It is the *Turnstone* of *Edwards* from *Hudson's Bay*, and is found in *Europe* and *North America*.
 5. The *Tringa* with a subulated bill bending at the point, with greenish lobated feet, and a whitish belly. It is the *Coot-footed Tringa* of *Edwards*, and is found in *North America* and *Lapland*; the bill is exceeding slender, and in stormy seasons several of them swim together.
 6. The *Tringa* with a strait bill, and lobated brownish feet; and a ferruginous coloured belly. It is the *Red-Coot-footed Tringa* of *Edwards*, and is a bird of *America*.
 7. The *Dusky Brick-coloured Tringa* with a blackish breast, a white belly, the prime feathers of the tail ash-coloured and white, and the feet brown. It is of the size of a *Thrush*, and an inhabitant of *Lapland*.
 8. The *Tringa* with a speckled tip of the bill, greenish feet, and a shining brownish green back. It is the *Tringa* of *Aldrovandus*, and inhabits *Europe*.
 9. The *Tringa* with a smooth bill, livid feet, and an ash-coloured body with black blotches; but underneath it is white.
- It

It is the *Sand Piper* of *Ray*, and an *European* bird. 10. The *Tringa* with a smooth bill, feet inclining to an ash-colour, and the prime feathers of the wings serrated. It is the *Knot* of *Ray*, and is found in *Europe*. 11. The *Tringa* with a smooth bill, greenish feet, and the body spotted with white, and a white breast. It is a bird of *Europe*. 12. The *Tringa* with a smooth bill, brown feet and wings, and white on part of the back; is found in *Europe*. 13. The *Tringa* with a black bill, greenish feet, and a grey body, white underneath. It is the *Grey Plover* of *Ray*, and inhabits *Europe*.

VIII. CHARADRIUS *has a roundish blunt bill, and three toes.*

1. The CHARADRIUS with the throat, cap and breast black, a crest upon the back part of the head, a brick-coloured back, and black feet. It is the *Black-breasted Indian Plover* of *Edwards*, and is found in *Persia*. 2. The *Charadrius* with a black breast, a blackish forehead marked with a white streak, the top of the head brown, and the feet yellow. It is the *Sea Lark* of *Ray*, and is found on the shores of *Europe* and *America*. 3. The *Brown Charadrius* with the forehead, dorsal collar, and belly white; the lateral prime tail feathers on both sides white, with black feet. It is a bird of *Egypt*. 4. The *Charadrius* with black streaks on the breast, neck, forehead, and cheeks; and the tail marked with a broad black streak, and the feet are pale. It is the *Noisy Plover* of *Catesby*, and is found in *North America*. 5. The *Charadrius* with a black pectoral streak, white supercilia, and the white prime feathers of the tail marked with a black streak; the feet are blue. It is a bird of *Egypt*. 6. The *Charadrius* with a ferruginous breast, and a strait white streak on the supercilia and breast; the feet are black. It is the *Dotterel* of *Ray*, and is an inhabitant of *Europe*. The cock is black at the pit of the abdomen, but the hen is not. 7. The *Charadrius* with a black breast, a bill gibbous at the base, and ash-coloured feet. It is the *Spotted Plover*

of *Edwards*, and is a native of *Oeland* and *Canada*.
 8. The *Charadrius* with ash-coloured feet, and a black body spotted with green, but white underneath. It is the *Green Plover* of *Ray*, and inhabits *Europe*.
 9. The *Grey Charadrius* with two of the prime feathers of the wings black, but white in the middle; and the bill is sharp, with ash-coloured feet. It is the *Stone Curlew* of *Ray*, and is a bird of *England*.
 10. The *Charadrius* that is black above and white below, with a black bill longer than the head, and very long red feet. It is the *Himantopus* of *Ray*, and inhabits the southern parts of *Europe*.
 11. The *Charadrius* with black wings, breast, belly and feet, and the prime feathers of the tail half white; but the shoulders are spinous. It is a bird of *Egypt*. The spinous shoulders are singular.

IX. *RECURVIROSTRA* has a depressed flat acuminate bill that is turned back, and palmated feet, with four toes.

1. The *RECURVIROSTRA* variegated with black and white, is the *Avosetta* of most authors, and inhabits the southern parts of *Europe*.

X. *HÆMOTOPUS* has a compressed bill, with an even tip like a wedge, and the feet have three toes without webs.

1. The *HÆMOTOPUS* is the *Sea Pye* of *Ray*, and is found in *Europe* and the north parts of *America*, near the shore, where it lives upon shell fish.

XI. *FULICA* has a convex bill, with the upper mandible fornicated over the lower at the edge; the lower mandible is gibbous behind the tip. The forehead is bald, and the feet have four toes a little lobated.

1. The *FULICA* with a bald forehead, a black body, and lobated toes. It is the *Coot* of *Ray*, and an inhabitant of *Europe*, and feeds upon seeds and herbs, and runs as well as swims upon the water.

2. The

2. The *Fulica* with a bald forehead, and toes without webs. It is the *Water-Hen*, or *Moor-Hen*, of Ray, and is found in *Europe*. 3. The *Fulica* with a bald forehead, a violet-coloured body, and toes without webs, is the *Purple Water-Hen* of Edwards, and it inhabits *Asia* and *America*. 4. The *Fulica* with a carunculated forehead, a variegated body, spinous shoulders, and toes without webs; but the nail on the hinder toe is exceeding long. It is the *Spur-winged Water-Hen* of Edwards, and is an inhabitant of *South America*. The nail on the hind toe is strait, and longer than a man's finger. The pollex rests upon one joint, and the wings are green.

XII. RALLUS has a bill thick at the base, flat and attenuated on the back towards the point, where it is sharp and even. The feet have four toes without webs, and the body is compressed.

1. The RALLUS with reddish ferruginous wings, is the *Daker-Hen*, or *Rail*, of Ray, and inhabits the fields, and feeds upon worms. The body is greatly compressed, and in the evening and night it repeats the word *Crex* very loud. 2. The *Rallus* with grey wings spotted with brown, the hypochondria spotted with white, and the bill yellow. It is the *Water Rail*, or *Brook Ouzel*, of Ray, and is a bird of *Europe*. 3. The *Rallus* that is of a whitish yellow underneath the body, and the legs spotted with blue; the toes have margined edges. It is the *Ash-coloured Rail* of Klein with the face of a Gull, and is a bird of *Europe*. The tail is pretty long, which renders the kind doubtful. 4. The *Rallus* with a white body, the top of the head and eyes, the head and neck black, and the wings and back green, with the prime feathers of the wings spotted with red. It is the *Bengal Water-Rail* of Edwards, and inhabits *Asia*. 5. The *Grey Rail* with a black forehead, a plumbeous breast, a yellow bill, and greenish feet. It is the *American Water-Rail* of Edwards.

XIII. PSOPHIA has a cylindrick, conical, sharpest bill, with the upper mandible longer than the lower, and the nostrils are oval and open. It is the Macucagua, or Wild Hen, of Ray, and is found in South America. It is called the Cracking Bird by some, from the noise it makes with its anus.

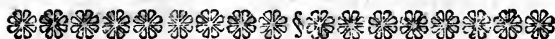
XIV. OTIS has a bill with the upper mandible fornicated, and a tongue cloven, and only three toes, which are all placed forwards.

1. The OTIS with the neck crested on each side, is the *Bustard* of Ray. It is an inhabitant of Poland, and the eastern parts of England; the flesh is in high esteem. 2. The Otis with erect crested ears, is the *Arabian Bustard* of Edwards. It is of the colour of a Woodcock above, but whitish underneath; the ears are black, and the tail is marked with a brown streak. 3. The Otis with a smooth head and neck, is the *Field Duck* of Ray, and is chiefly found in France. 4. The *Black Otis* with an ash-coloured back, and white ears. The cock has a yellow bill and feet, with the top of the head ash-coloured, and the external edge of the wings white. The hen is all over ash-coloured, except the belly and thighs, which are black. It is an *Æthiopian* bird.

XV. STRUTHIO has a conical bill, and the wings unfit for flying.

1. The STRUTHIO with only two toes, is the *Struthio Camelus* of other authors, and in English the *Ostrich*. It is an inhabitant of Syria, Arabia, Lybia, and Africa. It is armed with a spine under the shoulders, and is the greatest of all birds. 2. The *Struthio* with three toes, and the top of the head and wattles naked. It is the *Emew*, or *Cassowary*, of most authors, and is found in Sumatra, Molucca, Banda, and other parts of the *East Indies*. There is a callosity on the top of the head like a diadem, and there are 2 wattles hang under the neck; the neck is naked behind, and he fights with the nail of his middle toe; the eggs are marked with hollow points. 3. The *Struthio* with
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the hind toe rounded, and without a nail, is the *American Ostrich* of Ray, and is an inhabitant of *South America*. 4. The *Struthio* with four toes, all which have nails. It is the *Dodo* of Ray, and is an inhabitant of the *East Indies*:



C H A P. V.

G A L L I N Æ.

These have a convex bill, with the upper mandible for-nicated, and the edge dilated beyond the lower. The nostrils are half covered with a gristly convex membrane.

I. PAVO has the head covered with strait feathers, and those on the back are long.

1. The PAVO with an upright crest on the head, and a long tail, is the *Peacock* of English authors. It was brought originally from the island of *Ceylon* in the *East Indies*. It is a proud beautiful bird, with the tail feathers adorned with eyes like gems. These come to perfection in the third year, and fall off in the *Dog Days*; the prime feathers of the wings are of a ferruginous colour. The hen wants the beautiful tail. 2. The PAVO with a smooth head and two spurs, is the *Peacock Pheasant* of Edwards, and an inhabitant of *China*. The hinder back quills are adorned with eyes, which shew that it is of the *Peacock* kind.

II. MELEAGRIS has a head covered with spongy caruncles.

1. The MELEAGRIS, having a frontal caruncle on the head, and with a gular crest; the breast of the cock is bearded. It is the *New-England Wild Turkey* of Ray; and is not unlike our *Tame Turkey*. *Abin* mentions a *Crested Turkey*, which is like the former, in other respects. When the *Turkey Cock* struts he blows up his breast, spreads his tail, relaxes the car-

runcle on the forehead, and the naked parts of the face and neck become intensely red. 2. The *Meleagris* with a crest consisting of upright feathers, and the temples are of a violet-colour. It is the *Brazilian Pheasant*, or *Guan*, of *Edwards*; and is an inhabitant of *South America*. He has the same sort of red caruncle as the former, and the crest on the top of the head consists of oblong feathers. 3. The *Meleagris* with two horns on the head, and the body red, spotted with black, among which there are white spots. It is the *Horned Indian Pheasant* of *Edwards*, and was brought from *Bengal*. The forehead is black, and the gular caruncle is blue, variegated with red; the two blue horns proceed from behind the eyes.

III. CRAX *has the bill covered with wax at the base, and the feathers that cover the head turned back.*

1. The BLACK CRAX is the *Mutu*, a kind of *Brazilian Pheasant*, which is an inhabitant of *South America*. 2. The Red Crax with a blueish head, is the *Red Peruvian Hen* of *Albin*.

IV. PHASIANUS *has the cheeks covered with a naked smooth skin.*

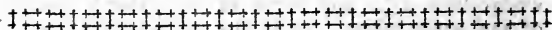
1. The PHASIANUS with a compressed rising tail. [Here the author only recounts the names of the several dunghill Hens and Cocks, mentioned by *Ray*, which having been already taken notice of, in their proper places, need not be repeated here.] 2. The *Phasianus* with a callosity on the top of the head, and the temples carunculated. This is the *Guinea Hen*, or *Pintado*, of *Ray*. 3. The *Red Phasianus* with a blue head, is the *Common Pheasant* of *Ray*, and is found in various parts of the world. The flesh is a dish for princes. 4. The *Phasianus* with a yellow crest, a red breast, and the secondary feathers of the wings blue. This is the *Painted Chinese Pheasant* of *Edwards*. 5. The *White Phasianus* with a black crest and belly. It is the *Black-and-white Chinese Pheasant* of *Edwards*. The naked temples are red, and the crest of the cock black; but of the hen grey.

V. TETRAO

V. TETRAO *has naked papillous supercilia.*

1. The TETRAO with hairy legs, and the external prime feathers of the wings shorter than the rest; the axillæ are white. It is the *Cock-of-the-Wood* of Ray, and frequents watery places near pines. 2. The Tetrao with hairy legs, a forked tail, and the secondary feathers of the wings white towards the base. It is the *Heath-Cock* of Ray; so called, because it delights in heaths. 3. The Tetrao with hairy legs, and the black prime feathers of the wings tawney at the points; there are two white blotches under the eyes. It is the *Black-and-spotted Heath-Cock* of Edwards, and is an *North-American* bird. 4. The Tetrao with feathery legs, white wings, and the prime feathers of the tail white at the points; but the intermediate are white. It is the *Lagopus*, or *White Partridge*, of Ray and Edwards. It is found among the *Alps*. This bird is so called from having the legs and feet covered with feathers like hair, which are thought to resemble those of Hares. It is white in the winter, except the prime feathers, and pursues Rabbits that are among the snow. 5. The Tetrao with hairy legs, a wedge-like tail, and three of the lateral feathers of the wings white. It is the *Long-tailed Grouse* of Edwards from *Hudson's Bay*. 6. The Tetrao with hairy legs, with a kind of bastard wings at the neck. It is the *Lesser Brown Grouse* of Catesby, with feathers at the neck imitating wings; and is an inhabitant of *Virginia*. It is called the *Pheasant* of *Pensylvania*, in the *Philosophical Transactions*. 7. The Tetrao with hairy legs, and the chief feathers of the wings of an ash-colour, speckled with black, and a black streak, except two in the middle. It is the *Hazel Hen* of Ray; so called, by the *Germans*. It frequents groves of hazel-trees, and is an *European* bird. 8. The Tetrao with a bill and feet of a blood-colour, and a white throat, surrounded with a black streak edged with white. It is the *Red Partridge* of Aldrovandus, and is found in the southern parts of *Europe*. 9. The Tetrao with naked feet, and a naked red spot be-

hind the eyes, a ferruginous tail, and a brown breast. This is the *Common Partridge* of *English* authors, and is an *European* bird. In some parts, it lives in ditches full of snow that are open at each end. 10. The *Tetrao* with naked legs, and a black streak above and below the eyes, with a brown line on the top of the head. It is the *Virginian Partridge* of *Catesby*. 11. The *Tetrao* with naked legs, and the neck spotted with black and white. It is the *American Partridge* of *Albin*. In the *Red Partridge* there are white spots in a black space beneath the throat towards the breast; but in this, there are the like on the back part of the neck, and the feet are not red. 12. The *Tetrao* with legs hairy before, and the throat and belly black, a ferruginous collar, and a wedge-like tail. It is the *Francolin* of *Tournefort*, and the *Partridge* of *Damascus*, mentioned by *Willis*. It is an oriental bird. 13. The *Tetrao* with naked legs, a body spotted with grey, the spaces over the eyes white, and the chief feathers of the wings marked with a ferruginous half-moon on the edges. This is the *Quail* of *English* authors. The ferruginous feathers on the body are marked with a longitudinal whitish line. It inhabits *Europe*, *Asia*, and *Africa*.



CHAP. VI.

P A S S E R E S.

PASSERES have a conical sharp bill, and oval open naked nostrils.

I. COLUMBA has a strait bill descending towards the point, and oblong nostrils half covered with a tumid soft membrane; the tongue is not cloven.

1. THE BLUISH COLUMBA with the upper part of the neck of a shining blue, a streak on the wings, and the point of the tail blackish. It is the *Stock Dove*, or *Wood Pidgeon*, of *Ray*, and is an *European*

European bird. [The *Common Pigeon* is mentioned by this author, and he describes some of its properties, which have been taken notice of in their proper place; but, when he says that this bird hatches two eggs every month, for nine months together, his assertion may be doubted, or at least it deserves a farther enquiry. He also just takes notice of the names bestowed on the different sorts by *Ray*, which having been mentioned in their proper place, they need not be repeated here.] 2. The *Columba* with broad watry wax on the bill, and naked spaces about the eyes. These are the *Carriers* of *Ray*, and were formerly made great use of at *Aleppo* in *Syria*. 3. The *Dark Red Columba* yellow underneath, with the orbit of the eyes naked and of a blood-colour. This is the *Mountain Partridge* of *Ray* and *Edwards*, and is found in *Jamaica*. 4. The *Columba* with the chief ash-coloured tail feathers white at the points, and those in the middle brown, with the naked orbit of the eye blue. It is the *Brown Indian Dove* of *Edwards*. 5. The *Columba* with the chief feathers of the tail ash-coloured, and black at the points; the naked orbits of the eyes are red. It is the *Triangular-spotted Pidgeon* of *Edwards*, and is a bird of *Africa*. 6. The *Ash-coloured Columba* with the feathers on the wings, tail and legs, white. 7. The *Columba* with the chief tail feathers black backwards, and the prime feathers of the wings white on the outward edges; the neck is white on both sides. It is the *Ring-Dove* of *English* authors, and is found in *Europe* and *Asia*; they fly in flocks, and do mischief in the fields. 8. The *Columba* with a blue head, is the *Jamaica Turtle-Dove* of *Albin*. 9. The *Blueish Columba* with the top of the head depressed and white. It is the *White-headed Dove*, or *Bald-pate*, of *Ray*. It is found in *North America*. 10. The *Columba* with blue naked spaces about the eyes, and the iris of the eyes of a tawny colour. It is the *Brown Indian Dove* of *Edwards*, and is only a repetition of that at number 4 above. 11. The *Columba* with a white tail, a black body, blue wings, and the back of a shining green; the feathers of the neck are elongated. It is the *Nincombar Pigeon* of *Albin*.

Albin. 12. The *Columba* with a long wedge-like tail, and a purplish breast, of *Edwards*. It is a bird of passage, and winters in *Carolina*. 13. The *Columba* with a brown back, and the chief feathers of the tail of the same colour, with a blood-red belly, and yellow wings, with the prime feathers black. It is the *China Dove* of *Albin*. 14. The *Columba* with a purple body, green shoulders, and white supercilia. It is the *Green-winged Dove* of *Edwards*, and is found in the *East Indies*. It has a blueish cap, with the prime feathers of the wings black, and the chief feathers of the tail are black; but those on the sides are of an ash-colour. The flexure of the wings is black, spotted with white. 15. The *Columba* with very small erect feathers dispersed on the back and wings. It is a bird of *Africa*. 16. The *Columba* with the chief feathers of the wings white at the points, the back grey, the breast of a flesh-colour, and there is a spot on the sides of the neck. It is the *Turtle Dove* of *Ray*. The author says, it is an *East-Indian* bird. 17. The *Columba* yellowish above, and marked on the neck with a half-moon. It is the *Indian Turtle* of *Ray*. The author affirms, that though it is an *Indian Turtle*, it is the *Common Turtle* with us. 18. The *Columba* with the prime feathers of the wings and tail of a dusky colour, the body purplish, and the bills and legs yellow. It is the *Least Turtle* of *Ray*, with spotted wings. It is found in *America*, between the *Tropicks*.

II. *ALAUDA* has a strait, cylindrick, subulated bill, with equal mandibles, which gape downwards at the base; the tongue is cloven, and the hinder claw is pretty strait, and longer than the toe.

1. The *ALAUDA* with the two outward chief feathers of the wings white, longitudinally on the outside; but those in the middle are ferruginous on the inner side. It is the *Sky-Lark* of *Ray*, and other *English* authors, and is seen every-where in the fields. It rises up in the air almost perpendicularly, and is caught with nets, in the autumn, about sun-set. 2. The *Alauda* with two of the outward feathers of the wings white on the outward edges, and the line of the supercilia

percia white. It is the *Tit-Lark* of Ray, and frequents the meadows in Europe. 3. The *Alauda* with an annular white fillet about the head, is the *Wooa-Lark* of Ray, and is an *European* bird; they fly in flocks. 4. The *Alauda* with the chief feathers on the wings brown on the lower half, except two in the middle, which are white, and the throat and breast are yellowish. 5. The *Alauda* with the chief tail feathers brown, only half of the outermost is white, and the second is white at the end, and in the shape of a wedge; there is also a double whitish line on the wings. It is a bird of *Sweden*, and perches on the tops of trees. 6. The *Alauda* with the chief tail feathers black, except two that are outermost, which have their outer edges white; the head is crested, and it is the *Greater-crested Lark* of *English* authors. It is a bird of *Europe*. 7. The *Alauda* with the chief feathers of the tail brown, only the outward two are obliquely half white. It is the *Spinoletta* of Ray; so called, by the *Florentines*, and it is a bird of *Italy*. 8. The *Alauda* with the chief feathers of the wings half white, a yellow throat, and a black streak under the eyes and on the breast. It is the *Yellow-throated Lark* of *Catesby*, and is a native of *North America*. The body on the upper part is brown, the throat as far as the breast yellow, the belly white, and the pectoral transverse streak black; there is a black blunt streak behind the aperture of the mouth. 9. The *Alauda* yellow underneath the body, with a crooked black pectoral streak, and the three side feathers of the tail white. It is the *Great Lark* of *Catesby*, and an inhabitant of *America* and *Africa*. It is of the size of a Thrush, and the body is of the colour of a Woodcock above, but entirely yellow underneath. There is a large blackish spot in the shape of a half-moon on the breast, and the wings are brown, only the secondary feathers are spotted with brick-colour; the tail is rounded, and three of the lateral feathers are chiefly white; the claw of the hinder toe is large, but more crooked than in the rest of this kind; the bill is strait, and the upper mandible is roundish, but naked at the base.

III. STERNUS has a subulated, depressed, angular, bluntish bill, with the upper mandible entire, though a little patent at the edges; the nostrils are margined above, and the tongue is sharp.

1. The STERNUS with a yellowish bill, and a black body spotted with white. It is the *Stare* or *Starling* of *English* authors, and inhabits *Europe* and *Africa*. It lives upon insects, and builds its nest in the holes of trees. These birds fly together in flocks. 2. The *Yellow Sternus* with a brown head, a spotted breast, and brownish yellow wings. It is the *Yellow Indian Starling* of *Edwards*. 3. The *Brown Sternus* with a spot like an eye, and a white streak on the belly and wings. It is the *Black-and-white Indian Starling*. 4. The *Black Sternus* with a white breast, is the *Water Ouzel* of *English* authors, and is a bird of *Europe*. In the winter time it frequents springs and other waters that are not frozen, and devours water-insects; for though it is not a web-footed bird, it will dive to the bottom.

IV. TURDUS has a round cultrated bill, with the upper mandible a little bent at the point; the nostrils are naked, and the upper part is half covered with a thin membrane; the tongue is tern, or rather slit, at the point.

1. The TURDUS with a brown back, white spots on the neck, and a yellowish bill, is the *Missel Bird* of *Ray*, and is an inhabitant of *Europe*. 2. The *Turdus* with the tail feathers black, only the outermost are whitish on the inner edge, and the head and rump are hoary. It is the *Feldefare* of *English* authors, and is a bird of *Europe*. 3. The *Turdus* with wings yellowish underneath, and three of the lateral tail feathers white at the points, on both sides. It is the *Red-wing* of *Ray*, and an inhabitant of *Europe*. 4. The *Turdus* with the wings ferruginous underneath, and a whitish line on the supercilia. It is the *Throstle*, or *Song-Thrush* of *Ray*, and haunts the woods of *Europe*. It makes

makes its nest with clay, and imitates the song of the *Nightingale*. 5. The *Grey Turdus* of a ferruginous colour underneath, and a white line on the sides of the head; the tail is rounded. It is the *Brown Indian Song Thrush* of *Edwards*. 6. The ferruginous *Song Thrush* of a lighter colour underneath, and spotted. The tail is entirely of the same colour, and rounded. It is the *Red Thrush* of *Catesby*, and a native of *North America*. 7. The *Dark Ash-coloured Thrush* of a pale ash-colour underneath, and a whitish spot on the wings. This is the *American Song Thrush*, *Mocking Bird*, or *Virginian Nightingale*. It is in high esteem for its singing. 8. The *Turdus* with a brown back, and the breast and side feathers of the tail whitish, with a white streak on the wings. It is the *Lesser Mocking Bird* of *Edwards*, and is a native of *America*. The long tail is rounded, and it sings when it is high in the air, to the great admiration of the spectator. 9. The *Blueish Turdus* with a black Throat, is the lead-coloured *American Thrush* of *Catesby*. 10. The *Turdus* with a blueish head and neck, a yellowish body, a greenish back, and the wings and tail reddish; there is also a crest on the head. It is the *American Crested Flycatcher* of *Catesby*, with a yellow belly. 11. The *Flesh-coloured Turdus* with a black head, wings and tail, and a crest on the back of the head. It is the *Rose-coloured Ouzel* of *Ray*, and is found in *Lapland* and *Switzerland*. 12. The *Black Turdus*, with a yellow bill and palpebræ, is the *Black Bird* of *Ray*, and other authors, and delights to be among trees; the hen is brown, and so are the young for the first year, though they are cocks, and their bills are black. 13. The *Blackish Turdus* with a white ring and yellowish bill. It is the *Ring Ouzel* of *Ray*, and is an *European* bird. 14. The *blue Turdus* with black wings and tail, and the belly undulated with ash-coloured black lines. It is the *Solitary Sparrow* of *Ray* and *Edwards*, and is an *Oriental* Bird. The cock is blue, the hen ash-coloured, undulated underneath with white and ash coloured lines. 15. The *Grey Turdus* white underneath, and marked with transverse lunated brown lines; the legs are blueish.

blueish. It is the *Marsh Song Thrush* of Klein, and delights to be among reeds in the north of *Europe*. The cock sings almost constantly in the day-time, while the hen is hatching her eggs in a nest upon the ground. 16. The *Greenish Black Turdus* yellowish underneath, with white supercilia. It is the *American Wheat Ear*, with a yellow belly, of *Catesby*.

VI. *LOXIA* has a conical gibbous bill, with a forehead almost bald, and the lower mandible is a little bended on the sides; the nostrils are at the base of the bill, and the tongue is undivided.

1. The *LOXIA* with a forked bill is the cross bill of *English* authors, and frequents the fir-trees of *Europe*; and it takes out the kernels of the fir apples to feed upon. 2. The *Loxia* with a single white line on the wings, and the tail feathers white at the base. It is the *Cross Beak* of *English* authors, and is found in the southern parts of *Europe*, and feeds upon the kernels of cherry-stones. 3. The *Loxia* with a double white line on the wings, and the tail feathers all blackish. It is the *Greatest American Bulfinch* of *Edwards*, and frequents pine trees, living upon pine apples; it sings in the night, and in the winter is met with in the southern parts of *Sweden*; it passes by *Upsal* towards the end of *October*: the young are red, and the old yellow. 4. The *Loxia* with black limbs and the chief feathers of the tail, and wings white backwards. It is the *Bulfinch* of *English* authors, and is a native of *Europe*. The cock is red underneath, and the hen of a brownish ash-colour. 5. The *Red Loxia* with a black face, is the *Red Haw-finch* of *Catesby*; besides which there is an *Indian Crested Haw-finch*, called by *Ray* a *Virginian Nightingale*, and by *Seba* a *Red Crested Parrot*. It is a native of *North America*. 6. The *Black Loxia* with a red head and throat, with the breast, belly, and edges of the wings white. It is the *American Bulfinch* of *Edwards*, and is a native of *Brazil*. 7. The *Whitish Loxia* with a crested forehead, and the rump and feet red; the middle feathers of the tail are exceeding long. It is a bird of *Aethiopia*,

opia, and is the greatest of the kind. The crest of the cock is red, but of the hen white, and the breast of the cock is white, with the tail of an ash-colour, and two of the feathers twice as long as the rest. 8. The *Red Loxia* with black wings is the *Mexican Red Sparrow* of *Seba*. 9. The *Loxia* inclining to an ash-colour, and a purple head, but the breast is spotted with white. It is the *Sparrow of Paradise* of *Edwards*, and is a bird of *Africa*. The body is ash-coloured above, and spotted with grey, but underneath it is brown with round white spots. The wings are brown, and the prime feathers are grey on the edges; the tail is black and forked, and the head purple. 10. The *Yellow Loxia*, with a greenish back and yellow head, is an inhabitant of *Asia*. 11. The *Brown Loxia*, with white temples and a red bill, is the *Padda*, or *Rice Bird* of *Edwards*. It is an inhabitant of *Asia* and *Ethiopia*, and frequents fields of rice. 12. The *Black Loxia* with a spurious white wing, and the bill of a flesh colour. It is the *Black Chaffinch* of *Albin*, and a native of the *East Indies*. 13. The *Ferruginous Loxia* with a black belly spotted with white. It is the *Gowry Bird* of *Edwards*, and an inhabitant of the *East Indies*. 14. The *Tawney Loxia*, with white temples and a black tail and breast, is an *East Indian* bird. The body is of the size of a *White Water Wag-tail*; and the shoulders, thighs, region of the anus, and edges of the tail feathers are grey; but the temples are black as far as the wings, and the wings and its prime feathers, the tail, and breast are black; the head, neck and rump are tawney. 15. The *Grey Loxia* white underneath, and the bill and feet of a blood colour, is an inhabitant of *Asia*. 16. The *Grey Loxia* undulated with brown, with the bill, temples and breast red. It is the *Wax Bill* of *Edwards*, and inhabits the *Canary Islands*, as well as *America* and *Africa*. It is of the size of a *Wren*, and is grey above, undulated with yellow; but under the breast it is purple. The tail is rounded and grey, and marked with a great number of transverse brown lines. 17. The *Blue Loxia*, with the wings and tail black, is the *Blue Gros Beak* of *Edwards*, and is a bird of *Angola*.

Angola. 18. The *Black Loxia*, with a white line on the forehead and Temples, is a bird of *Asia*. The body is of the size of a *Titmouse*, and is black above, with a red shining gloss, but white underneath. The bill is black and gibbous; and there is a white line runs from the forehead to the top of the head, as also a white spot above the lower mandible. The quill feathers are black, only the prime feathers are white at their forward base, which make a white spot on the wings when closed. The Tail is black and forked. 19. The *Grey Loxia* with the forehead, throat, rump, and supercilia yellow. It is the *Yellow-headed Linnet* of *Edwards*, and is an inhabitant of *America*. It is of the size of a *Chaffinch*, and there are two ash-coloured streaks on the covert feathers of the wings. 20. The *Yellowish Green Loxia* with the prime feathers of the wings yellow forward, and four of the side feathers of the tail yellow at the base. It is the *Green Finch* of *English* authors, and is a bird of *Europe*. 21. The *Greenish Loxia* with the forehead, supercilia, breast and belly yellow. It is an *Indian* bird, and has the body of the shape and size of a *Siskin*, and is green spotted with yellow, but underneath it is entirely yellow. The forehead and a line drawn from thence are yellow, as also the temples, but the tail is blackish, forked, and white at the point. 22. The *Yellowish Loxia* with a yellow breast and collar, and black temples. It is an *Indian* bird, and has a black bill, brown feet, a bald forehead, black cheeks, the breast and collar yellow, the body of a yellowish green, and of the size of a *Small Titmouse*. 23. The *Grey Loxia* with a yellow cap, whitish temples and belly, which last is spotted with brown. It is the *Yellow-headed Indian Sparrow* of *Edwards*. 24. The *Ash-coloured Loxia* with black wings and tail, and the throat and anus white. It is an *Indian* bird, of the size, and with the face of a *Titmouse*. The bill is black, the throat white, the wings and tail black, and the region of the anus whitish. 25. The *Brown Loxia* white underneath, and the quill feathers from the third to the ninth entirely white at the base. It is an inhabitant of *Bengal*. 26. The *Yellow Loxia* with

with a black head is the *Haw-finch* of *Gambogia*, mentioned by *Albin*, and is also found in *Guinea*. 27. The *Hoary Loxia*, with brown wings and tail, and red feet, is the *Grey Finch* of *Edwards*, and an inhabitant of the *East Indies*. The margin of the tail feathers, and the region of the mouth are whitish. 28. The *Black Loxia* with a white spot on the shoulders. and on two of the external wing feathers. It is the *Lesser Black Bulfinch* of *Catesby*, and is a native of *South America*. 29. The *Blue Loxia* with brown wings, and a purple streak at the base, is the *Blue Gros Beak* of *Catesby*, and is found in *America*. 30. The *Violet-coloured Loxia* with the throat, supercilia and anus red. It is the *Purple Gros Beak* of *Catesby*, and an inhabitant of *America*. 31. The *Grey Loxia* with the rump and under part of the body ferruginous, and the fourth, fifth and sixth of the tail feathers white at the base on both sides. It is a bird of *Surinam*, and a little bigger than a *Raven*; the bill is short, thick and bluntish. 32. The *Brown Loxia* red underneath is the *Little Brown Bulfinch* of *Edwards*, and an inhabitant of the *East Indies*. It is of the size of the *Least Loxia*.

VII. EMBERIZA has a conical bill, and the mandibles recede from each other downwards at the base; the lower mandible has the sides narrowed inwards, but the upper is still narrower.

1. The EMBERIZA with white wings, but the prime feathers are outwardly black, as also the tail, except those feathers on each side which are white. It is the *Great Pyed Mountain Finch* of *Ray*, akin to which is the *Snow Bird* of *Edwards*. They inhabit *Lapland*, and the parts about *Hudson's Bay*, sitting on the earth; in a hard winter they fly into *Sweden*, at which time they are white. 2. The *Grey Emberiza* spotted with black is the *Bunting* of *English* authors, and is a bird of *Europe*, very much akin to the former. 3. The *Emberiza* with black wings; the first three black feathers on the tail are whitish on the edges, only the two lateral are black outwardly. This is the *Ortolan*.

lan of *English* authors, and is a bird of *Europe*. The orbits of the eye are naked and yellow, and the eyes themselves are surrounded with a naked yellow ring; the head underneath is yellow as far as the lower mandible. 4. The *Emberiza* with a blackish tail, only the two outward side feathers are marked on the inner edge with a sharp white spot. It is the *Yellow-hammer* of *English* Authors, and an *European* bird; it builds its nest on the ground in meadows, and comes about houses in the winter. 5. The *Grey Emberiza* with a black forehead and belly, a tawney neck and rump, and a black bill. It is the *Grenadier* of *Edwards*, and is an *African* bird. 6. The *Emberiza* with a grey back, a black forehead, and a red bill, is an *East Indian* bird. The bill is red and thick, but not crooked, with the mandibles of an *Emberiza*. The forehead is black every where about the bill; the head, shoulders, and wings are variegated with black and grey spots, as in a *House Sparrow*. The breast and belly are of a whitish flesh colour, and the wings and tail are blackish, only their edges are of an ash-colour; the feet are of a flesh colour. 7. The *Brown Emberiza*, with the breast, throat and shoulders of a blood colour. It is the *Greater Bulfinch* of *Edwards*, and inhabits *Asia* and *America*. It is of the size of a *Starling*, and the colour above is brown like a *Woodcock*; but of a blood colour underneath. The bill at the base is a little bald, and the quill feathers are brown, except the first and second, that are grey on their outer margin. The tail feathers are brown, equal and variegated with paler streaks at the points. 8. The *Black-shining Emberiza* is an *Indian* bird, and is of a jet black all over, except the upper part, which is somewhat of a blueish green, and glossy as in a *Raven*; it is of the size of a *Thrush*. 9. The *Grey-footed Emberiza*, with the points of the tail feathers white, and the hinder part of the back yellow. It is a bird of *Asia*, and of the size of a *Siskin*; the upper part of it is spotted with brown, but ash-coloured underneath. The back under the wings and towards the tail is yellow, but the covert feathers of the tail are white. 10. The *Grey Emberiza*, with a yel-

yellow face, is an inhabitant of hot countries, and has a body of the size of a *Siskin*, and the forehead and throat are yellow. 11. The *Ash-coloured brown Emberiza*, with tawney wings, and two very long feathers in the tail. It is an *American* bird, and the *Brasilian Finch* of *Seba*. 12. The *Brown Emberiza* with a red breast, and two very long acuminate feathers in the middle of the tail. It is the *Red-breasted long-tailed Finch* of *Edwards*, and is a bird of *Africa*. It is chiefly black, but the neck and breast are red, and it sheds the long feathers of the tail every year like a *Peacock*. 13. The *Emberiza* with a blue head, a tawney belly, a green back, and the quill feathers of a brownish green. It is the *Painted Finch* of *Edwards*, and an inhabitant of *America*. The whole head and neck are blue; the back, wings, and upper part of the tail are green, but yellow underneath, and the forepart of the breast is tawney. The hen is blue, with a white belly, and in winter she becomes almost grey. 14. The *Emberiza* with a black head and breast, and the wings red, is by some called the *Sparrow* of the *Cape of Good Hope*.

VIII. The FRINGILLA has a conical strait sharp bill.

1. The *Brown FRINGILLA* with a tawney neck, and white spots on the wings and hinder part of the back. It is the *Carolina Ortolan* of *Catesby*, and is a bird of the island of *Cuba*; only the hens pass into *Carolina* in the autumn. 2. The *Fringilla* with black limbs, and the wings white on both sides; the three first feathers of the tail are without spots, but two of the chief are obliquely spotted. It is the *Chaffinch* of *English* authors, and is a bird of *Europe*. 3. The *Fringilla*, with the base of the wings underneath of a deep yellow colour. It is the *Brambling* or *Mountain Finch* of *English* authors, and is a bird of *Europe*. 4. The *Brown Fringilla*, with a reddish breast and shoulders, and the black wings marked with a reddish spot. It is an inhabitant of *Sweden*. 5. The *Fringilla* with a blackish spotted head, and a white spot behind the eyes. It is the *Greater Chaffinch* of *Albin*, and is found in *Lapland*. 6. The *Fringilla* with the limbs, wings, and tail black, only the outermost from the middle
exter-

externally white. It is a bird of *Sweden*. 7. The *Grey Fringilla* spotted with black has a space running from the bill to the sides of the neck black. It is the *Shomburgher*, akin to the Lark of *Edwards*, and is a bird of *South America*. 8. The *Black Fringilla*, with a reddish gloss, and a reddish belly with a white spot on the wings, is the *American Black Sparrow*, with red eyes, of *Catesby*. 9. The *Fringilla*, with the quill feathers red forwards, and the outermost without any spots; the two outermost are white in the middle, as the rest are at the point. This is the *Goldfinch* of *English* authors. 10. The *Fringilla* with a red face and tail, the belly undulated with white and black, and the back green. It is the *Green Goldfinch* of *Edwards*, and is a *Chinese* bird. 11. The *Fringilla* with purple tail feathers, with the hinder halves black. It is the *Amaduvad* of *Albin*, and an inhabitant of the *East Indies*. The cock is all over purple; but the hen is ash-coloured, except the bill and tail. 12. The *Green Fringilla* with a red head, a yellow collar, and a blue breast. It is the *Red-headed Green Finch* of *Edwards*. 13. The *Fringilla* all over red, is the *Red Flycatcher* of *Catesby*, and is a bird of *America*. 14. The *Yellow Fringilla*, with a black forehead and brown wings, is the *American Goldfinch* of *Catesby*. 15. The *Fringilla* with a black head, a tawney breast, and a white streak on the wings and above and below the eyes, is the *Bahama Finch* of *Catesby*. 16. The *Fringilla* with a wedge-like tail, a reddish body, a red bill, and the temples, rump and belly of a violet colour, is the *Red and Blue Brazilian Finch* of *Edwards*. 17. The *Green Fringilla*, with the supercilia, breast and belly yellow, but the prime feathers of the wings are white on the outer edge. It is the *Indian Green Finch* of *Edwards*, and is found in *Madera*. 18. The *Fringilla* with a whitish body and bill, and the prime feathers of the wings and tail greenish. This is the *Canary Bird* of *English* authors, and is found in the *Canary Islands*. 19. The *Fringilla* with the prime feathers of the wings yellow in the middle, and the fore first chief tail feathers without spots; but they are

are yellow at the base, and black at the points. It is the *Siskin* of *English* authors, and haunts places where juniper bushes grow. 20. The *Brown Fringilla*, with a flame-coloured crest, is the *Brown Linnet* of *Klein*. 21. The *Brown Fringilla*, with a yellowish bill, is an *European* bird, as are also the two former. 22. The *Fringilla*, with the prime feathers of the wings, and the chief feathers of the tail black, but white on the edges. It is the *Greater Red-headed Linnet* of *Ray*, and is a bird of *Europe*. 24. The *Fringilla*, with a brown back, and a blue belly and tail, is the *Blue-bellied Finch* of *Edwards*, and is found in *Africa*. 27. The *Violet-coloured Fringilla*, with the forehead and under part of the body of a deep yellow colour; the back, neck, prime feathers of the wings, and upper part of the tail are of a blueish black colour; but the forehead, breast, belly, and under part of the neck are of a deep yellow. The bill is exceeding short, triangular, black and crooked at the point. 26. The *Fringilla* with the chief feathers of the tail brown, and the two outermost marked with a wedge-like spot; the body is variegated with grey and black, and the head is black. It is the *Reed Sparrow* of *English* authors, and is a bird of *Europe*. 27. The *Fringilla* with the prime feathers of the wings and tail brown, the body variegated with grey and black, and a single white streak on the wings. This is the *House Sparrow* of *English* authors, and is an *European* bird. 28. The *Fringilla* with the prime feathers of the wings and tail brown, the body variegated with grey and black, and a double white streak on the wings. This is the *Mountain Sparrow* of *Ray*, and is a bird of *Europe*. 29. The *Ferruginous Fringilla*, with a black head and a blue bill, is the *Chinese Sparrow* of *Edwards*. 30. The *Black Fringilla*, with a white belly, is the *American Snow Sparrow* of *Catesby*.

IX. The MOTACILLA has a subulated strait bill, with the mandibles nearly equal; the nostrils are almost oval, and the tongue is divided at the end.

1. The ash-coloured reddish *MOTACILLA*, with the rings of the knees of an ash-colour. It is the *Nightingale* of *English* authors, and is well known for its singing by night very harmoniously.
2. The *Motacilla* of a brown greenish colour above, but tawney below, and the line about the eyes black. It is the *American Nightingale* of *Edwards*, and the chief feathers of the tail are yellow at the points.
3. The *Motacilla* that is of a brownish grey above, and has the covert feathers of the wings white at the joints, with a blueish ash-coloured breast. It is the *Hedge Sparrow* with the Song of a *Nightingale* of *Frisch*, and is a bird of *Europe*.
4. The *Brown Brick-coloured Motacilla* of a pale brick colour underneath, and the head spotted, is an *European* bird.
5. The *Grey Motacilla*, with an ash-coloured head and a white belly, is the *American Hedge Sparrow* of *Edwards*.
6. The *Motacilla* brown above, white below, and the chief tail feathers brown, but the thinner outer edge is white. It is the *Hedge Sparrow* of *English* authors, and an inhabitant of *Europe*.
7. The *Greenish Ash-coloured Motacilla* yellowish underneath, with a whitish belly and brown limbs, is the *Petty-chaps* of *Ray*, and a native of *Europe*.
8. The *Ash-coloured Motacilla* white beneath, and with white supercilia, is the *Salicaria* of *Gesner*, and inhabits *Europe*.
9. The *Motacilla* ash-coloured above, white below, and which has the first tail feather longitudinally half white, and the point of the second white. It is a bird of *Europe*.
10. The *Motacilla* grey above, ash-coloured below, and the ends of the prime feathers of the wings obsolete. It is a sort of a *Nightingale* of *Klein*, and a bird of *Europe*.
11. The *Brownish Motacilla* white below, and the breast spotted with ash-colour. It is the *Hemp Ficedula* of *Ray*, and is a bird of *Europe*.
12. The *Motacilla* with a black breast, and two of the tail feathers obliquely white half way on the sides. It is the *Water Wagtail* of *English* authors, and a native of *Europe*.
13. The *Motacilla*, a yellow breast and belly, and two of the lateral tail feathers obliquely white half way. It is the *Yellow Water Wagtail* of *Ray*, and is a bird of *Europe*.
14. The

rope. 14. The *Green Motacilla* yellowish underneath, with black wings and two white streaks, is the *Green Indian Fly-catcher* of *Edwards*. 15. The *Black Motacilla* with a tawney spot on the breast, and on the base of the prime feathers of the wings, and the chief tail feathers. It is the *Small American Red-start* of *Edwards*. 16. The *Ferruginous Motacilla* with a brown space about the eyes, and brown wings and tail; the outermost tail feathers are white on the sides. It is the *Russet-coloured Wheat-ear* of *Edwards*, and is a bird of *Spain*. 17. The *Motacilla* with a hoary back, a white forehead, and the streak round the eyes black. This is the *Wheat-ear* of *English* authors. 18. The *Blackish Motacilla* with white supercilia, and a white spot upon the wings, as also a yellowish throat and breast. This is the *Stone Chatter* of *Ray*, and is an *European* bird. 19. The *Brick-coloured Motacilla* ash-coloured underneath, and a dark cap, is the *Black-cap* of *English* authors, and is a bird of *Europe*. 20. The *Grey Motacilla* white underneath, with red temples and rump. It is the *Indian Red-start* of *Edwards*. 21. The *Black-throated Motacilla* with a reddish belly, and a hoary head and back. This is the *Red-start* of *English* authors, and is common in *Europe*. 22. The *Motacilla* with the back and prime feathers of the wings of an ash-colour; but the belly and prime feathers of the tail are reddish, except the two outermost, which are of an ash-colour. It is an *European* bird. 23. The *Motacilla* with the prime feathers of the wings blackish, those of the tail red, only the middle pair are black and reddish on the edges. 24. The *Motacilla* with the breast of a ferruginous colour, marked with a blue streak, and the prime feathers of the wings are dusky, except towards the base, where they are ferruginous. This is the *Wegflecklin* of *Ray*, and other authors, and is a bird of *Europe*, living among the *Alps*. 25. The *Motacilla* that is blue on the upper part, and entirely red underneath. It is the *Robin Red-breast* of *Catesby* with a blue back, and is an inhabitant of *Bermuda*, and the lower parts of *America*. 26. The *Blue Motacilla*, with the belly and back parts reddish, is the *Red-bellied blue Bird* of *Edwards*, and is a bird of *Su-*

rinam. 27. The *Green Motacilla*, with the prime feathers of the wings blackish, is the *Green Black-cap Flycatcher* of *Edwards*, and is an inhabitant of *Surinam*. The same author takes notice of another *Green Flycatcher* with a blue head. 28. The *Grey Motacilla*, with the throat and breast reddish, is the *English Robin Redbreast*, and is met with in most parts of *Europe*. 29. The *Grey Motacilla* with wings undulated with black and ash-colour. It is the *Wren* of *English* authors, and is an inhabitant of *Europe*. 30. The *Motacilla* with the secondary feathers of the wings yellow on the outward edges, but white in the middle. This is the *Golden-Crown crested Wren* of *Ray*, and several other authors, and is a bird of *Europe*. 31. The *Greenish Ash-coloured Motacilla*, with the prime feathers of the wings yellowish underneath, and yellow supercilia, is the *Wren without a Crest*, or *Green Wren* of *Ray*. It is an *European* bird. 32. The *Motacilla* of a greenish ash-colour above, and the prime feathers of the wings tawney; only the 7th, 8th, and 9th are white at the points. It is a bird of *Europe*. 33. The *Motacilla* with a ferruginous head, and a black spot about the eyes; the prime feathers of the wings and tail are tawney, and the edges of both are ferruginous. It is the *Least Butcher Bird* of *Edwards*, and is met with in *Poland*, *Hungary*, and *Italy*. 34. The *Grey Motacilla*, with a black head speckled with white, is of the size of a *Wren*, and the back and wings are grey on the upper part; the breast is yellowish, streaked with black tranverse lines; the tail is tawney, but pale on the sides. The cock has flesh-coloured lines on the fore part of the head, but behind spotted with white.

IX. The *PARUS* has a bill without marks or furrows; but the tongue is truncated, and terminates in bristles.

1. The *PARUS* with a crested head, is the crested *Tit-mouse* of *English* authors, and is an inhabitant of *Europe*. 2. The *Parus* with a black head, white temples, and the nape of the neck yellow, is the *Great Titmouse* of *Ray*, and other authors, and is an *European* bird. 3. The *Blueish Parus*, with the temples, breast, and back yellowish; but the sides are of a purplish

plish colour. It is the *Great Titmouse* or *Ox-eye* of *Catesby*, and is found in *North America*. 4. The *Parus* with the prime feathers of the wings blueish, only they are whitish on the edges, and the forehead is white with a blue crown. It is the *Blue Titmouse* of *Willoughby*, and is a bird of *Europe*. 5. The *Parus* with a black head, and ash-coloured back, and the hinder part of the head and breast white. This is the *Coalmouse* of *Ray*, and is a bird of *Europe*. 6. The *Black-headed Parus*, with white temples and an ash-coloured back, is the *Marsh Titmouse* or *Black-cap* of *Ray*, and is a bird of *Europe*. 7. The *Parus* with the top of the head white, and a long body and tail. This is the *Long-tailed Titmouse* of *Ray*, and is a bird of *Europe*. 8. The *Titmouse* with the hoary head, and a long body and tail, is the *Least Butcher Bird* of *Edwards*, and is an *European* bird. 9. The *Black Parus*, with the head white on the top, is an *East Indian* bird, of the size of a *Water Wagtail*, and the body is entirely black, but the head is white, and the hairs at the mouth are stronger than in birds of the same kind. 10. The *Black Parus*, with reddish thighs and head, is the *Black Titmouse* with the red head of *Edwards*, and is found in *South America*. 11. The *Black Parus* with a red head and breast, and the prime feathers of the wings marked on the fore-part with a white spot. It is the *Black and Red Titmouse* of *Edwards*, and is a bird of *America*. 12. The *Black Parus* with a white bill, and a yellow spot on the wings and base of the tail. It is a *West Indian* bird.

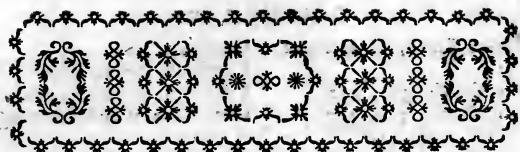
XI. The *HIRUNDO* has a small crooked subulated bill depressed at the base, and the mouth opens wide.

1. The *HIRUNDO* with the prime feathers of the tail, except two in the middle, mark'd with two white spots. This is the *Domestic Swallow*, which builds its nest in chimney tops. It hides itself in the water in the autumn, and appears again in the spring. 2. The *Hirundo*, with all the prime feathers of the tail marked with a white spot, is the *Chinese Swallow* of *Bontius*, whose nests are accounted a delicate morsel. 3. The *Hirundo*, with the rime feathers of the tail unspotted,

unspotted, and a blackish blue back. It is the *Martin* or *Martlet* of the *English* authors, and makes its nest under the eaves of houses, and is a bird of *Europe*. 4. The *Ash-coloured Hirundo*, with a throat and belly white, is the *Sand Martin* of *English* authors, and is met with on the sandy hills of *Europe*. 5. The *Blackish Hirundo* with a white throat, and all the four toes standing forward, is the *Black Martin* or *Swift* of the *English* authors, and inhabits the higher parts of *Europe*. When it lights on the ground it cannot rise up again; and it may be taken with a hook baited with a grasshopper. 6. The *Blackish Blue Hirundo* with the mouth underneath of a whitish ash-colour, is the *Blue Canada Swallow* of *Edwards*, which is brought from *Hudson's Bay*. 7. The *Hirundo*, with the prime feathers of the tail all of a length, but subulated and naked at the ends, is the *American Swallow*, with the sharp tail of *Catesby*. 8. The *Brown Hirundo* with the throat and belly white. It is the *Greatest Martin* or *Swift* of *Edwards*, and was taken in the *Streights of Gibraltar*.

XII. *The CAPRIMULGUS* has a small crooked subulated bill, depressed at the base, and the hairs at the mouth, which it opens very wide, are placed in a row.

1. *The CAPRIMULGUS*, with the tubes of the nostrils hardly visible, is the *Fern-owl* of *English* authors. *Catesby* and *Edwards* take notice of another bird of this sort, that has a white spot on the wings and prime feathers of the tail. It lives upon moths and nocturnal insects, and makes a round nest of clay among the rocks. It is a bird of *America* as well as *Europe*. 2. *The Caprimulgus*, with the tubes of the nostrils very evident, is the *Small Wood Owl* of *Sloan*, and inhabits the hotter parts of *America*.



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